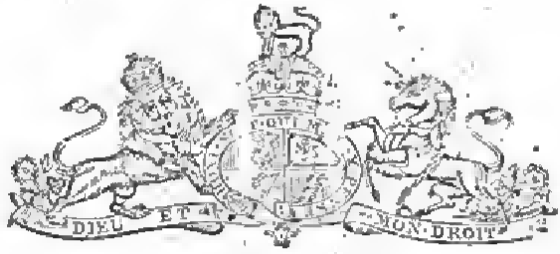
Reg. No. 1.—M



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority

No 14.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1913 [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

Part I.—Notifications by Government

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MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Government House, Guindy,
3rd April 1913

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2.—His Excellency the Governor will leave Madras (Central Station) by special train on tour to the Coimbatore and the Malabar districts including the Laccadive Islands on Tuesday the 8th April 1913 at 9-25 P.M. and will return to Ootacamund by motor car at noon on Tuesday the 22nd idem.

The departure from Madras and the arrival at Ootacamund will both be private

All letters, telegrams, etc., intended for His Excellency and party should be addressed "Madras Governor's Camp" without the addition of any post town up to the 22nd April and afterwards to Government House, Ootacamund, until further orders

The party accompanying His Excellency will be as follows —

* Her Excellency Lady Pentland.
  C. B. Cotterell, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
* Captain Cecil Allanson, Military Secretary.
* Captain H. Stott, M.B., I.M.S., Surgeon.
* Captain J. A. Butchart, Aide-de-Camp.
* Captain H. Colmore, Aide-de-Camp.
  Captain the Hon'ble Coulson Fellowes, Aide-de-Camp.
* Captain R. H. V. Cavendish, M.V.O., Aide-de-Camp.
* W. E. D. Campbell, Aide-de-Camp.

* Will not halt at Coimbatore, etc., but proceed direct to Ootacamund

C. ALLANSON, Captain,
Military Secretary

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL STAFF.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, April 7, 1913.

No. 170.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment as His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Lieutenant George Llewelyn Tappe Garvis Mayrick, 7th Hussars, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Madras with effect from the 4th March 1913.

STUDY LEAVE.

No. 171.—Captain S. A. Berzak, I.M.S., was on study leave from 1st to 28th February 1913.

LEAVE.

No. 172.—M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao Avargal, combined privilege leave for six months from or after the 6th May 1913, under articles 233, 250 and 388 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 173.—Major Alfred Miller, I.M.S., privilege leave for one month from or after the 1st June 1913, under article 260, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 174.—Civil Assistant Surgeon, Benjamin Franklin Gonsalves, Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddapah, leave on medical certificate for four months, from date of relief, under article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 175.—Mr. R. W. Davies, I.C.S., has been granted an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

SERVICES PLACED.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1913.

No. 176.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

29th March 1913.

No. 2093-C.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras :—

Captain L. Hirsch, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S.
Captain D. S. A. O'Keeffe, M.B., B.CH., I.M.S.
Captain A. C. Ingram, M.B., I.M.S.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 29, 1913.

No. 177.—Mr. S. H. Slater, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of Madras, is appointed as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the appointment, *vice* Mr. A. C. McWatters, I.C.S., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1913.

No. 178.—Captain Hugh Clarence Chayter, 28th King George's Own Light Cavalry, to officiate as Commandant, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, with effect from the 28th March 1913 *vice* Captain C. Jarvis on leave.

No. 179.—Captain Leonard Hirsch, I.M.S., to be District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, with effect from the 1st June 1912.

No. 180.—Captain Daniel Stanislaus Aloysius O'Keeffe, I.M.S., to be District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Canara, with effect from the 29th August 1912, without prejudice to his acting appointment.

No. 181.—Captain Arthur Charles Ingram, I.M.S., to be District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tinnevelly, with medical charge of the District Jail, Palamcottah, with effect from the 29th August 1912 and to be Assistant Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, with effect from the 27th December 1912, without prejudice to his acting appointments.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1913.

No. 182.—Civil Assistant Surgeon James St. Clair DeBaltz Bartley, L.M.S., L.R.C.P. & S. (Edinburgh), L.F.P.S. (Glasgow), to be Additional Medical Officer, Ootacamund, from the 17th April 1913.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1913.

No. 183.—M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Thodla Raghavayya Garu is appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Nellore, during the absence of M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao Avergal on leave or until further orders.

VOLUNTEERS.

TRANSFER.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1913.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

No. 184.—Lieutenant Colonel (Honorary Colonel) John Christie, V.D., is transferred to the Supernumerary list. Dated 1st April 1913.

MARRIAGE REGISTRAR.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1913.

No. 185.—Mr. Felix Alexander D'Cruz is appointed to act, from the 20th April 1913 to the 31st October 1913, as Marriage Registrar under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Act XV of 1872), and a Registrar of Marriages under the Special Marriage Act, 1872 (Act III of 1872), for the Town of Madras.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1913.

No. 186.—Under section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned individuals to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

Yalla Tathiah of the Canadian Baptist Mission, residing at Narsapatnam in the taluk of Golgonda in the district of Vizagapatam.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1913.

The Rev. Jakob Mans of the Basel German Evangelical Mission, residing at Palghat in the taluk of Palghat in the district of Malabar.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1913.

The Rev. August Bernius of the Basel German Evangelical Mission, residing at Barrur in the taluk of Coondapoor in the district of South Canara.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1913.

No. 187.—Under sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licenses granted under the said sections to the undermentioned missionaries on the dates specified against their names are hereby revoked:—

The Rev. Gustav Peter of the Basel German Evangelical Mission, Malabar district—28th October 1885.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1913.

The Rev. Heinrich Becker of the Basel Mission, South Canara district—27th July 1911.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1913.

No. 188.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned missionaries to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras in accordance with the provisions of the said Act:—

The Rev. Jakob Mane of the Basel German Evangelical Mission, residing at Palghat in the taluk of Palghat in the district of Malabar.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1913.

The Rev. August Sarnias of the Basel German Evangelical Mission, residing at Basrur in the taluk of Coondapoor in the district of South Canara.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1913.

No. 189.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Timothy Parakandy of the Basel German Mission to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for Chombala, Malabar district, vice the Rev. Abia Edapalan resigned.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1913.

No. 190.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 20th March 1913.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No. 270.—Lieutenant Norman Lindsay Sheldon resigns his commission. Dated the 1st January 1913.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(ESTABLISHMENT.)

Delhi, the 28th March 1913.

No. 2058 C.—Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, of the Indian Civil Service, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 22nd February 1913.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 225.—Mr. Edward Litton Skinner, Acting Superintendent of Police, Chingleput district, privilege leave for one month from the 25th March 1913, with permission to prefix the Easter holidays thereto under articles 280 and 220 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 3, 1913.

No. 226.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, sub-section (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Atul Chunder Dutt, Sessions Judge of Ramnad, to be also Additional Sessions Judge of Madura during the vacation of the District Court, Madura, in 1913.

No. 227.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, sub-section (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Lewis Grenville Moore, Sessions Judge, North Arcot, to be also Additional Sessions Judge of Chingleput during the vacation of the District Court, Chingleput, in 1913.

No. 228.—Mr. Norman Elliot Gaunts Mainwaring, Superintendent of Police, on return from leave, to act as Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range.

No. 229.—Mr. Charles Brent Neville Pelly, on relief by Mr. Mainwaring, to be Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Madras.

The above two appointments cancel Judicial Department Notifications Nos. 154, 155, 156 and 158 published on page 246 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 4th March 1913.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1913.

No. 230.—M.R.Ry. Tiruvoiyar Venkoba Rao Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, to act as Superintendent of Police, Bellary district.

No. 231.—Mr. H. P. Taylor, Inspector of Police, Salem district, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Third Grade, and to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore district.

No. 232.—Mr. Walter Henry Wright, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, to be in charge of Narasapatam sub-division, Vizagapatam district.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1913.

No. 233.—M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur Nandagiri Lakshmana Rao Pantulu Garu, Subordinate Judge, on return from leave, is posted to the Temporary Sub-Court of Berhampur in the Ganjam district.

No. 234.—M.R.Ry. Tarakad Appadurai Aiyar Ramakrishna Aiyar Avargal, Subordinate Judge on leave, is posted to the Sub-Court of Madura. To join at Madura on the 28th instant.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1913.

No. 235.—Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Ry. Coimbatore Krishna Rao Srinivasa Rao Avargal, Acting District Judge of Coimbatore.

No. 236.—Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Arthur Mario Agricola Collier Galletti di Cadilhac, Sub-Collector, Bezwada, in the district of Kistna.

M.R.Ry. Kommu Ramalinga Sastri Garu, Honorary Deputy Collector in the district of Kistna.

Fort St. George, April 3, 1913.

M.R.Ry. Meguadhagiri Kuddadai Venkatachariar Avargal, Deputy Collector in the district of Chingleput.

No. 237.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Edward Henry Mitchell Bower to be a Justice of the Peace within and for all the territories administered by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, excepting the Presidency Town.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1913.

No. 238.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Ry. Racherla Venkata Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, First-class Magistrate in the district of Anantapur.

Saiyid Ahmed Badshah Sahib Bahadur, First-class Magistrate in the district of Trichinopoly.

Fort St. George, April 7, 1913.

M.R.Ry. Samuel Vedakan Nerganam Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of South Arcot.

Mr. Robert Arthur Graham, District Magistrate, Chingleput.

Fort St. George, April 5, 1913.

No. 239.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Special Magistrates for the towns specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 646, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1604 and 1605 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem :—

M.R.Ry. Vaithinathaswami Aiyar Viswanatha Aiyar Avargal—Mayavaram, in the district of Tanjore.

Fort St. George, April 7, 1913.

M.R.Ry. Voorakara Sitarama Chettiyar Avargal—Shevapet, in the district of Salem.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1913.

M.R.Ry. Tirumanam Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliar Avargal—Sembiam, in the district of Chingleput.

M.R.Ry. Subbaraya Mudaliar Kanaka Sabapathy Mudaliar Avargal—Shevapet, in the district of Salem.

No. 240.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Tanjore Subramania Sabapathi Pillai, Sub-Registrar of Puliankudi, to be a Special Magistrate of the third class for the trial of offences punishable under sections 3 to 7 (both inclusive) of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Puliankudi in the Sankaranayinarkoil taluk, Tinnevelly district.

No. 241.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Bhagirathi Sahu, Sub-Registrar of Purushottapur, to be a Special Magistrate of the third class for the trial of offences punishable under sections 3 to 7 (both inclusive) of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Purushottapur in the Chatrapur taluk, Ganjam district.

No. 242.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Nandanur Harihara Sundaram Aiyar, Sub-Registrar of Palakodu, to be a Special Magistrate of the third class for the trial of offences punishable under sections 3 to 10 (both inclusive) of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Palakodu, Dharmapuri taluk, Salem district.

No. 243.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R.Ry. A. Rangaradam Mudaliyar Avargal, Deputy Collector in the district of Bellary, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260.

No. 244.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

M.R.Ry. Dindigul Viswasam Pillai Savarimuthu Pillai, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Tirumangalam, in the district of Madura.

M.R.Ry. Tiruvendipuram Madapuri Desikachari, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Ginges, in the district of South Arcot.

M.R.Ry. Baruna Krishnaswamaiyah Sambamurthi Aiyah, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Kangayam, in the district of Coimbatore.

M.R.Ry. Bagur Hanumanta Rao, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Uravakonda, Gooty taluk, in the district of Anantapur.

No. 245.—Under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned Second-class Magistrates in the Kistna district are empowered to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 of the Code :—

M.R.Ry. V. Appu Rao Pantulu, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Bandar.
M.R.Ry. K. Subba Rao Pantulu, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Bezwada.
Mohiuddin Hussain Sahib, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Bhimavaram.
M.R.Ry. M. Ganga Rao Naidu, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Ellore.
M.R.Ry. P. Venkatasubbayya Pantulu, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Gudivada.
M.R.Ry. P. Jagannatha Rao Pantulu, Taluk Magistrate, Nandigama.
M.R.Ry. D. S. Bhagavanulu Pantulu, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Kovvur.
M.R.Ry. B. V. Ramana Rao Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Pamarru.
Gulam Ghouse Khan Sahib, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Jaggayyapeta.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, April 5, 1913.

No. 246.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of an Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the town of Madras conferred on the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nair who has resigned his appointment.

No. 247.—Under the provisions of section 11 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Mayavaram in the district of Tanjore conferred on M.R.Ry. Appasami Vyas Nagaraja Rao who has resigned his appointment.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1913.

No. 248.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, with effect from the 1st May 1913, the provisions of sections 3 to 16 (both inclusive) of the said Act to the local area comprised within the limits of the union of Puliankudi in the Sankaranayinarkoil taluk, Tinnevelly district.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, April 5, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for cultivation by ghat talaries; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Bellary is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Bellary and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or poramb number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Bellary District, Bellary taluk, Vinayagar village.			
Dry, portion of S. No. 276 B.	Gudur Thipath (occupier)	North, No. 276 A; east, No. 271; south, No. 277; west, No. 275	acs. 2

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, April 5, 1913.

No. 9.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 20th March 1913.

No. 335-F.E.—Mr. N. Sethuraman Aiyar, a Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, with effect from 4th March 1913 and until further orders.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 31.—Mr. Herbert Samuel Brown (Lieutenant R.N.R., Retired), Personal Assistant to the Presidency Port Officer and the Agent for Government Consignments, privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days from or after the 1st May 1913, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1913.

No. 32.—Mr. Frank Gordon Smith, Port Officer, Cocanada, to act as Personal Assistant to the Presidency Port Officer and Agent for Government Consignments, Madras, *vice* Mr. H. S. Brown (Lieutenant R.N.R.) granted leave.

No. 33.—Mr. Robert Surers (Lieutenant R.N.R.) on relief at Calicut to act as Port Officer, Cocanada.

No. 34.—Mr. Henry John Ross, Port Officer, to be in additional charge of the Port Office, Tellicherry, from the date of joining duty at Calicut.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 5, 1913.

No. 18.—Mr. William Watkin Phillips, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of the Garrison Church, Bellary, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 19.—Mr. Frederick Harper Bennett, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Cuddalore, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 20.—Mr. Henry Euler Raitt Dunhill to be a Lay Trustee of St. George's Church, Madura, to fill an existing vacancy.

Fort St. George, April 9, 1913.

No. 21.—Mr. James Alexander Gwynne to be a Lay Trustee of St. Thomas' Church, Quilon, *vice* Mr. O. S. Barrow resigned.

No. 22.—Mr. Percy Joseph Rose to be a Lay Trustee of St. Thomas' Church, Cocanada, *vice* Mr. F. G. Butler resigned.

REAPPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 5, 1913.

No. 23.—Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick to be a Lay Trustee of St. George's Church, Madura.

No. 24.—Mr. Peter Scott to be a Lay Trustee of St. Peter's Church, Kodaikanal.

No. 25.—Major James George Dennistoun, R.F.A., to be a Lay Trustee of the Garrison Church, Bellary.

No. 26.—Mr. Harry Young Necher to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Emmanuel Church, South Georgetown, Madras.

No. 27.—Mr. William Chamier to be a Lay Trustee of the Church of St. John, the Evangelist, Cannanore, to fill an existing vacancy.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1913.

No. 28.—Mr. Ernest Barnes Elwin, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Thomas' Church, Cocanada.

No. 29.—Mr. Francis David Tuphem to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Rajahmundry.

No. 30.—Mr. Marcus Marwar Ruttonjee Kharegat and Mr. Frank Thomas Suppings Wright to be Lay Trustees of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Dowlaishwaram.

No. 31.—Mr. Charles John Hagens to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Emmanuel Church, South Georgetown, Madras, *vice* Mr. F. Dubourn deceased.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1913.

No. 140.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations Mr. R. H. L. Lushington, Deputy Director in charge of No. I Survey Party, is granted privilege leave for eight weeks with effect from or after 10th April 1913.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1913.

No. 141.—Under articles 233, 290 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr G. E. Johnston, Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, is granted privilege leave for three months from or after the 1st May 1913 and furlough for nine months in continuation thereof.

POSTINGS

Fort St. George, April 4, 1913.

No. 142.—The following postings of Survey officers are ordered with effect from the date on which Mr. F. V. P. Gompertz proceeds on leave :—

(1) M R Ry. Dharmavaram Seshachalu Garu, Acting Assistant Director of Survey, 4th class (doing duty as Assistant in the Central Survey Office), to be in charge of the Central Survey Office.

(2) M.R Ry. Taruvai Annavier Sundaram Aiyar Avergal, Assistant Director of Survey, 5th class (doing duty as Land Records Superintendent, Group No. II), to be Assistant in the Central Survey Office.

No. 143.—Mr. John Colin Campbell MacHutchin, Deputy Director of Survey, 1st class, to be in charge of No. III Survey Party.

Fort St. George, April 5, 1913.

No. 144.—The following posting in the Madras Survey Department is ordered :—

M R Ry. Madura Narayana Aiyar Ramaswami Aiyar Avergal, Assistant Director of Survey in charge of No. III Survey Party, to be in charge of No I Survey Party (a full independent party) during the absence of Mr. R H. L. Lushington on privilege leave.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort St George, April 2, 1913.

No 145.—All future communications regarding Census matters should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

Fort St. George, April 3, 1913.

No. 146.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, the Local Government direct that the following shall be substituted for rule 2 of the rules under section 32 (*f*) of the said Act, published on page 613, Part I. of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th June 1908 :—

'2. Copies of orders passed under sections 11, 12 and 16 of the Act may be granted to claimants under the rules regulating the grant of copies in Collector's offices. The fees for copies of plans, sketches and diagrams shall be fixed by the officer granting them with reference to circumstances. As a general rule, one anna may suitably be charged if a printed copy is supplied and four annas for each survey field if the copy is prepared by hand. But no fee may be charged in respect of a copy of a plan, sketch or diagram when from its wording the interpretation of an order passed by a survey officer under section 11 or 12 is made to depend upon such plan, sketch or diagram and when a copy thereof is required by a party for the elucidation of the said order.'

Fort St. George, April 5, 1913.

No 147.—Under section 9 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act (Madras) II of 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel notification No. 144, dated the 5th November 1909, published at page 1120 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 9th November 1909, establishing the Tirur ferry in the Ponnani taluk, Malabar district, under the provisions of the said Act

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Fort St. George, April 2, 1913.

No. 148.—Under section 8 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act (Act II of 1890), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the undermentioned ferry in the Guntur district to be subject to the provisions of the said Act with effect from 1st April 1913. Under section 10 of the said Act he is further pleased to fix the following scale of tolls leviable upon passengers, animals, vehicles and goods conveyed across the said ferry.

Taluk.	Village.	Name of ferry.	Limits of the ferry	Distance between the limits.
Kapalli taluk.	Kamaranagadda.	Kamaranagadda ferry.	WEST BANK OF THE RIVER. *North.*—D No 608 .. .. .. *South.*—D No 593	Six furlongs.
			EAST BANK OF THE RIVER. *North.*—Avanigadda .. .. .. *South.*—Pallipalem	Six furlongs

Statement showing the schedule of rates.

Items.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Four-wheeled carriage	2	0	0
2. Two wheeled do.	1	0	0
3. Cart or hackney carriage drawn by four bullocks, buffaloes, horses, ponies, asses or mules if laden	0	8	0
4. Cart or hackney carriage drawn by four bullocks, buffaloes, horses, ponies, asses or mules if not laden	0	4	0
5. Cart or hackney carriage drawn by two bullocks, buffaloes, horses, ponies, asses or mules, if laden	0	4	0
6. Cart or hackney carriage drawn by two bullocks, buffaloes, horses, ponies, asses or mules, if not laden	0	2	0
7. Buffalo or bullock, if laden	0	1	0
8. Do. if not laden	0	0	6
9. Elephant	1	8	0
10. Camel, if laden	0	8	0
11. Do. if not laden	0	4	0
12. Horse, if laden or ridden	0	1	6
13. Do. unladen or led	0	0	9
14. Tattoo or mule, if laden or ridden	0	0	9
15. Do. if unladen or led	0	0	6
16. Ass, if laden or ridden	0	0	6
17. Do. if unladen or led	0	0	3
18. On every sheep, goat or pig	0	0	1
19. Palanquin, deolypalva or tonjon with eight or more bearers ..	1	0	0
20. Do. do. with six bearers	0	12	0
21. Do. do. with four bearers ..	0	8	0
22. Do. do. with two bearers	0	4	0
23. Cavidy load with or without carriers	0	0	3
24. Bullock load	0	0	6
25. Cart load	0	2	0
26. Half cart load	0	1	0
27. For every foot passenger	0	0	3
28. Do. boy or girl under fourteen years of age and above six years of age	0	0	1
Children in arms	Free.		
Persons with their vehicles going on Government duty	Free.		

Fort St. George, April 5, 1913

No. 149.—Under section 5 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act (Madras II of 1890), His the Excellency Governor in Council is pleased to declare the undermentioned ferry in the Malabar district to be subject to the provisions of the said Act with effect from the 28th December 1912.

Under section 10 of the said Act, he is further pleased to fix the following scale of tolls leviable upon vehicles, passengers, animals and goods conveyed across the said ferry.

Taluk.	Village.	Name of ferry.	Limits of the ferry.
Kottayam ..	Dharmadam ..	Dharmadam ..	304 YARDS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE FERRY. *Eastern bank.* *North.*—S. No. 17 of Mannayat desam. *South.*—S. No. 24-4 of do. *Western bank.* *North.*—S. No. 33 A-3 of Dharmadam desam. *South.*—S. No. 80 of do.

Scale of tolls.

No.	Particulars.	Tolls RS.	A.	P.
1.	Four wheeled carriage on springs with the men or animals drawing it, driver and passengers	0	6	0
2.	Two wheeled carriage on springs with the men or animals drawing it, driver and passengers	0	4	0
3.	Conveyance without springs with the men or animals drawing it with load	0	4	0
4.	Conveyance without springs with the men or animals drawing it without load	0	2	0
5.	Buffalo or bullock or other animals with load	0	1	0
6.	Do. do. without load	0	0	6
7.	Horse, mule, pony or ass with one attendant besides the rider ..	0	2	0
8.	Camel laden	0	2	0
9.	Camel unladen	0	2	0
10.	Palanquin, dholie, tonjon or manchil with eight or more bearers ..	0	6	0
11.	Palanquin, dholie, tonjon or manchil with less than eight bearers ..	0	4	0
12.	Man, woman or child, seven or more years old*	0	0	2
13.	Man or woman with load*	0	0	6
14.	Each sheep, goat or pig	0	0	2
15.	For every 60 lbs. of luggage or goods not forming part of a vehicle's or animal's or cooly's load	0	0	3
16.	For every bicycle with its rider	0	2	0

* NOTE.—Once in any one period of 24 hours counted from midnight to midnight. This concession applies only to Nos. 12 and 13.

No. 150.—Under section 8 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act (Madras) II of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel so much of the notifications, dated 6th February 1879 and 15th December 1890, published at pages 140-142 and 1055 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated the 18th February 1879, and the 16th December 1890, respectively, as relates to the Manthiruthikudavu ferry in the Ponnani taluk, Malabar district, with effect from the 1st April 1913.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1913.

No. 151.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare under the provisions of section 18 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882 that from the 1st May 1913 the area, boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to this notification, shall be constituted "reserved forests."

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of village.	Name of block.
Ramnad	Srivilliputtur.	Lakshmipuram.	Additions to Srivilliputtur Ghat Forest V (a) Nos. I, II, III and IV. *Addition I.*—This consists of Survey Nos. 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 354, 343 and portions of Survey Nos. 350, 379, 377, 359, 353, 342, 341, 340, 338, 337, 336, 335 and 334 all at the disposal of Government. *North.*—Starting from the north eastern corner of Survey No. 341 along the reserve boundary to the northernmost corner of Survey No. 344. *East.*—Thence along the reserved forest boundary, to the northernmost corner of Survey No. 343. *South and West.*—Thence a straight line to the 2nd survey stone on the eastern side of Survey No. 340 calculated from its north eastern corner, thence a straight line to the north eastern corner of Survey No. 341, thence a straight line to the south western corner of Survey No. 351, thence a straight line to the tri-junction point of Survey Nos. 374, 379 and 380 and thence a straight line to the starting point. *Addition II.*—This consists of portions of Survey Nos. 386, 394, 392 and 391. *North.*—Starting from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 386 along the reserve boundary to the north-eastern corner of Survey No. 391. *East and South.*—Thence a straight line to the tri-junction point of Survey Nos. 396, 397 and the reserve. *West.*—Thence along the reserve boundary to the starting point. *Addition III.*—This consists of survey Nos. 406, 407, 406, and portion of 405. *North.*—Starting from the north-western corner of Survey No. 406 along the reserve forest boundary to its north eastern corner; thence along the reserved forest boundary to the north eastern corner of survey No. 406. *East.*—Thence a straight line to the easternmost corner of Survey No. 407, and thence along the reserved forest boundary to the southernmost corner of Survey No. 407. *South and west.*—Thence along the reserved forest boundary to the starting point. *Addition IV.*—This consists of a portion of Survey No. 427. *North.*—Starting from the north western corner of Survey No. 427 eastwards along the reserved forest boundary to the next survey stone of the same field. *East and South.*—Thence a straight line southwest to the second survey stone on the western side of Survey No. 427, calculated from the northernmost point of Survey No. 426. *West.*—Thence along the Reserved Forest boundary to the starting point.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1913.

No. 152.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to notify under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) that it is proposed to constitute the areas, the boundaries of which are described in the schedule below "reserved forests" under the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of village.	Name of reserve.	Boundary.
North Arcot ..	Gudiyattam ..	Karapatta ..	Karapatta reserve addition, lot I.	Comprises the whole of survey Nos. 671, 674 and 676 of Karapatta village and is surrounded on all sides by Karapatta reserved forest.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do ..	Karapatta reserve addition, lot II.	Comprises the whole of survey No. 673 of Karapatta village and is surrounded on all sides by Karapatta reserved forest.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Karapatta reserve addition, lot III.	Comprises the whole of survey No. 678 of Karapatta village and is surrounded on all sides by Karapatta reserved forest.
Do ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Karapatta reserve addition, lot IV.	Comprises the whole of survey No. 680 of Karapatta village and is surrounded on all sides by Karapatta reserved forest.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Karapatta reserve addition, lot V.	Comprises the whole of survey No. 682 of Karapatta village and is surrounded on all sides by Karapatta reserved forest.
Do. ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Karapatta reserve addition, lot VI.	Comprises the whole of survey No. 683 of Karapatta village and is surrounded on all sides by Karapatta reserved forest.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Karapatta reserve addition, lot VII.	Comprises the whole of survey No. 684 of Karapatta village and is surrounded on all sides by Karapatta reserved forest.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under clause (c) of the said section, to appoint the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirupattur, for the time being to be the Forest Settlement Officer, who shall enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of, any person in or over the land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land and to deal with the same as provided in chapter II of the said Forest Act and the District Forest Officer, Vellore North, for the time being to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, to appoint the Collector of North Arcot, for the time being, to be the officer of the Revenue Department who shall hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers placed at the disposal of the Press between 1st and 8th April 1913 is published for general information :—

No. in the list	Department	G. O. No. and date.	Subject.
		1913	
1	Public ..	No. 381, March 22	Civil Medical Code.—Informing the Surgeon-General that the Government consider that paragraph 713 of the — should be amended and approving the revised paragraph suggested by the Surgeon-General. [1 a.]
2	Judicial ..	No. 511, March 14.	Village Courts.—Directing publication in the *Nilgiri District Gazette* of a notification under section 6 of the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888 (1 of 1889) grouping together certain villages in the Coonoor taluk of the Nilgiri district and establishing a village court in the central village. [1 a.]
3	Ecclesiastical.	No. 23 March 24	Ecclesiastical Rules.—Communicating to the officers concerned for information and guidance intimation of the Government of India, Department of Education, No. 45 C.D., dated 28th February 1913, directing the addition of the words "Suitable number plates may be provided for the graves" to the note to rule 10, Part I of the —. [1 a.]

N.B.—A copy of any or the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 14.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1913. [Price, 3 annas.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1913.

No. 530.—M.R.Ry. S. Krishnama Chariyar Avargal, First Assistant, Office of the Board of Revenue, Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture, to act as Registrar, Local and Municipal, Educational and Legislative Departments, during the absence of M.R.Ry. P. T. Thuryan Avargal, I.S.O., on leave or until further orders.

No. 531.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. Edwin Winckler to be a member of the Karaput District Board.

No. 532.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Henry William Whyte to be a member of the Anantapur District Board.

No. 533.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, to be a member of the Malabar District Board.

No. 534.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain John Warwick Ilhas, I.M.S., to be a member of the South Arcot District Board.

No. 535.—In exercise of the power vested in him by rule 10 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Subba Sastriyar Sivarama Sastriyar Avargal, M.R.Ry. Kamakshi Sastriyar Kalyana Venkataramana Aiyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. Venkata Reddiyar Perumal Reddiyar Avargal to be members of the Gopichettipalayam Taluk Board in the Coimbatore district.

No. 536.—Under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, Surgeon Major Ferdinand Clarence Smith, F.R.C.S., M.B., has been elected as a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras for the 14th division.

No. 537.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Captain Daniel Stanislaus Aloysius O'Keeffe, I.M.S., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Chingleput.

No. 538.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Frederick James Stones to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coimbatore.

No. 539.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Nallamalli Venkatarangam Chetti Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Ongole.

No. 540.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. William Stokes, M.B. & C.M., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Calicut.

No. 541.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Chetti Giddayya Chetti Garu has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Kurnool.

No. 542.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, Mohammad Ghous Marakayar M. K. Vappakanda Marakayar Sahib Bahadur has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Nagapattam.

No. 543.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Vilayanur Krishna Puttar Gayatri Aiyar Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Palghat.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 544.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Trikutam Subba Rao Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Anantapur District Board by the Gooty Taluk Board.

No. 545.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. A. Ranganatham Mudaliyar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Kurnool District Board by the Markapur Taluk Board.

No. 546.—Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kargudi Panchapagesa Venkatarama Aiyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Tanjore in the district of Tanjore.

No. 547.—Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Varupula Tammayya Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Peddapur Taluk Board in the district of Godavari.

No. 548.—Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Pulavarti Viraju Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Cocanada in the district of Godavari.

No. 549.—The President, District Board, Vizagapatam, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the sub-assistant inspector of schools, Ellamanchili range, to be a member of the Narasapatam Taluk Board.

No. 550.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the Tahsildar of Mayavaram to be a member of the Mayavaram Taluk Board.

No. 551.—The President, District Board, Ramnad, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby removes from office Abdul Karim Sahib, a member of Kamathi union panchayat, as he has been absent for more than four months from the local area of the union.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 552.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of ·69 of an acre of land in inam dry No. 558 in the Anantarajapet village of the Pullampet taluk in the Cuddapah district specified in notification No. 154 published at page 53 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd January 1912, as required for forming a road from the village to the railway station at Anantarajapet.

No. 553.—The following draft order relating to the Digumurti Venkataramayya Poor Clothing Fund in Berhampur consisting of Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 1,800 is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby. It will be taken into further consideration on or after the 1st of June 1913.

Draft Order.

Whereas Digumurti Rajalakshmigaru of Berhampur has, under section 6 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, made application that the fund known as "Digumurti Venkataramayya Poor Clothing Fund" may be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, for the benefit of poor persons, such as the blind, lame, leprous, etc., living within the Berhampur municipality, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, doth hereby order and direct that the said property shall as from , vest and be thenceforth vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council) upon the said trust and for the said purpose.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 554.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·675 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for removing the congestion near the oil-monger's street in the Cuddalore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Cuddalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Cuddalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porambolu, with survey or poimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Cuddalore taluk, Tiruppappuliyur village.			
Village-site, No. 123-A/1-A.	Krishna Pathan	North, east, south and west, No. 123-A-1.	ACRE. ·675

No. 555.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5,448 sq. ft., be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Bazaar Vaikal street in the Gopichettipalaiyam union; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Gopichettipalaiyam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Gopichettipalaiyam, at Bhavani, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Coimbatore district, Gopichettipalaiyam taluk, Virapandi village.		SQ. FT.
Village-site, poramboke, S.F. No. 170 A, house-site No. 84 B.	Minor Ramaswami Chetti with guardian Sundarammal.	North and east, road; south, house No. 84 B; west, house No. 84 A.	859
Do. No. 84 A.	Annia Chetti	North, road; east, house No. 84 B; south, house No. 84 A; west, house No. 83.	73
Do. No. 83.	Pattabhirama Chetti	North, road; east, house No. 84 A; south, house No. 83; west, house No. 166.	35
Do. No. 169.	Subrahmanya Chettiyar	North, road; east, house No. 83; south, house No. 169; west, house No. 170.	304
Do. No. 170.	Do.	North, road; east, house No. 169; south, house No. 170; west, house No. 171.	129
Do. No. 171.	Sinnammal	North, road; east, house No. 170; south, house No. 171; west, lane.	118
Do. No. 245 C.	Kuppanda Gavundan	North, road; east, vacant site used as path; south, house No. 245 C; west, Kalyana Gavundan's shed.	544
Village-site, poramboke, S.F. No. 170 A shed.	Kalyana Gavundan	North, road; east, house No. 245 C; south, Kalyana Gavundan's site; west, road.	385
Do. No. 695.	Rukmani	North, house No. 695; east, lane; south and west, road.	1,249
Do. No. 694.	Thirumalai Chettiyar and K. Venkatesa Chetti.	North, house No. 694; east, house No. 693; south, road; west, lane.	396
Do. No. 693.	Kanthasami Chettiyar ..	North, house No. 693; east, vacant site; south, road; west, house No. 694.	144
Village site, poramboke, S.F. No. 170 A vacant site.	Pattabhi Chetti	North, vacant site; east, house No. 692; south, road; west, house No. 693.	99
Do. No. 692.	Rangaswami Chettiyar ..	North, house No. 692; east, house No. 691; south, road; west, vacant site.	108
Do. No. 691.	Pattabhi Chettiyar	North, house No. 691; east, lane; south, road; west, house No. 692.	238
Do. Nos. 689 and 690.	Kannika Paramesvari Amman's agent Sutharma Chetti.	North, houses Nos. 690 and 689; east, vacant site; south, road; west, lane.	179
Do. No. 687.	Annia Chetti	North, house No. 687; east, house No. 686; south, road; west, vacant site.	138
Do. No. 686.	Govinda Chetti	North, house No. 686; east, house No. 688; south, road; west, house No. 687.	141
Do. No. 685.	Venkatesa Chettiyar	North, house No. 685; east lane; south, road; west, house No. 686.	110
Do. No. 679.	Nanjappa Chettiyar	North, house No. 678; east, house No. 678; south, road; west, lane.	28
		Total ..	5,348

No. 556.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·04 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Bikkavole-Katravulapalli road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar, Ramachandrapuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Ramachandra puram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Godavari district, Ramachandrapuram taluk, Bikkavole village.		ACRE.
Ryotwar, dry, S. No. 50-2 B-1.	Chagunti Virayya ..	North, no northern boundary being a triangular field; east, No. 50-2 B-2; south No. 61; west, No. 50-2/A-3.	·04

No. 657.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2,004 sq. ft., be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a scavenging lane between the Cutcheri and Sullivan streets in Erode; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Erode division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Erode, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or pannash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Coimbatore district, Erode taluk, Erode village.		SQ. FT.
Dry, T.S. No. 730-2.	Balasubrahmanya Josier ..	North, T.S. No. 730-1; east, T.S. No. 737; south, T.S. No. 734; west, T.S. No. 731-2.	85
Do. No. 731-2.	Kandasubrahmanya Aiyar ..	North, T.S. No. 731-1; east, T.S. No. 730-2; south, T.S. No. 734; west, T.S. No. 732-2.	70
Do. No. 732-2.	Attar Krishnachar, son of Anantaramachar	North, T.S. No. 732-1; east, T.S. No. 731-2; south, T.S. No. 734; west, T.S. No. 733-2.	86
Do. No. 733-2.	Venkataramana Aiyar, son of Srinivasa Aiyar.	North, T.S. No. 733-1; east, T.S. No. 732-2; south, T.S. No. 734; west, T.S. No. 734-2.	65
Do. No. 734-2.	Krishna Rao	North, T.S. No. 734-1; east, T.S. No. 733-2; south, T.S. No. 734; west, T.S. No. 735-2.	65
Do. No. 735-2.	Vyasa Ramachar	North, T.S. No. 735-1; east, T.S. No. 734-2; south, T.S. No. 734; west, T.S. No. 736-2.	105
Do. No. 736-2.	Vasudeva Rao, son of Tammaji Rao.	North, T.S. No. 736-1; east, T.S. Nos. 736-2 and 744; south, T.S. No. 736-2; west, T.S. No. 737-2.	189
Do. No. 737-2 & 3.	Annaji Rao, son of Krishna Rao.	North, T.S. No. 737-1; east, T.S. Nos. 736-2 and 736-2; south, T.S. Nos. 737-4 and 750-2; west, T.S. No. 749-2.	175
Do. No. 748-2 & 3.	Vasudeva Rao, son of Tammaji Rao.	North, T.S. Nos. 736-2 and 737-2; east, T.S. No. 752; south, T.S. Nos. 750-1 and 751; west, T.S. Nos. 737-3 and 750-1.	290
Do. No. 749-2.	Annaji Rao, son of Krishna Rao.	North, T.S. No. 738; east, T.S. No. 737-3; south, T.S. No. 749-1; west, T.S. No. 748.	168
Do. No. 747-2.	P. Rama Rao, Subbarama Aiyar and P. S. Raghavendra Rao.	North, T.S. Nos. 738 and 739-2; east, T.S. No. 748; south, T.S. No. 747-1; west, T.S. No. 746-2.	157
Do. No. 746-2.	Ramaswami Aiyar, karnam of Virumandampalaiyam	North, T.S. No. 739-2; east, T.S. No. 747-2; south, T.S. No. 746-1; west, T.S. No. 746-2.	176
Do. No. 739-2.	Subbarama Aiyar, son of Mahadev Rao.	North, T.S. No. 739-1; east, T.S. No. 748; south, T.S. Nos. 746-2 and 747-2; west, T.S. No. 741.	37
Do. No. 748-2.	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, son of Abdul Qadir Sahib	North, T.S. No. 741; east, T.S. No. 746-2; south, T.S. No. 745-1; west, T.S. No. 743.	257
		Total ...	2,004

No. 658.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land and house mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·06 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the location of the Local Fund school at Konura in the Chipurupalli taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Vizianagram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site to be acquired is kept in the revenue divisional office, Vizianagram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or pannash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Vizagapatam district, Chipurupalli taluk, Konura village.		ACRE.
Zamindari house-site and house	Tata Venkata Narasimham, Tata Somayajulu and Tata Venkagya.	North, vacant-sites and houses of Manam Chinnavedu, Dura Mallam and Chilla Appadu; east, vacant-site of Manam Chandrayya; south and west, gorja.	·06

No 549.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0602 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a road connecting the Attukkara street and Pattanukkara street in the Tanjore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said revenue divisional officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, Tanjore village.		
			ACRE.
Dry, S. No. 1548 ..	Aratta Rangarayala Chettiyar..	North, S. No 1549, east channel, south S. No. 1547; west, house of Aratta Rangarayala Chettiyar.	·0104
Do. No. 1549	Thevai Kuppuswami Chettiyar.	North, S. No. 1550, east, channel south S. No. 1549, west, house of Thevai Kuppuswami Chettiyar	·0134
Do No. 1550 ..	N. M. Krishnaswami Chettiyar.	North, S. No 1551, east, channel, south S. No. 1549, west, house of N. M. Krishnaswami Chettiyar.	·0084
Do No. 1551 ..	Kadandaraman Chettiyar ..	North, S. No 1552; east, channel; south, S. No. 1550, west, S. No 1551.	·0180
		Total ..	·0602

No 550.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·04 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a public well and a path thereto; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Calicut, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the above officer, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Malabar district, Calicut taluk, Malavur village.		
Dry, portion of S. No. 157-1 A.	Owner, Kaviyal Kasarakaram Nayar, occupier, Kaviyal Govindan Nayar.	North, S. No. 158; east, south and west, S. No. 157-1 A.	ACRE. ·04

No 551.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·75 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the use of a Muhammadan burial-ground; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Dharmavaram is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Dharmavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Anantapur district, Kadiri taluk, Nallacheruvu village.		
Govt., dry, S. No. 369-1.	Kamsala Govindappa.. ..	North, S. No. 378; east, S. No. 3692; south S. No. 368; west, S. Nos. 362 and 368.	ACRE. ·75

No. 562.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·18 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening an inlet channel to the Varadarajaperumal tank; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the said officer and will be available for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tanjore district, Papanasam taluk, Valangiman village.		acre.
Wet, S. No. 148 J.	Pakkiriya Pillai	North, S. No. 148 I & H; east, S. No. 148 J; south, S. No. 149 G; west, S. No. 148 E.	·01
Do. No. 148 H.	Saminatha Mudali ..	North, S. No. 150 G; east, S. No. 148 I; south, S. No. 148; west, S. No. 148 H.	·01
Do. do.	Duraisami Kilakkudayan ..	Do. do.	·01
Dry, S. No. 150 G.	Qadir Sahib	North, S. No. 150 H; east, S. No. 150 G; south, S. No. 148 H; west, S. No. 150 Z.	·08
Do. No. 150 H.	Kuppukani Ravuthar ..	North, S. No. 150 J; east, S. No. 150 I; south, S. No. 150 G; west, S. No. 150 C.	·01
Wet, S. No. 151 R.	Annathachi, guardian Rajummal.	North, S. No. 153; east, S. No. 151 Q; south, S. No. 150 I; west, S. No. 150.	·06
Dry, S. No. 154 J. ..	Narayana Pillai	North, S. No. 171; east, S. No. 154 J; south, S. No. 153; west, S. No. 156 J.	·05
		Total ..	·18

No. 563.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·34 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the left bank of the Kadali channel; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar, Razole, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site proposed for acquisition is available in the taluk office, Razole, for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Godavari district, Razole taluk, Vadrevupalli village.		acre.
Inam, wet, No. 86 ..	Vattamilli Venkata Subbarayudu.	North, No. 87-1; east, No. 86; south and west, No. 86.	·21
Do. No. 87-2..	Kosarlakota Ramaraju ..	North, No. 86; east, No. 87-2; south, No. 86; west, No. 85.	·38
Govt., wet, No. 88 A.	Bikkina Narasamma	North, No. 89; east, No. 88; south, No. 87-1; west, No. 86.	·06
Inam, wet, No. 89 A.	Rallapalli Dikshatulu ..	North, No. 90-1; east, No. 89; south, No. 87-1; west, No. 86.	·10
Govt., wet, No. 90-1.	Muppala Sarvarayudu ..	North, No. 90-2; east, No. 90-1; south, No. 89; west, No. 86.	·12
Govt., dry, No. 90-2.	Muppala Kanakayya	North, No. 184; east, No. 90-2; south, No. 90-1; west, No. 86.	·16
Do. No. 184 B.	Do. ..	North, No. 10-5; east, No. 184 B; south, No. 90-2; west, No. 86.	·13
Inam, dry, No. 10-5..	Gutiganti Subbarayudu .	North, No. 11-1 B; east, No. 10-5; south, No. 184 B; west, No. 85.	·02
Govt., dry, No. 11-1 B.	Muppala Kanakayya ..	North, No. 11-1 A; east, No. 11-1 B; south, No. 10-5; west, No. 86.	·14
Do. No. 11-1 A.	Undavilli Marayya	North, No. 11-2 C; east, No. 11-1 A; south, No. 11 B; west, No. 85.	·06
Do. No. 11-2 C.	Do. ..	North, No. 8; east, No. 11-2 C; south, No. 11-1 A; west, No. 85.	·05
		Total ..	1·34

No. 564.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,638 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the widening the bazaar street in

the Gopichettipalayam union; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act the revenue divisional officer, Gopichettipalayam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer at Bavani and may be inspected at any office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Coimbatore district, Gopichettipalayam taluk, Vicupandi village.		sq. ft.
Dry, S. No. 170 A, house No. 64 I.	Muhammad Musain Sahib ..	North, house No. 64 II, east, road; south, house No. 63; west, house, No. 64.	26
Do. No. 64 II	Do.	North, house, Nos. 55 and 64, east, road; south, house, No. 64 II; west, house, No. 64 I.	72
Do. Nos. 65 & 66	Do. ..	North, houses, Nos. 57 and 68, east, road; south, house, 64 II; west, houses, Nos. 65 and 66.	65
Do. Nos. 67 & 68.	Balakrishna Chetti ..	North, house, No. 69, east, road; south, houses, Nos. 65 and 66; west, houses, Nos. 67 and 68.	24
Do. Nos. 76 & 77.	Pattabirama Chetti ..	North, house, No. 70, east, road; south, lane; west, houses, Nos. 76 and 77.	52
Do. No. 76 ..	Lakshminarayana Chetti	North, house, No. 70, east, road; south, houses, Nos. 74 and 77; west, house, No. 76.	39
Do. No. 50 ..	Balavenkatesa Chetti ..	North, houses, Nos. 48 and 49, east, house, No. 58; south, house, No. 51; west, road.	31
Do. No. 50 ..	Seshadri Chetti	North and east, house No. 65, south, house No. 51; west, road.	15
Do. No. 51 ..	Sengodappa Gavundan ..	North, house No. 50, east, house No. 51; south, house No. 52; west, road.	11
Do. No. 52 ..	Lakshminarayana Chetti ..	North, house No. 51, east, house No. 52; south, house No. 53; west, road.	76
Do. No. 53 ..	Ramaswami Chetti ..	North, house No. 52, east and south, house No. 53; west, road.	231
Do. No. 53 ..	Lakshminarayana Chetti ..	North and east, house No. 53, south, street; west, road.	76
			Vacant site
Do. No. 108.	Narayana Sastriar	North, street; east, house No. 106; south, house No. 55; west, road.	161
Do. No. 133.	Venkatakrishnayyar	North, street; east, house No. 133; south, house No. 58; west, road.	169
Do. No. 58	Govinda Aiyar	North, house No. 133, east, house No. 58; south, house No. 134; west, road.	289
Do. No. 134.	Venkataswami Aiyar ..	North, house No. 58, east, house No. 134; south and west, road.	343
		Total ..	1,638

No. 565.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 58 ½ square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the altered alignment of road No. 4 in the Adoni municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Adoni, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said revenue divisional officer, Adoni, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Bellary district, Adoni taluk, Adoni village.		sq. ft.
Portion of house No. 1352	Kalikavi Basappa	North, house No. B/1351; east, lane; south, road; west, house No. B/1353.	58½

No. 668.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 32 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a road from Anantharajupet to the railway station at Anantharajupet; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer,

Siddhavattam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Siddhavattam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or palmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Cuddapah district, Pullampet taluk, Anantharajapet village.		
			ACRE.
Inam, S. Nos. 565-2 ..	Panjam Lakshmi Reddi, Sangaraju Chenchuraju, Muppala Chinna Subbaraju, Alur Panchalagadu, Hasti Pedda Pitchchamma and pattadar Nemali Venkatramana Rao.	North, S. No. 556; east, S. No. 556; south and west, S. No. 566.	·44
Do. No. 565-4 ..	Do. do.	Do. do.	·18
		Total ..	·62

No. 567.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0049 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing side drains in Kumarakoil street, Tiruvalur union; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Negapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Negapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or palmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, Tiruvalur South village.		
			ACRE.
House-site, S. No. 261-5 M-1	Visalakshi Ashi	North, No. 261-5 M-1, metalled road in Kumarakoil Sannadhi; east, No. 261-5 M-1, side drain in metalled road in Kumarakoil Sannadhi; south, No. 261-5 M-1, house of Visalakshi; west, No. 261-5 M-1, side drain in the metalled road of Kumarakoil Sannadhi.	·0049

No. 568.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a latrine; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar, Razole, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site proposed for acquisition is available in the taluk office, Razole, for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or palmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Godavari district, Razole taluk, Ramalapalem village.		
			ACRE.
Inam, dry, No. 289-2.	Padala Subbayya, Sabella Sitamma, Padala Kondayya son of Gangayya, Padala Bapireddi, Padala Swamna, Padala Venkanna and Koveri Paddamma.	North, No. 301; east, No. 289-2; south, No. 286; west, No. 311.	·76
Do. No. 289-3.	Mallidi Tempayya, Padala Venkanna son of Papireddi and Potamatti Satayya.	North, No. 301; east, portion of No. 289-2; south, No. 286; west, No. 289-2.	26
		Total ..	1·00

No. 569.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 15·41 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit for local fund road; and, under section 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Gooty, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Gooty, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet, or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patanah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Anantapur district, Tadpatri taluk, Sanigalapalur village.		acs.
Cirsar, dry, No. 2087.	Varigatla Lakshmamma ..	North, No. 1050; east, No. 1068; south, No. 2086; west, No. 2091.	00
Do. No. 2453.	Do. ..	North, No. 2457; east, No. 2455; south, No. 2449; west, No. 2452.	·04
Do. No. 2463.	Do. .	North, No. 2462; east, No. 2443; south, No. 2464; west, No. 2416.	·09
Do. No. 2404.	Do. .	North, No. 2401; east, No. 2404; south, No. 2405; west, No. 2403.	·04
Do. No. 2413.	Do. .	North, No. 2412; east, No. 2416; south, No. 2414; west, No. 2413.	·07
Do. No. 2092.	Do. .	North, No. 2094; east, No. 2091; south, No. 2092; west, No. 2093.	·05
Do. No. 2088.	Pola Kondappa and Sri Ramayya	North, No. 2089; east, No. 2089; south, No. 2087; west, No. 2091.	·09
Do. No. 2094.	Do. do.	North, No. 2093; east, No. 2091; south, No. 2095; west, No. 2094.	·12
Do. No. 2080.	Pothur Kristanna . ..	North, No. 2087; east, No. 2086; south, No. 2418; west, No. 2081.	·08
Do. No. 2092.	Do. .. .	North, No. 2093; east, No. 2091; south, No. 2382; west, No. 2092.	·04
Do. No. 2544.	Do.	North, No. 2546; east, No. 2542; south, No. 2542; west, No. 2544.	·03
Do. No. 2319.	Do.	North, No. 2327; east, No. 2118; south, No. 2401; west, No. 2318.	·18
Do. No. 2411.	Do. ..	North, No. 2410; east, No. 2116; south, No. 2422; west, No. 2431.	·15
Do. No. 2449.	Do.	North, No. 2454; east, No. 2446; south, No. 2456; west, No. 2416.	·05
Do. No. 2468.	Do.	North, No. 2467; east, No. 2468; south, No. 2469; west, No. 2470.	·08
Do. No. 2526.	Do.	North, No. 2526; east, No. 2534; south, No. 2524; west, No. 2526.	·02
Do. No. 2532.	Do.	North, No. 2538; east, No. 2534; south, No. 2571; west, No. 2532.	·09
Do. No. 2474.	Do.	North, No. 2476; east, No. 2474; south, No. 2475; west No. 2446.	·09
Do. No. 2383.	Do.	North, No. 2382; east, No. 2417; south, No. 2384; west, No. 2389.	·18
Do. No. 2419.	Do.	North, No. 2418; east, No. 2419; south, No. 2420; west, No. 2417.	·03
Do. No. 2396.	Do.	North, No. 2394; east, No. 2417; south, No. 2395; west, No. 2394.	·04
Do. No. 2429.	Do.	North, No. 2428; east, No. 2439; south, No. 2433; west, No. 2417.	·06
Do. No. 2457.	Pothur Chinnappayya ..	North, No. 2454; east, No. 2457; south, No. 2456; west, No. 2416.	·04
Do. No. 2467.	Do. ..	North, No. 2466; east, No. 2467; south, No. 2468; west, No. 2410.	·07
Do. No. 2097.	Do. .	North, No. 2096; east, No. 2097; south, No. 2095; west, No. 2081.	·05
Do. No. 2409.	Do ..	North, No. 2408; east, No. 2416; south, No. 2410; west, No. 2409.	·06
Do. No. 2101.	Do ..	North, No. 2104; east, No. 2101; south, No. 2100; west No. 2081.	·09
Do. No. 2522.	Do. ..	North, No. 2523; east, No. 2534; south, No. 2521; west No. 2522.	·01
Do. No. 2476.	Do ..	North, No. 2479; east, No. 2476; south, No. 2471; west, No. 2414.	·07
Do. No. 2466.	Pothur Tirumalappa ..	North, No. 2465; east, No. 2466; south, No. 2467; west, No. 2416.	·10
Do. No. 2475.	Do. ..	North, No. 2474; east, No. 2475; south, No. 2541; west, No. 2546.	·09
Do. No. 2546.	Do ..	North, No. 2547; east, No. 2546; south, No. 2548; west, No. 2534.	·16
Do. No. 2393.	Do. ..	North, No. 2391; east, No. 2417; south, No. 2394; west, No. 2393.	·08
Do. No. 2427.	Do .	North, No. 2428; east, No. 2427; south, No. 2428; west, No. 2417.	·04
Do. No. 2462.	Pothur Chinnappayya and Tirumalappa	North, No. 2461; east, No. 2462; south, No. 2463; west, No. 2416.	·05
Do. No. 2339.	Do do.	North, No. 2336; east, No. 2417; south, No. 2301; west, No. 2338.	·16
Do. No. 2426.	Do. do.	North, No. 2424; east, No. 2425; south, No. 2426; west, No. 2417.	·07

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or permanent, with survey or patnamil number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Anantapur district, Tadpatri taluk, Gangalapudur village—cont.	
			ACS.
Garuv, dry, No. 2468.	Sarigati Venkatamari .. .	North, No 2455; east, No. 2455; south, No. 2467; west, No 2468.	02
Do. No. 2469.	Do. . ..	North, No. 2467; east, No 2468; south, No. 2469; west, No 2468.	·02
Do No 2464.	Do.	North, No. 2464; east, No. 2465; south, No. 2466; west, No 2464	·02
Do. No. 2463	Do.	North, No. 2462; east, No. 2464; south, No. 2467; west, No 2463.	02
Do. No. 2530.	Do.	North, No 2531; east, No. 2534; south, No. 2529; west, No 2530	·06
Do. No. 2542.	Do	North, No 2543; east, No 2548; south, No 2541; west, No. 2534	·12
Do. No. 2471.	Do. . ..	North, No 2470; east, No. 2472; south, No 2472; west, No 2474	·12
Do. No. 2518.	Do. . .	North, No 2519; east, No. 2524; south, No 2509; west, No. 2513.	·21
Do No 2525	Do .. .	North, No 2526; east and south, No. 2507; west, No. 2534	·21
Do. No. 2384.	Do. .. .	North, No. 2383; east, No. 2117; south, No. 2384; west, No. 2384	·32
Do. No. 2426.	Do. .. .	North, No. 2429; east, No. 2120; south, No. 2431; west, No 2417	·32
Do No. 2386.	Do .. .	North, No 2117; east, No. 2385; south, No. 2386; west, No. 2384	·39
Do. No. 2427	Do.	North, No. 2429; east, No 2123; south, No. 2432; west, No. 2431	·31
Do. No. 2388.	Do. ..	North, No. 2381; east, No. 2417; south, No. 2389; west, No. 2383.	·17
Do. No 2431.	Do.	North, No. 2428; east, No. 2434; south, No 2432; west, No. 2417.	·32
Do. No. 2384.	Do	North, No. 2383; east, No. 2417; south, No. 2384; west, No 2384	·03
Do. No. 2428.	Do	North, No 2427; east, No. 2428; south, No. 2429; west, No. 2411.	·34
Do. No. 2397.	Do .. .	North, No 2396; east, No. 2417; south, No. 2399; west, No 2387	·08
Do. No 2464	Do . .	North, No. 2436; east No. 2454; south, No. 2465; west, No 2117.	·06
Do No 2412.	Bathejali Narasamma	North, No 2411; east, No. 2416; south, No. 2413; west, No 2412	·07
Do. No. 2098	Do. ..	North, No 2120; east, No 2089; south No. 2097, west, No 2088	·21
Do. No. 2162.	Do. ..	North, No. 2130; east, No. 2102; south, No. 2161; west, No 2091.	14
Do No 2523	Do. ..	North, No 2524; east, No. 2534; south, No. 2522, west, No. 2523.	·01
Do. No. 2543.	Polur Balaiya .	North, No 2540; east, No 2545; south, No. 2543, west, No. 2534	·08
Do No 2531.	Do.	North, No 2532; east, No 2534; south, No. 2530; west, No 2521.	·08
Do No. 2386.	Do. ..	North, No 2385; east, No. 2417; south, No. 2387, west No. 2385.	03
Do No 2432.	Do. . ..	North No. 2431; east, No. 2432; south, No. 2433; west, No 2417	·01
Do. No. 2528.	Vengalla Rangappa	North, No 2529; east, No. 2534; south, No 2528, west, No 2528.	·02
Do No. 2540	Do . ..	North No. 2541; east, No. 2540; south, No 2539; west, No 2534.	·06
Do. No 2096.	Polur Kondappa and Rangappa	North No 2097, east, No. 2099; south, No 2095, west No. 2096.	·07
Do. No. 2100.	Do. do	North, No 2101; east, No. 2100; south, No. 2095, west, No. 2091	·08
Do. No 2520	Do. do.	North No. 2521, east, No 2534; south, No 2519; west, No 2520	·02
Do. No. 2527.	Do. do.	North No 2530, east, No 2534; south No 2528, west, No. 2528	·01
Do No. 2541.	Do. do.	North No 2547; east, No. 2541, south, No 2540; west, No. 2534	·14
Do. No 2437.	Do. . do	North No 2438, east, No. 2437; south, No. 2436, west No 2431	·13
Do. No. 2387.	Do. do.	North, No 2388, east, No. 2417; south, No. 2386, west No 2387.	·08
Do. No 2422	Do. do	North No. 2423, east, No. 2422, south, No. 2421 west No 2417	·02
Do. No. 2095	Polur Kondappa and Nagaraj Rangappa	North No. 2096, east, No. 2091; south, No. 2094, west, No. 2095	·08
Do. No. 2101.	Polur Sri Rangayya	North, No. 2483; east, No 2400, south, No. 2405, west, No 2416	·08
Do. No. 2391.	Do.	North, No. 2390; east, No. 2417; south, No 2393, west, No. 2391.	·05
Do. No. 2426.	Do. ..	North, No 2425, east, No. 2426; south, No. 2427, west, No 2117.	·03
Do No. 2400	Polur Venkatakondappa	North, No 2403, east, No 2400; south, No. 2401, east, No 2416	·06
Do No 2406	Do. .	North, No 2405, east, No. 2416, south, No. 2408, west, No. 2407	·06

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Anantapur district, Tadpatri taluk, Sangalapadur village—cont.		acs.
Circar, dry, No. 2340.	Srigiri Venkatanari and Gandla Venkatanubhayya.	North, No. 2350; east, No. 2348, south, No. 2353, west, No. 2349.	05
Do. No. 2402.	Polur Venkatappa	North, No. 2403; east, No. 2410; south, No. 2406, west, No. 2407.	07
Do. No. 2403.	Do. .. .	North, No. 2521; east, No. 2524; south, No. 2520; west, No. 2501.	03
Do. No. 2425.	Do.	North, No. 2527; east, No. 2534; south, No. 2528, west, No. 2526.	04
Do. No. 2472.	Do. .	North, No. 2471; east, No. 2479, south, No. 2473, west, Nos. 2414 and 2115.	·13
Do. No. 2372.	Do. .	North, No. 2092; east, No. 2417; south, No. 2365, west, No. 2382.	·06
Do. No. 2416.	Do. . ..	North, No. 2086, east, No. 2415; south No. 2419, west, No. 2417.	·06
Do. No. 2398.	Do. .	North, No. 2391, east, No. 2417, south, No. 2397, west, No. 2396.	·05
Do. No. 2400.	Do. . ..	North, No. 2429, east, No. 2430; south, No. 2414; west, No. 2417.	·00
Do. No. 2460.	Dabbara Venkata Subbayya ..	North, No. 2409, east, No. 2410, south, No. 2411, west, No. 2410.	·06
Do. No. 2459.	Do. ..	North, No. 2458, east, No. 2460, south, No. 2460, west, No. 2410.	·06
Do. No. 2409.	Do. ..	North, No. 2404; east, No. 2410, south, No. 2408, west, No. 2453.	·05
Do. No. 2401.	Srigiri Venkatanari and Pothur Chinnappayya.	North No. 2398, east, No. 2416, south, No. 2404, west, No. 2401.	·13
Do. No. 2401.	Polur Kondappa	North, No. 2400, east, No. 2401, south, No. 2402, west, No. 2416.	·07
Do. No. 2089.	Do	North, No. 2090, east, No. 2089, south, No. 2088, west, No. 2 33.	·01
Do. No. 2547.	Gandla Venkatanubhayya and Srigiri Venkatanari.	North, No. 2478, east, No. 2547; south, No. 2546, west, No. 2519.	·14
Do. No. 2546.	Karpati Rangayya ..	North, No. 2540, east, No. 2546; south, No. 2544, west, No. 2534.	·09
Do. No. 2633.	Do.	North, No. 1649, east, No. 2634; south, No. 2633, west, No. 2623.	·05
Do. No. 2469.	Polur Kondappa and Balayya Srigiri Venkatanari.	North, No. 2468; east, No. 2469; south, No. 2476; west, No. 2414.	·21
Do. No. 2519.	Polur Kru Sangappa . ..	North, No. 2520; east, No. 2534, south, No. 2513; west, No. 1519.	·02
Do. No. 2534.	Do. ..	North, No. 2537, east, No. 2567; south, No. 2533; west, No. 2534.	·09
Do. No. 2474.	Kahuria Rangappa . .	North, No. 2475; east, No. 2534; south No. 2473, west, No. 2524.	·02
Do. No. 2427.	Polur Kondappa .. .	North, No. 2428, east, No. 2524; south, No. 2530, west, No. 2427.	·02
Do. No. 2 59.	Do. . .	North, No. 2540, east, No. 2539; south, No. 2538; west, No. 2534.	·05
Do. No. 2530.	Pulur Venkatappa and Pothur Chinnappayya, Ramappali Narasanna Kahuria Rangappa and Pothur Krishnana.	North, No. 2539; east, No. 2538; south, No. 2537; west, No. 2534.	40
Do. No. 2507.	Mathaka Sanjiva Rao.. .	North, No. 2508; east, No. 2607, south, Cuddapah district; west, Nos. 2503 and 2 00	30
Do. No. 2507.	Ernaothu Patingada, Chenna Subbaswami, Chayaswami, Kondaswami, Rangappa, Venkatappa, Ramakrishnappa and Govindappa. .	North, No. 2518; east, No. 2503; south, No. 2849, west, No. 2506.	70
Do. No. 2114	Akula Hanumakka and Nemala Sangamma.	North, No 2110 east, No 2116, south, No. 2113, west, No. 2120	·12
Do No. 2138.	Nagaiah Sivaramayya. .	North, No 2139; east, No. 2121; south, No. 2138, west, No 2130	·10
Do No 2113.	Nagaraju Sivaramappa. .	North, No 2114; east, No 2113 south No. 2.13; west, No 2120	1h
Do. No 2113	Do. .	North No 2110, east. No. 2112, south, No. 2111; west, No 2120	·12
Inam, dry, No 2110 E	Do. .	North, No 2111 east, No. 2110 A, south, No. 2110 E west, No. 2120	·40
Do No. 2110 A	Shaik of Chenchusubbayya and Pullayya.	North, No 2110 E; east, No 2110 A; south, No 2096, west, No 2123	64
Circar, dry, No 2104.	Dunala Huja Reddi . ..	North, No 2123; east, No 2120; south, No. 2130; west, No 2121	·01
Do No. 2103.	Chenti Venkatareddigari Subbayya.	North, No. 2134; east, No. 2110; south, No 2138, west, No 2135	·16
Inam, dry, No 2120.	Jogala Venkata Rama Charlu Hanumanta Charlu Sriramma Charlu and Narasimha Charlu	North, No 2138, east, No 2120, south, No 2140; west, No. 2139	·05
Do. No 2113	Masjid Abdul Nabi Sahib and Fakruddin Sahib.	North, No 1916; east, No. 2110, south, No. 2116, west, No 2120.	·19
Circar, dry, No. 2115.	Nagaraju Ramayya	North, No 2119; east No. 2115; south, No. 2114, west, No 2120.	·15
Do. No. 1868.	Do.	North, No. 1871, east, No. 1890, south, No. 1867; west, No. 1868	·19

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimaish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Anantapur district, Tadpiri taluk, Sanigulagudur village—cont.		acs.
Circar, dry, No. 2099.	Nagarur Ramaiya	North, No. 2100; east, No. 2099; south, No. 2098; west, No. 2097.	·14
Do. No. 1488.	Karnam Seshappa	North, east and south, No. 1490; west, No. 1486.	·03
Do. No. 1869.	Do. ..	North, No. 1867; east, No. 2120; south, No. 2121; west, No. 1866.	·14
Inam, dry, No. 1859.	Do. ..	North, No. 1860; east, No. 1860; south, No. 1858; west, No. 1859.	·31
Circar, dry, No. 1858.	Do. ..	North, No. 1859; east, No. 1859; south, No. 1867; west, No. 1858.	·10
Inam, dry, No. 1867.	Do. ..	North, No. 1858; east, No. 1895; south, No. 1868; west, No. 1867.	·38
Circar, dry, No. 2472.	Gadibhavi Bayanna ..	North, No. 2472; east, No. 2473; south, No. 2476; west, No. 2475.	·24
Do. No. 2121.	Do. ..	North, No. 2866; east, No. 2120; south, No. 2122; west, No. 2121.	·04
Do. No. 1484.	Do. ..	North, east, south and west, No. 1490 ..	·07
Do. No. 1908.	Kanlatti Ghattayya's son Subbarayada	North, No. 1907; east, No. 1908; south, No. 1909; west, No. 1898.	·04
Inam, dry, No. 1897.	Kaipa Seshayya and Subbayya.	North, No. 1898; east, No. 1897; south, No. 1898; west, No. 1896.	·20
Do. No. 1860.	Sri Chandra Mowleswaraswami.	North, No. 1864; east, No. 1859; south, No. 1859; west, No. 1860.	·40
Circar, dry, No. 1871.	Uppalapada Basanna	North, No. 1872; east, No. 1895; south, No. 1868; west, No. 1871.	·18
Do. No. 1872.	Gudibhavi Chinna Venkata Reddi	North, No. 1893; east, No. 1895; south, No. 1871; west, No. 1872.	·16
Do. No. 1893.	Nemala Sanjiva Reddi	North, No. 1896; east, No. 1895; south, No. 1872; west, No. 1893.	·28
Do. No. 1897 A.	Do. ..	North, No. 1898; east, No. 1897 A; south, No. 1898 B; west, No. 1490.	·06
Do. No. 1898.	Do. ..	North, No. 1899; east, No. 1898; south, No. 1897; west No. 1490.	·07
Do. No. 1896.	Nemala Narapuram Dudiyala Narayana.	North, No. 1897; east, No. 1896; south, No. 1907; west, No. 1895.	·14
Do. No. 1487.	Ambali Narayana Reddi ..	North, No. 1488; east and south, No. 1490; west, No. 1487.	·02
Do. No. 2111.	Mangala Pulligada .	North, No. 2112; east, No. 2111; south, No. 2110; west, No. 2110.	·30
Dry, inam, No. 2418.	Mangala Nayudu Narigadu, Gurivigadu, Gangalugadu Pulligadu, Chennagadu, Yerrapaigadu, Erikaladu Bala Subbigadu, Sabigadu, Appigadu, Mosaligadu, Pharigadu, Sorrugadu and Manigadu.	North, No. 2113; east, No. 2466; south, No. 2418; west, No. 2414.	·30
		Total ..	15·41

No. 970.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0525 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a road connecting Sellakka Subbier No. 6 lane with Mahalipotti road in the Madura municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the tahsildar of Madura is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the tahsildar of Madura, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimaish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Madura taluk, Madura (Kirathurai) village.		cents.
T.S. No. 186 .	Muttukaruppa Pillai, pattadar; Navanna Arulappa Aiyar, Kasturi Rajendra Aiyar and Pothi Muttuswami Aiyar, enjoyers.	North, T.S. No. 177; east, T.S. No. 181; south, portion of T.S. No. 180; west, lane	2·98
T.S. No. 181 ..	Nama Pillai, pattadar; Sinnakonda Battanion, enjoyer.	North, T.S. No. 177; east, road; south, portion of T.S. No. 181; west, T.S. No. 180.	2·29
		Total ..	5·26 or ·0525 of an acre.

No. 571.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 23,394 sq. ft., be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the removal of congestion at Kampli; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Hospet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Hospet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke with survey or patcash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Bellary District, Hospet taluk, Kampli village.		sq. ft.
No. 377 C	Agasala Sangappa ..	North, public lane; east, Muddapur road, south, Venkappa's house; west, Yenni Sanganna's open yard.	831
A. No. 626 C, open yard.	Yenni Singanna ..	North, public lane; east, Agasala Sangappa's house; south, Lakka Timmanna's house, and Hanumanta's house, west, Govindappa's house	707
No 628 C	Salara Govindappa ..	North, public lane, east, Yenni Sangappa's open yard; south, Lakka Hanumanta's house, west, Salara Chendappa's house and D. Lachaman's house.	643
No. 624 C ..	Salara Chendappa ..	North and east, lane; south, Govindappa's house; west, Lachaman's yard.	130
A. No. 638 C, open yard.	Bandi Lakshmamma .	North, Ennappa's yard and Chendappa's house, east, Govindappa's house; south, Karugada Sannaiya's house, west, lane.	980
No. 642 C, open yard.	Kanakagiri Bhimasenachar	North and east, Ganachar Ayyappa's open space, south, public lane, west, well	302
No. 508 C	Kaligi Eraiya	North, Kaligi Eraiya's house; east and south, lane; west, Parthasarathi's yard and G. Ayyappa's ruined house	145
A. No. 570 C, open yard	Govindarayana Venkamma.	North, Jampala Naik's cattle house, east, Jampala Naik's open space, south, lane; west, public open space	47
A. No. 590 C, open site	Ganachar Ayyappa	North, Parthasarathi Nayudu's yard and Eraga's house; east, Eraga's house and lane; south, lane, west, lane and Bhimasenachar's latrine.	906
No. 433 C ..	Nadigara Lingappa ..	North, Jampala Naik's house, east and south, public lane; west Yemmiganur Srinivasachar's house.	152
No. 134 C, yard ..	Parthasarathi Nayudu .	North Parthasarathi Nayudu's own house, east, Eranagadi Eraga's house, south, G Ayyappa's site and lane, west, Jampala Naik's shed.	353
No. 492 C	Yemmiganur Srinivasa Chari.	North, Jampala Naik's house, east, Nadigara Lingappa's house and public lane; south, lane, west, Tarasamma's house	437
Nos. 499 C, 496 C and 498 C.	Jampala Naik . ..	North, police station, east, Parthasarathi Nayudu's yard and well, south, Srinivasacharlu's house; west, Ranjandappa's yard and Parthasarathi Nayudu's yard	2,047
No. 491 C and A. No. 574 C.	Sangappa Tarasamma ..	North, Ranjandappa's yard, east, Jampala Naik's house and Srinivasachari's house, south and west, lane.	704
A. No. 576 C. open yard.	Ranjandappa	North, police station, east, Jampala Naik's yard; south, Tarasamma's yard, west, lane	494
No. 153 C	Manthi Ramakka ..	North, Ramakka's own house, east and south, lane, west, Balamma's house	779
No. 152 C	Pandi Balamma ..	North, Ramakka's house, east, Rakkamakka's house, south, lane; west, Kamalamachari's house	487
No. 151 C	Kamalamachar ..	North, Kamalamachar's house and Venkaba Rao's house; east, Balamma's yard, south, lane, west, Venkaba Rao's yard.	3,009
No. 180 C, yard ..	Reddi Venkaba Rao ..	North, Venkaba Rao's yard, east, Kamalamachar's house, south and west lane	572
A. No 216 C, yard ..	Do. ..	North, Venkaba Rao's yard; east, lane, south, Sama Rao's yard; west, Talari Lingappa's yard	818
A. No. 214 C, yard ..	Sama Rao, minor, guardian, Jakradi Srinivasa Rao.	North, Talari Lingappa's and Venkaba Rao's yards, east and south, lane, west, Ennappa's ruined house.	1,848
A. No. 219 C, yard ..	Dunapal Ennappa	North, Talari Lingappa's yard; east, Sama Rao's yard, south and west, lane.	890
No 183 C . ..	Talavara Lingappa ..	North, Talari Lingappa's yard and lane; east, Venkaba Rao's yard, south, lane, Ennappa's and Sama Rao's sites, west lane.	2,014
No. 332 C, cattle yard	Sirugapi Phakirappa ..	North, Talari Lingappa's yard and lane, east and south, lane; west, Bhima's house	419
No. 184 C	Talavara Lingappa	North, Narasappa's yard and Dasappa's house, east, Lingappa's own yard, south, Phakirappa's house, west, Bhima's house.	635
No. 490 C	Nandikal Nanjundappa ..	North, Nanjundappa's house; east, lane; south and west, Ponnapati Rao's house.	369
No. 489 C	Ponnapati Rao, guardian of Achamma.	North, Nanjundappa's house, east, lane; south, open yard and lane, west, Rama Rao's yard.	704
No. 488 C .. .	Pynpali Rama Rao ..	North, Rama Rao's house and yard; east, Nanjundappa's house and Ponnapati Rao's house; south, lane, west, Pynpali Bhima Rao's house.	842

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Bellary district, Hospet taluk, Kampli village—cont.	
			sq. yr.
No. 187 C	Pyapali Bhima Rao .	North, Bhima Rao's house and yard; east, Shroff Rama Rao's house and yard; south, lane; west, Raghavendra Rao's house	947
No. 186 C ..	Bellali Raghavendra Rao ..	North, Raghavendra Rao's house, east, Bhima Rao's house, south, lane, west, Bellary Srinivasachari's house	637
No. 185 C	Bellary Srinivasachari ..	North, Srinivasachari's own house, east, Raghavendra Rao's house, south, lane, west, Adivyachar's house.	598
No. 184 C	Adivyachar .. .	North, Adivyachar's house; east, Srinivasachari's house, south and west, lane	494
No. 216	Yenni Hanumakka ..	North, Agasala Sangappa's house; east, Muddapur road; south, own house, west, Lakka Timmaiya's house.	152
....	Lakka Timma	North, Agasala Sangappa's house; east, Hanumakka's house, south, own house; west, Lakka Hanumaiya's house.	125
....	Lakka Hanumaiya ..	North, Salora Govindappa's house; east, Lakka Timmaiya's house; south, own house, west, Karagodu Sannaiya's house.	160
		Total ..	23,200

No. 572.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·02 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Kasba main road in the Vizianagram municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Vizianagram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Vizianagram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
		Vizagapatam district, Vizianagram taluk, Vizianagram village.	
Dry, house-site ..	Kamarashi Suryanarayana of Vizianagram	North and east, municipal site, south, municipal site and punja, west, owner's house and yard	acre. 02

No. 573.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,680 square feet or ·0388 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Panchama school in Vadevur, Trichinopoly town; and, under sections 3 and 7 the head-quarters deputy collector, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the head-quarters deputy collector, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Inam Nathadragalli village.	
Inam, poramboke (Nattam) T.S. No. 2141 of ward II	Mohamuni Muppan Pannambalam and Zain-ul-abadin Sahib, guardian of minors, Sherif Kalandar and Fakhruddin Kalandar	North, T.S. No. 2148; east, T.S. No. 2139; south and west, T.S. No. 2141.	sq. yr. 1,680

No. 574.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 28,902 sq. ft., be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for removing conjestion in Kampli; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Hospet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Hospet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Bellary district, Hospet taluk, Kampli village.	sq. ft.
Union house, Nos. 457 and 458 B.	Tenginakai Siddappa ..	North, Vatanati Sarabhanna's house and Yenni Hanumantappa's open yard; east, Yenni Hanumantappa's open yard and Tenginakai Chinnamma's shop; south, main bazaar; west, public lane	604½
No. 459 B	Tenginakai Chinnamma.	North, Yenni Hanumantappa's open yard; east, Kallugudi Gundappa's shop; south, main bazaar; west, Tenginakai Siddappa's shop.	118
No. 460 B	Kallugudi Gundappa ..	North, Yenni Hanumantappa's open yard; east, Yenni Hanumantappa's shop; south, main bazaar; west, Tenginakai Chinnamma's shop	118
No. 461 B	Yenni Hanumantappa ..	North, Yenni Hanumantappa's open yard; east, Yenni Hanumantappa's big shop; south, main bazaar; west, Kallugudi Gundappa's shop.	81½
No. 461 B, open yard.	Do. ..	North, Levadi Ramanna's open yard and house; east, Jain's temple and Yenni Hanumantappa's big shop; south, Tenginakai Chinnamma's shop, Kallugudi Gundappa's shop and Yenni Hanumantappa's shop; west, Tenginakai Siddappa's shop and Vatanati Sarabhanna's house.	1,572
Nos. 462 and 464 B.	Vatanati Sarabhanna ..	North, public lane and Levadi Ramanna's open yard; east, Levadi Ramanna's open yard and Yenni Hanumantappa's open yard; south, public lane and Tenginakai Siddappa; west, public lane.	1,048½
No. 464 B	Levadi Ramanna, mortgagee, and Panaganti Banna Venkaiya	North, Kari Sangappa's house and Tandur Rachamma's house; east, Kolegi Nagappa's house; south, Yenni Hanumantappa's open yard; west, public lane and Vatanati Sarabhanna's house	2,078
No. 462 B	Kari Malhajappa	North, Reddera Siddalingappa's latrine, Rangani Narasingappa's chavadi and public lane; east, Tandur Rachamma's house; south, Levadi Ramanna's open space and house; west, public lane.	1,346
No. 462 B	Tandur Rachamma ..	North, public lane; east, Rachamma's own house; south, Levadi Rachamma's house; west, Kari Sangappa's house.	658
Assessment No. 538 B, latrine.	Reddera Siddalingappa .	North, public lane; east, Narasingappa's chavadi; south, Kari Sangappa's house; west, public lane	116
No. 463 B	Rangani Narasingappa ..	North and east, public lane; south, Kari Sangappa's house; west, Reddera Siddalingappa's latrine	71
No. 463 B	Myadara Basappa son of Yellamma, purchaser, and Reddera Siddalingappa	North, Pakirappa's open yard; east, Pakirappa's open yard public open space; south, lane; west, Pakirappa's open yard	334
No. 449 B ..	Rangani Narasingappa ..	North, Melaiya's house; east, Rayadrug Pakirappa's lane; south, public lane; west, Sura Siddappa's open yard.	669
Assessment, No. 531 B, open yard.	Sura Siddappa's son Virapanna minor, guardian S. Basamma of Kowtalam.	North, Melaiya's house; east, Rangani Narasingappa's ruined house; south and west, public lane	364½
No. 441 B	Rayadrug Pakirappa .	North, Melaiya's house and Kallugudi Gundappa's open yard; east, Pakirappa's house; south, public lane and open space; west, Narasingappa's house and Myadara Basappa's house	1,400
No. 447 B	Malemalada Melaiya ..	North, public lane; east, Kallugudi Gundappa's open space and Pakirappa's house; south, Pakirappa's open space; west, Melaiya's own house	1,088½
No. 446 B, open space	Kallugudi Gundappa ..	North, public lane; east, Gundappa's own house; south, Pakirappa's house; west, Malemalada Hampanna's house and Melaiya's open space	793½
No. 442 B	Madenasetti Garubasaiya	North, public lane and Malemalada Hampanna's house; east, Kallugudi Gundappa's open space; south, public space; west, Tenginakai Sangamma's house	886½
No. 443 B	Malemalada Hampanna ..	North, public lane; east and south, Madenasetti Garubasaiya's house and Kallugudi Gundappa's open space; west, Malemalada Garubasaiya's house	700½
No. 438 B	Do. .	North, Reddera Siddalingappa's open space and room; east, public lane and open space; south, public lane; west, Hampanna's house	341
No. 438 B	Tenginakai Siddappa .	North, Siddalingappa's yard; east, Madenasetti Deddaiya's house; south, public lane; west, public lane and open space	823

Description of land, wet or dry, inam paramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Bellary district, Hospet taluk, Kumbli village—cont.	
			ac. pt.
No. 438 B	Reddera Siddalingappa ..	North, Muhammad Ali Sahib's house; east, Tenginakai Siddappa's house, south, public open space; west, Malemattada Hampanna's house.	1,413½
No. 439 B	Tenginakai Siddappa ..	North, Muhammad Ali Sahib's house, east, Tenginakai Siddappa's house; south Siddappa's house, west, Reddera Siddalingappa's open yard	400
No. 454 B . ..	Karim sahib and Rahman Khan	North, public lane, east, Rahmat Khan's house and open space, south, Reddera Siddalingappa's room; west, Sayid Ingalan Khadir's house and open space.	364
No. 414 B .. .	Rahmat Khan and Mardan Sahib.	North, public lane; east, Muhammad Ali Sahib's house, south, Reddera Siddalingappa's room; west, Burankin Sahib's house.	880
No. 415 B	Sowdagara Murtaja Sahib	North, public lane; east, Ghouse Sahib's open space; south, Tenginakai Siddappa's house with open space, west, Rahmat Khan's yard and house	1,000
No. 516 B	Sagarahalli Dastagiri Sahib.	North, Chenan Sahib's house and open yard, east, public open space, south, public lane; west, Dubabai's house	823
No. 526 B . .	Chenan Sahib on behalf of Khanda Sahib, minor	North, public lane; east, public lane and open space, south, Dastagiri Sahib's house; west, Dubabai's house	1,040
No. 571 B .. .	Uche Sahib (mortgagee, Kabbera Ramappa).	North, public open space, east, Chenan Sahib's house and Nagalapur Dastagiri Sahib's house; south, public lane west Nagalapur Chenan Sahib's house and Kurubu Pakirappa's house.	460
Assessment, No. 432 B, open space.	Sayavar Lala Sahib (minor, guardian Ramanna).	North, public open space; east Lala Sahib's open site; south public lane; west, Hussain Sahib's house and public lane.	164
No. 417 B	Chowkani Hussain Sahib.	North, Sundar Hussain Sahib's house and open space; east, Lala Sahib's yard; south and west, public lane.	240
No. 416 B . .	Sundar Hussain Sahib ..	North, ruined houses, east, public open space, south, Hussain Sahib's house; west, public lane	886
Assessment, B. No. 414 B, ruined houses.	Imam Bee, claimed by Sultan Bee.	North, ruined houses east, mosque compound, south, Sundar Hussain Sahib's house and yard, west, public lane	644
Do. No. 416 B. ruined houses	Sultan Bee	North, public lane; east, Begum Bee's site; south, Imam Bee's ruined houses, west, public lane.	357
No. 115 B .. .	Gangadharappa ..	North, Siddappa's cattle house; east, public open space, south, village pi l; west, Gangadharappa's own house.	450
No. 117 B, yard ..	Tenginakai Siddappa ..	North east and south, public open space; west, Tenginakai Siddappa's cattle house	1,347
Assessment, B. No 317 B, ruined houses	Begum Bee	North, lane; east, mosque compound; south and west, Imam Bee's site.	415
Masjid compound ..	Temple committee manager.	North, road; east masjid, south, open space, west, Imam Bee's ruined houses and pial	2,672
		Total ..	28,807

No. 575.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·12 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing quarters for the Oddars of Bhavani; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Gopichettipalayam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Gopichettipalayam, at Bhavani and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or patmash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Coimbatore district, Bhavani taluk, Bhavani village.	
			acs.
Ryotwari, dry, No. 901 B	U. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mathu Gavundan, Palaniappa Gavundan and Sellappa Gavundan.	North, No. 901 A; east and south, No 894, west, No 902 A	1·08
Do. No. 902 A.	Do do.	North, No 901 A; east, Nos 901 B and 894; south, No 902 B; west, No 903.	1·29
Do. No. 903 A.	Venkatachalathan, Nachammal, guardian for minor Rangappan and Arumugam, Gurunathamudian and Gandiraman *alias* Rangal Gavundan.	North, Nos 900 C and 901 A, east, No. 894 A; south, Nos 902 A and 901 B; west, No. 903 A.	1·55
		Total .	4·12

No 576.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 42·31 acres, be the same more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing house-sites for persons in the congested blocks in Gopichettipalaiyam amen; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Gopichettipalaiyam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer at Bhavani, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or panmash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			ACS.
Coimbatore district, Gopichettipalaiyam taluk, Virapandi village			
Ryotwari dry, No. 30 B.	K. Kuppanna Gounden ..	North, No. 24 A, east, No. 32 C, south, Nos. 166 and 167 A, west No. 25 A.	1·12
Do. No. 84 A	Do. ..	North, Nos. 85 and 93, east, No. 84 B, south, Nos. 30 B and 30 A; west, No. 73.	2·35
Do. No. 85 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 89, east, Nos. 90 and 97; south, No. 84 A; west, No. 96.	3·30
Inam dry, No. 87 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 88, east, No. 94, south, No. 88, west, Nos. 86 and 89.	1·51
Do. No. 88 ..	Do. ..	North and east, No. 94; south, No. 87; west, No. 89.	28
Ryotwari dry, No. 89	Do. ..	North, Nos. 39 and 94; east, Nos. 37 and 38; south, No. 88, west, Nos. 90 and 91.	2·94
Do. No. 90 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 81, east, Nos. 45 and 49; south, No. 84 A, west, No. 83.	5·15
Inam dry, No. 91 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 95; east, Nos. 89 and 92; south, No. 90; west, No. 83.	3·29
Ryotwari dry, No. 92.	Do. ..	North, No. 94, east and south, No. 92, west, Nos. 91 and 83.	1·42
Do. No. 93 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 88, east, No. 92; south, No. 94; west, No. 83.	1·48
Inam dry, No. 95 ..	P. Kalyana Gounden ..	North, No. 94; east, No. 34; south, Nos. 150 A and 176; west, Nos. 187 B, 38 D, 34 B and 86.	1·97
Ryotwari, dry, No. 36 A	Do. ..	North No. 84 A, east, No. 34 B; south, Nos. 37 and 158, west, No. 83.	1·16
Do. No. 84 B	Do. ..	North, No. 86; east, No. 85, south Nos. 38 C and 36 D; west No. 84 A.	·93
Do. No. 86 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 87; east, No. 35, south, No. 84 B; west, No. 85.	2·35
Do. No. 89 C.	M. S. Kalai Gounden ..	North, No. 84 B; east, No. 35 D, south, No. 187 A; west, No. 38 B.	·48
Do. No. 185	Do. ..	North, Nos. 187 A and 186; east, No. 184; south, Nos. 183 A and 184 B; west, No. 184 B	1·32
Do. No. 187 A.	Do. ..	North, No. 35 C; east, No. 187 B, south, Nos. 184 and 188, west, No. 188	1·24
Do. No. 38 D	M. P. Kalyana Gounden ..	North, No. 84 B, east, No. 35; south, No. 187 B, west, No. 38 C	·62
Do. No. 183 A.	Do. ..	North, No. 185; east No. 183 A; south, No. 183 B, west, No. 184 B	·18
Do. No. 184 B.	Anga Mupan	North, Nos. 186 and 190; east, Nos. 185 and 183 A; south, Nos. 38 C and 39 B, west, No. 38 A. B.	3·39
Do. No. 183 B	T. S. Devarajiyar and M. P. Kalyana Gounden.	North, No. 183 A, east, No. 183 B; south, No. 181, west, Nos. 39 D and 184 C	·14
Do. No. 37 ..	L. P. Valli Ammal ..	North, No. 36 A; east, No. 180; south, No. 38 B; west, No. 83	1·46
Do. No. 188 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 36 A B east, No. 187 A, south, Nos. 184 B, 185 and 38 E; west, No. 37.	3·71
		Total ..	42·31

No 577.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 63 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing an elementary school building at Budatanapalli; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer Vizianagram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said revenue divisional officer, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or panmash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Vizagapatam district, Vizianagram taluk, Budatanapalli village			
Dry, house-site	Tiruvalaraju Lakshminarasimha-raju	North gorja; east, house-site of S. Suryanarayana Raju, south, gorja; west, house-site of Jampana Ramabhadraraju and his brothers	ACRE. 63

No 578.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·76 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a crematorium ground in the Cuddalore municipality; and, under sections 8 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Cuddalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Cuddalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or punnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Cuddalore taluk, Tiruppapuliyur village.		ACS
Nyeneri, dry, No. 102.	Tayumal ..	North and east, Vilvarayanatham; south, No. 101; west, No. 103.	·65
Do. No. 103 E.	Vaithilinga Padayachi and Annamalai-mudaliar, guardian of Nathyala.	North, Vilvarayanatham; east, No. 101 C; south, No. 103 F; west, No. 103 A.	1·70
Do. No. 103 C	Lakshmana Padayachi and Irumudal.	North, Vilvarayanatham; east, No. 103 D; south, No. 103 F; west, No. 103 B	·36
Do No. 103 D.	Subbaraya Padayachi	North Vilvarayanatham; east, No. 103 E; south, No. 103 F; west, No. 103 C	·21
Do No. 103 E.	Do.	North, Vilvarayanatham; east, No. 102; south, No. 103 F; west, No. 103 D.	·28
Inam, dry, No 104 E.	Sri Pattiliwaraswami ..	North, Vilvarayanatham; east, No. 103 A; south, No. 106; west, No. 104 A.	1·95
	Vilvarayanatham village.		
Nyeneri, dry, No. 148 A-2	Arunachalam Pillai .	North, No. 149 A-1; east, Nos. 148 B and 149 C; south and west, Tiruppapuliyur	·11
Do No. 147 B.	Veluyada Nattan .. .	North, No. 146 C; east, No 145; south, Tiruppapuliyur; west, No. 149 A-2.	·66
Do. No 147 D	Alagiamal Padayachi ..	North, Nos. 146 and 145; east, No. 146; south, No 147 A; west, No 148	·25
		Total ..	4·76

No 579.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 21·36 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing house-sites for persons selected from the congested blocks in the Gopichettipalayam union; and, under sections 8 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Gopichettipalayam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Gopichettipalayam, at Bhavani, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or punnah number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Coimbatore district, Gopichettipalayam taluk, Padayachiyam village		ACS.
Dry, S. No. 22b ..	K. Nalla Gavundan .. .	North, S. No. 224; east, S. No. 226; south, S. Nos. 224 and 227; west, S. Nos 227, 224 and 22b	7·22
Inam, dry, S. No 226	Do. ..	North, S. No. 224; east, S. No. 228; south, S. No. 227; west, S. No. 22b	6·61
	Virapandi village.		
Inam, dry, S. No 35	P. Kaliyanna Gavundan	North, S. Nos 34 and 34; east S. Nos 25 and 34; south, S. No. 159; west, S. Nos. 167, 36, 34 and 36	1·26
Dry, S. No 36 C ..	M. S. Kalai Gavundan ..	North, S. No. 34; east, S. No 35; south, S. No. 167; west, S. No. 36 C.	·36
Do No 166 ..	Do. ..	North, S. Nos. 165 and 167; east, S. No. 163; south, S. Nos 163 and 164; west, S. No. 164.	·40
Do. No 167 A ..	Do .	North, S. No 36; east, S. Nos 35 and 169 A; south, S. Nos. 166 and 168; west, S. Nos. 166 and 167 A.	1·10
Do. No. 168 ..	M. P. Kaliyanna Gavundan .	North, S. No 167; east, S. Nos. 169 A and 169 B; south, S. Nos 169 and 163; west S. No. 166	1·68
Do. No. 169 A ..	Do. ..	North, S. No. 4b; east, S. No. 36; south, S. No 168 B; west, S. Nos. 168 and 167.	3·18
Do No. 167 B ..	Do ..	North, S. No 36; east, S. Nos 35 and 169 A; south, S. Nos 168 and 168; west, S. No. 167 A.	1·29
		Total ..	21·36

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort St. George, March 26, 1913.

No. 115-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Nagore near Negapatam in the Negapatam taluk of the Tanjore district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Malabar, North Arcot, Salem and South Canara districts, the Mysore State, the Bombay Presidency and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Nagore Kandiri festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 3rd to 20th May 1913, inclusive, of persons from the said parts, and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Mangalore, Podanur, Karaimadai, Avanashi Road, Tiruppur, Tottipalaiyam, Kagankarai, Krishnagiri, Kandikuppam, Bargur, Periakandili, Periagaram, Tiruppattur, Vellore Fort, Vellore Cantonment and Kaniyambadi on the South Indian Railway, the stations of Gudupalli, Kuppam, Mulanur, Patchur, Jalarpet, Kethandapatti, Madpatti, Vaiattur, Gudiyattam, Kavanur, Virinchipuram, Latteri, Katpadi, Bommasamudram, Muddanuru, Kalamalla, Yerraguntla, Yerragudipad, Kamalapuram, Gangayapalli, Krishnapuram, Cuddapah, Siddhavattam, Ventimitta, Hospet and Gadiganaru on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, for the stations of Nagore, Vahippalaiyam, Negapatam Beach, Negapatam, Sikkil, Kivalur, Kattur and Adiyakkamangalam on the South Indian Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, April 5, 1913.

No. 116-*P.*—In modification of notification No. 118-P., published on pages 249–251 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st April 1913, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published:—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Anantapur.	Gooty ..	Hanchinahal.	Coimbatore —*cont.*	Udamalpet —*cont.*	Periyavalavadi Pungamuttur. Sellappampalaiyam
	Hindupur	Hindupur. Kodigepalli.			
Bellary ..	Hospet ..	Chittawadigi. Hospet.	Cuddapah.	Badvel ..	Badvel.
Chittoor ..	Vayalpad ..	Vayalpad.		Cuddapah.	Chennur. Cuddapah Patha Cuddapah.
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	Devarayapuram Kurichchi. Perur. Perur Settipalaiyam Tittipalaiyam.		Siddhavattam.	Takkolu.
	Kollegal ..	Channelinganalli. Hampapuram. Kollegal Kunagalli Singanallur.	North Arcot.	Gudiyattam	Gudanagaram. Gudiyattam. Karigeri. Malaiyapattu. Mel Alattur Panamadangi. Peranampattu.
	Palladam ..	Semmipalaiyam Tiruppur		Tiruppattur	Annandapatti Tiruppattur.
	Pollachi ..	Gamangalam Pudur Nayakkampalaiyam. Talakkarai. Uttukuli.		Vellore ..	Gollamangalam. Pallikondai. Vellore
	Udamalpet	Kannamanayakkanur Kamaralingam Kurunjeri.	Salem ..	Hosur ..	Punapalli
				Krishnagiri	Agasipalli Krishnagiri
			South Canara.	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*— (a) District— Surat. (b) Towns and ports— Bandra. Bhiwndi. Bombay. Chinchani. Ghivali. Tarapur. (c) State and Agency— Rewa Kantha Agency. 2. *Central Division*— (a) Districts— Ahmednagar. East Khandesh. Poona. Satara. (b) Town— Poona. 3. *Southern Division*— (a) Districts— Belgaum. Bijapur. Dharwar. Kolaba. Ratnagiri. (b) Towns and ports— Ahbag. Hubli. Vengurla. 4. *Sind*— Town and port— Karachi. 5. *Political Charges*— States and Agencies— Baroda State. Cutch State. Jaupira State. Kathiawar Agency. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country.
III. Bengal.	(a) District— Burdwan. (b) Towns— Calcutta. 24. Parganahs.
IV. Bihar and Orissa.	(a) Districts— Bhagalpur. Champaran. Darbhanga. Gaya. Monghyr. Mazaffarpur. Patna. Santhal Parganahs. Saran. Shahabad. (b) Towns— Bhagalpur. Gaya. Patna.
V. The Punjab.	(a) Districts— Ambala. Amritsar. Ferozepore. Gujranwalla. Gurudaspur. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang. Jhelum. Jullundur. Karnal. Ludhiana. Rohtak. Sialkot. (b) Towns— Amritsar. Patiala. (c) States— Jind. Kapurthala. Nabha. Patandi. Patiala.
VI. Burma.	(a) Districts— Amherst. Bassein. Bhamo. Insein. Maubin. Meiktila. Myanagmya. Pegu. Prome. Pyapon. Tharrawady. Thaton. Thayetmyo. Toungoo. Yamethin. (b) Towns and ports— Bassein. Moulmein. Rangoon.
VII. Rajaputana.	Alwar State. Bharatpur State. Jaipur City. Jaipur State.
VIII. The United Provinces.	(a) Districts— Allahabad. Azamgarh. Ballia. Bahraich. Bara Banki. Bareilly. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Bulandshahr. Cawnpore. Etah. Farukhabad. Fyzabad. Fatehpur. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Gurgam. Hardoi. Jalaun. Jaunpur.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—contd.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
VIII. The United Provinces—*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.* Jhansi. Khari. Lucknow. Mainpuri. Meerut. Mirzapur. Moradabad. Mathra. Muzaffarnagar. Naini Tal. Partabgarh. Pilibhit. Rae Bareli. Saharanpur. Shahjahanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao. (b) Towns— Allahabad. Bareilly. Cawnpore. Farrukhabad. Fyzabad. Lucknow. Meerut. Mirzapur. Saharanpur. Shahjahanpur.	IX. Hyderabad State.	Districts— Atrafibalda (Raichur). Aurangabad. Gulbarga. Karimnagar. Mahbubnagar. Medak. Nalgonda. Nizamabad. Raichur. Osmanabad.
		X. Central Provinces.	(a) Districts— Bandara. Jabbulpore. Nagpur. Yeotmal. (b) Towns— Bandara. Nagpur.
		XI. Central India.	Barwani State. Bhopal State.
		XII. Delhi ..	Delhi Rural area.
		XIII. Kashmir.	Jammu Province.

B.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore. Podanur. Avanashi Road.	Tiruppur. Tottipalaiyam Kagankarai.	Krishnagiri Kandikuppam Bargur	Periakandili. Periagaram. Tiruppattur.	Vellore Fort. Vellore Cantt. Kaniyambadi

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Gudupalli. Kuppam. Malanur. Patchur.	Jalarpet. Kothandapatti. Mailpatti Velattur.	Gudiyattam. Kavanur Virinchipuram.	Latteri. Katpadi Bommasamudram.	Hospet. Gadiganur.

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instruction contained in G.O. No. 639-P., dated 31st May 1900.

Fort St. George, March 26, 1913.

No. 117-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Tanjore in the Tanjore district if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Malabar, North Arcot, Salem and South Canara districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Dwadasa Garudotsavam festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 22nd to 28th May 1913, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1913.

No. 118-P.—The following notification of the Mysore Darbar, No. 7517—Sec. 3-17-39 (General), dated 25th March 1913, is published :—

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from infected areas at the fair and festival noted below is prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, II of 1897 :—

Car festival of Sri Channakesava Swami at Belur, Belur taluk, Hassan district, from 11th to 20th April 1913 (both days inclusive).

Kudli jatra at Kudli, Shimoga taluk, Shimoga district, from 7th to 16th April 1913 (both days inclusive).

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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Reg. No. 1.—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

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Part I-B.—Educational Department.

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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1913.

No. 46.—M.R.Ry. Ramanuja Sadagopa Aiyangar, Assistant Professor, Presidency College, to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madura district, in the ninth grade of the Provincial Educational service, during the absence of M.R.Ry. N. R. Krishnamma Avargal on leave or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 47.—Mr. John Adam, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, having resigned his office as an Ordinary Fellow of the Madras University, becomes an Honorary Fellow under section 13 (1), clause (*a*) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (Act VIII of 1904).

Fort St. George, April 1, 1913.

No. 48.—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Madras, will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Cases or parcels of books intended for despatch should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Madras, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the cases or parcels.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1913.

I.—Notice to Mofussil Candidates.

Candidates in the Mofussil are informed that a copy of the nominal list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall at each station three days before the examination and that they will be expected to learn their register numbers from this list. For any further information regarding the

examination, they should apply to the Chief Superintendents of the Written examination. The addresses of the Chief Superintendents at the various mofussil stations are given below :—

Stations.	Chief Superintendents.
Amalapuram ..	.. Headmaster, Board High School, Amalapuram
Bangalore ..	.. Headmaster, R.S.A.N.M.'s High School, Bangalore
Bapatla ..	.. Headmaster, Board High School, Bapatla.
Bellary ..	.. Headmaster, Municipal High School, Bellary.
Bezwada ..	.. M.R.Ry. Bh. Somasundara Rau Garu, B.A., L.T., First Assistant, C.M.S. High School, Bezwada.
Calicut ..	.. Headmaster, School of Commerce, Calicut.
Chicacole ..	.. Headmaster, Municipal High School, Chicacole.
Cocanada ..	.. Principal, P.R. College, Cocanada.
Coimbatore ..	.. Headmaster, Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore.
Conjeeveram ..	.. Headmaster, Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram.
Cuddalore ..	.. Headmaster, Town High School, Cuddalore, N.T.
Ernakulam ..	.. Headmaster, High School Department, Ernakulam College, Ernakulam.
Guntur ..	.. Headmaster, Town High School, Guntur
Kumbakonam	.. Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam
Kurnool ..	.. Headmaster, Government Training School, Kurnool
Ootacamund ..	.. Principal, Brooks' Memorial School, Ootacamund
Madura ..	.. Superintendent, Government Technical Institute, Madura.

N.B.—The examinations at Madura will be held at the local Native College.

Mangalore ..	.. M.R.Ry. E. Raghunatha Rau Avargal, B.A., L.T., Second Assistant, Government College, Mangalore
Masulipatam ..	.. Headmaster, Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
Mysore ..	.. M.R.Ry. B. C. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, B.A., L.C.E., Headmaster, Engineering School, Mysore.

N.B.—The examinations at Mysore will be held in the Government Normal School, Mysore.

Nazareth ..	.. Correspondent, Art Industrial School, Nazareth.
Palghat ..	.. Principal, Victoria College, Palghat
Peddapur ..	.. Headmaster, A.R.L.M. High School, Peddapur.
Rajahmundry	.. Principal, Government Training School, Rajahmundry.
Ramachandrapur	.. Headmaster, National High School, Kota-Ramachandrapuram.
Salem ..	.. Headmaster, Government Training School, Salem.
Tanjore ..	.. Headmaster, Government Training School, Tanjore.
Tinnevelly ..	.. Principal, Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
Tirupati ..	.. Headmaster, H.E.L. Mission High School, Tirupati.
Trichinopoly ..	.. Principal, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly
Trichur ..	.. Headmaster, Sirkar High School, Trichur
Trivandrum ..	.. M.R.Ry. K. V. Natesa Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.E., C.E., Executive Engineer, Trivandrum
Vellore ..	.. Principal, Voorhees's College, Vellore.
Vizagapatam ..	.. Principal, Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rau College, Vizagapatam.

II.—NOTICE TO MADRAS CANDIDATES

Candidates who have applied to be examined at Madras are informed that they will have to sit for their examination at the Senate House, Chepauk.

No hall-tickets will be issued (except in the case of Type-writing—Elementary and Intermediate grades—*vide* No. III *infra*) but a copy of the nominal list will be posted on the notice board at the entrance to the Senate House, on the 15th April, and candidates are expected to learn their register numbers from this list.

III.—NOTICE REGARDING THE EXAMINATION IN TYPE-WRITING.

Both at Madras and in the Mofussil.

Candidates coming up in Type-writing must bring with them their own type-writers—the Remington, Yost, New Century, Smith Premier, Densmore, Empire, Underwood, Oliver, Armstrong or L.C. Smith & Bros. machine. The candidates will, if necessary, be examined *in batches*, but at least every *four* candidates for the *Elementary* grade, at least every *three* candidates for the *Intermediate* grade and at least every *two* candidates for the *Advanced* grade must have one machine among them.

In the mofussil, heads of institutions who are desirous that their pupils should be examined in batches and private candidates who desire to be similarly examined should make the necessary arrangements with the Chief Superintendent concerned *three* days before the examination and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and machines and the time at which each batch should attend on the day fixed for the examination.

At Madras, heads of institutions and private candidates should make similar arrangements with the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, on the 14th, 16th or 17th April between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M., at the Old College, Nungambakam.

At Madras—In the case of candidates for the Elementary and Intermediate grades, tickets of admission specifying the particular batch (1st or 2nd and so forth) in which they desire to appear will be issued on those days. These tickets should be shown at the entrance. Candidates who produce tickets will be admitted to the batch specified in the tickets. Candidates who do not provide themselves with tickets cannot claim to be admitted to any particular batch. They will be admitted only if spare seats are available in the hall, *i.e.*, after seats are reserved for those who have registered their names and obtained tickets for the batch. Candidates who do not hold tickets will accordingly have to wait at the entrance from the hour of commencement of the first batch and take their chances of being provided

with seats in the first or in any subsequent batch. To avoid all inconvenience and possible disappointment heads of institutions and private candidates are particularly requested to call at the office on the 15th, 16th, or 17th April and obtain tickets. No tickets can on any account be sent by post whether to heads of institutions or to private candidates.

Candidates for the Advanced grade may appear for the first or second batch at their option and no tickets accordingly are issued for this grade.

At Madras.—Managers and instructors of institutions and other persons who wish to be allowed into the examination hall to inspect the machines and remedy any defects should call at the office on the 15th, 16th or 17th April and have their names registered. Tickets of admission specifying their name, the institution to which they belong, etc., will be issued to them and these should be produced at the entrance to the examination hall.

The examinations in Type-writing will, wherever the candidates have to be examined in batches be conducted as in the following time-table :—

Batch.	Elementary Examination.		Intermediate Examination.		Advanced Examination.	
	First paper.	Second paper.	First paper.	Second paper.	First paper.	Second paper.
.	18th April.		19th April.		19th April.	
First batch ..	7-30 A.M. to 9 A.M.	8-10 A.M. to 9-40 A.M.	9 A.M. to 8-30 A.M.	9-40 A.M. to 10-40 A.M.	10 A.M. to 10-30 A.M.	10-40 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.
Second batch ..	10 A.M. to 10-30 A.M.	10-40 A.M. to 12-10 P.M.	11 A.M. to 11-30 A.M.	11-40 A.M. to 1-10 P.M.	1-30 P.M. to 2 P.M.	2-10 P.M. to 4-40 P.M.
Third batch ..	12-30 P.M. to 1 P.M.	1-10 P.M. to 2-40 P.M.	2 P.M. 2-30 P.M.	2-40 P.M. to 4-40 P.M.	. . .	. . . .
Fourth batch ..	3 P.M. to 3-30 P.M.	3-40 P.M. to 5-10 P.M.	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .

N.B.—*No candidate will be allowed to leave his seat in the interval between the first and second papers.*

In the case of the *Elementary* examination, candidates of the first and second batches will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 12-10 P.M., and no candidate for the third and fourth batches coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination. For the *Intermediate* examination, candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave until 10-40 A.M., and no candidate for the second and third batches coming after this hour will be admitted. Similarly for the *Advanced* examination, candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave until 1-10 P.M., and no candidate for the second batch coming after this hour will be admitted. Candidates that have each a separate machine and that do not want to be examined in batches are expected to appear for their examination with the third batch for the Elementary, and with the second batch for the Intermediate and Advanced examinations.

Managers and instructors of institutions concerned will be allowed into the examination rooms *in the intervals between the examinations of the various batches* to inspect the machines and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will intimate this to the manager or instructor if he is waiting outside on the premises, and will permit such manager or instructor to enter the hall or room (though the candidates may be at work) to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent incurs no responsibility in this matter; his action will be purely *ex gratia*, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the manager or instructor.

A similar concession will be allowed in the case of a private candidate if he has someone outside who is willing to inspect the machine and put it right, etc.

No extra time will be given to candidates to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

(By order.)

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 28th March 1913.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—JUNE 1913.

Notice is hereby given that the *Written test* in connection with the next Government Technical Examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering *Intermediate* grade, will be held on Wednesday the 18th June 1913, *the viva voce test being conducted immediately after this date* in accordance with a notice that will be published in due course in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

2. The *Written* and *viva voce* examinations will be held only at Madras. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre other than Madras.

3. In the case of applications from *pupils*, the head of the institution from which they are sent is requested to see, before signing the certificate at the foot of each applicant on, that the institution has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, as fitted to impart instruction in Minor Sanitary Engineering according to the Intermediate grade.

N.B.—Heads of institutions recognised for *General Education only* should not sign the certificate at the foot of the application form filled in by any of their pupils coming up for the Technical examinations.

4 Each candidate should submit along with his application a certificate signed by the Sanitary Engineer or the Assistant Sanitary Engineer that he has undergone a five months' course in "Minor Sanitary Engineering—Intermediate grade."

5 Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on *printed forms so that they reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 30th April, after which date no applications will be received.*

6 Candidates in the mofussil should obtain the required application forms from the treasury of the taluk in which they are resident or of the district to which they belong Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms at the Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Old College, Nungambakkam, and not to the Collector of Madras

N B.—No notice will be taken of any applications from candidates in the mofussil requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office

7. The prescribed fee of Rupees five, that is, the fee prescribed for a subject according to the Intermediate grade, must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras, on or before the 30th April, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras attached to the application. Care should be taken to see that the fee is remitted *sufficiently early* so that the fee receipt obtained may be attached to the applications which must reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 30th April *On no account will the fee be received in the Commissioner's Office whether sent in cash or by Post Office orders.*

NOTE.—*At Madras, in the case of all pupils, the fee should be collected by the Headmaster and sent in a lump sum to the Bank of Madras together with two lists of the pupils, one of which will be returned by the Bank and the other signed and returned to the Headmaster This letter list should be forwarded to this office along with the applications of the candidates The necessary forms for this purpose will be supplied by this office to Headmasters on application.*

8. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned, post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows, the receipt for the fee paid *being securely fastened to it* :—

[*Application for admission to the Government Technical Examinations.*]

To

The Secretary to the Commissioner
for Government Examinations,
Nungambakkam,
Madras, S. W.

N B.—Candidates anxious to assure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose *an addressed post card in their respective applications* The post-card should bear the sender's address only, and no other writing Such post-cards will be returned to them in due course with the "Received" stamp of the office impressed upon them No other form of acknowledgment except that required by the postal rules regarding registered covers can possibly be given, nor will any notice be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received *Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected*

9 Candidates should write their names, their father's names, and their house names *distinctly*, and *in full* in their applications, and give their *addresses in full* also; if "Other Hindus", they should state in column 3 of their applications whether they are "Non-Brahmans Caste Hindus" or "Panchamas." Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

N B.—*The occupation or profession of candidates, or the appointments held by them, should invariably be stated—in full—in column 10 of their applications*

10. *The fee paid will, in no case whatsoever, be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Neither will any excess fee that may have been inadvertently paid be returned Candidates are accordingly warned to study the notification carefully and satisfy themselves, before remitting their fees, that they fulfil the prescribed conditions of admission to the examination.*

11. Subject to any changes that it may be necessary or convenient to make in the arrangements, the written examination will be conducted as shown in the following table:—

Day.	Hour.	Subject.
1913 Wednesday, 18th June ..	11 a.m. to 2 p.m. ..	Minor Sanitary Engineering (Intermediate Grade)

12 For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the Government notification regulating the examinations, and to the syllabus for the subject, copies of both of which can be had on payment at the Government Press, Madras. No copies either of the syllabus or of the notification can be furnished to candidates from the Commissioner's Office.

13. *Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.*

(By order,)

Office of the Comr. for Govt Examinations,
Madras, 2nd April 1913.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATION —APRIL 1913.

Oral and Practical Examinations.

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the *Fort St George Gazette*, from time to time, the subjects, centres, etc., to which the arrangements to relate being specified. In all cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendents of the Written Examination concerned.

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact, sufficiently early, to the examiner whose name is entered first against the subjects brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular subject and grades for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examiner.

3. Candidates for carpentry, fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below:—

[*N.B.*—The blanks will be filled up in a later issue.]

Days with date.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examinations.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.						
(1) FOR BELLARY, TRICHY, VELLORE AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.						
At Madras.						
1913						
Thursday, April 3rd	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works	Elementary.	6-45 a.m.	9	College of Engineering, Chepauk, Madras	Mr. W. G. Molesworth (a) and Mr. W. H. James.
	Do	Intermediate	6-45 a.m.	3	Do	Mr. W. H. James (b) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth
	Bridge-Work ..	Elementary.	6-45 a.m.	1	Do.	Mr. C. L. T. Griffith (b) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
	Do.	Intermediate	6-45 a.m.	8	Do.	Do.
	Applied Mechanics ..	Elementary.	6-45 a.m.	10	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (b) and Mr. C. L. T. Griffith
	Do. ..	Intermediate.	6-45 a.m.	6	Do	Do.
Friday, April 4th	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	6-45 a.m.	10	Do	Mr. C. L. T. Griffith (b) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
	Do.	Intermediate	6-45 a.m.	18	Do.	Mr. W. G. Molesworth (a) and Mr. C. L. T. Griffith.
	Do	Advanced ..	6-45 a.m.	1	Do.	Mr. C. L. T. Griffith (b) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth
Saturday, April 5th	Surveying and Levelling.	Elementary.	6-45 a.m.	9	Do	Mr. W. G. Molesworth (a) and Mr. W. H. James
	Do.	Intermediate	6-45 a.m.	18	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (b) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
Thursday, April 10th	Machine Construction ..	Elementary	6-45 a.m.	7	Do	Mr. W. H. James (b) and Mr. H. B. Peirce
	Do	Intermediate	6-45 a.m.	6	Do	Mr. H. B. Peirce (c) and Mr. W. H. James
	Steam and the Steam-Engine.	Elementary.	6-45 a.m.	11	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	6-45 a.m.	8	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (b) and Mr. H. B. Peirce.
Friday, April 11th	Earthwork and Road making.	Elementary.	6-45 a.m.	27	Do.	Mr. W. G. Molesworth (a) and Mr. C. L. T. Griffith
	Do.	Intermediate	6-45 a.m.	14	Do.	Mr. C. L. T. Griffith (b) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth
Saturday, April 12th	Measurements . ..	Elementary.	6-45 a.m.	48	Do.	Mr. H. B. Peirce (c) and Mr. W. H. James
	Do. ..	Intermediate.	6-45 a.m.	2	Do	Mr. W. H. James (b) and Mr. H. B. Peirce
....	Carpentry	Elementary	..	8	..	..
....	Fitter's Work .	Do.	..	14	.	...
....	Do.	Intermediate.	..	4	.	...

(a) Chetpet, Madras. (b) Chepauk, Madras. (c) Kilpauk, Madras.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—*cont.*

(2) FOR COIMBATORE, SALEM AND OOTACAMUND CANDIDATES.

At Palghat.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
1913. Monday, 28th April.	Building Materials and Construction	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	1	Local Fund Assistant Engineer's Office, Palghat.	M.R.Ry. E. Ganapati Shenoi Avergal (a)
Tuesday, 29th April.	Applied Mechanics .	Do.	2 P.M. .	1	Do	Do.
	Bridge work .	Do.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works	Do	2 P.M.	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 30th April.	Surveying and Levelling	Elementary.	7 A.M. .	1	Do	Do
	Mensuration	Do.	7 A.M.	2	Do	Do.
	Do. . .	Intermediate	7 A.M. .	2	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 1st May.	Earthwork and Road making.	Elementary.	7 A.M. .	2	Do	Do
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(3) FOR BANGALORE CANDIDATES.

At Bangalore

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
Monday, 28th April	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	4	Blackpally Elementary School, Bangalore.	Mr. W. H. Murphy (b).
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	32	Do.	Do.
	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Elementary	5 P.M.	18	Municipal Engineer's office, Mayo Hall, Bangalore.	Do.
	Do	Intermediate	5 P.M. ..	18	Do.	Do
	Bridge Work .	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	12	Upper Ulsoor Tank, Bangalore.	Do.
Tuesday, 29th April	Do ..	Intermediate.	7 A.M.	21	Do	Do
	Applied Mechanics ..	Elementary.	5 P.M. ..	26	Municipal Engineer's office, Mayo Hall, Bangalore.	Do.
Wednesday, 30th April.	Earthwork and Roadmaking	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	21	Fraser Town Dispensary, Bangalore	Do.
Thursday, 1st May	Do	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	24	Sholay Tank, Bangalore.	Do.
	Mensuration	Elementary	5 P.M.	35	Municipal Engineer's office, Mayo Hall, Bangalore.	Do.
	Do. ..	Intermediate.	5 P.M. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Friday, 2nd May.	Surveying and Levelling.	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	2	Sholay Tank, Bangalore.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	40	Do	Do.
	Do.	Advanced.	5 P.M. .	22	Do	Do.
	Carpentry	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	1	Municipal Engineer's office, Mayo Hall, Bangalore.	Do

II.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER.

(1) FOR CUDDALORE AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES.

At Trichinopoly.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
Saturday, 3rd May.	Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.	Intermediate.	12 noon .	2	Physical Laboratory, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	Mr. G. O. L. Donaldson (c)

(a) Local Fund Assistant Engineer, Palghat.
(b) Executive Engineer, Civil and Military Station Municipality, Bangalore.
(c) Technical Deputy Superintendent Government Telegraph office, Madras

Days with dates	Subjects	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined	Place of examination.	Examiners.

II.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—*cont.*

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER—*cont.*

(2) FOR BANGALORE AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

1913. Monday, 28th April	Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.	Intermediate.	10 A.M. ..	3	Central Telegraph Office, First Line Beach, Madras	Mr. G.O.L. Donnelland (a).
	Do.	Advanced ..	12 noon ..	1	P.W.D. Offices, Chepauk.	E. J. B. Greenwood (b)

PRACTICAL TELEGRAPHY.

(1) FOR KURNOOL AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

Saturday, 26th April.	Practical Telegraphy ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	18	Telegraph Training Class Buildings, Randall's Road, Vepery.	Mr. G. O. L. Donnelland (a).

(2) FOR KUMBAKONAM, TANJORE, MADURA AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES.

At Trichinopoly.

....	Practical Telegraphy ..	Elementary.	10 A.M. ..	23	...	....
	Do. ..	Do.	8 A.M. ..	20	...	...

III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM, INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

(1) FOR BELLARY, VELLORE, BANGALORE, OOTACAMUND AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

Wednesday, 30th April	Inorganic Chemistry ..	Elementary.	12 Noon ..	2	Chemical Laboratory, Presidency College, Chepauk, Madras	Mr. W. E. Smith (c) and M.R.Ry. M. C. Narayanda Rao Avargal.
	Physiography ..	Do.	12 Noon ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	2 P.M. ..	1	Do.	Mr. W. E. Smith (c).
Monday, 28th April.	Electricity and Magnetism.	Do.	10 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Photography	Do.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 29th April.	Inorganic Chemistry ..	Do.	10 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(2) FOR RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES.

At Rajahmundry

Saturday, 3rd May.	Electricity and Magnetism.	Elementary.	10 A.M. ..	1	Arts College Laboratory, Rajahmundry	M.R.Ry. G. Sambamurti Avargal (d).
	Inorganic Chemistry .	Do.	2 P.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 30th April and the following two days.	Physiography ..	Do	10 A.M. ..	64	Do.	Do.
Friday, 2nd May	Do. ..	Intermediate	2 P.M. ..	5	Do.	Do.

(a) Technical Deputy Superintendent, Government Telegraph Office, Madras.
(b) Electric Inspector to the Government of Madras, Madras.
(c) The Monastery, Cathedral P.O., Madras.
(d) Lecturer, Government College, Rajahmundry.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE—*cont.*						
HEAT ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM, INORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY.						
(3) FOR MADURA AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES.						
At Trichinopoly.						
1913. Monday, April 28th	Heat	Intermediate	10 A.M.	1	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. R. Ramaiya Avargal (b).
	Electricity and Magnetism.	Elementary.	2 P.M.	3	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, April 29th	Do.	Intermediate	10 A.M.	3	Do.	M.R.Ry. S. S. Vyasa Rao Avargal (b).
(4) FOR COCANADA CANDIDATES.						
At Cocanada.						
Friday, April 25th and Saturday, April 26th.	Physiography	Elementary.	7 A.M.	5	P.R. College, Cocanada.	M.R.Ry. K. N. Narayana Aiyar Avargal (f).
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M.	1	Do.	Do.
(5) FOR RAMACHANDRAPUR CANDIDATES.						
At Ramachandrapur.						
Thursday, 1st May and Friday, 2nd May.	Physiography	Elementary.	7 A.M.	18	National High School, Kota-Ramachandrapuram.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Aiyangar Avargal (e).
	Do.	Do.	7 A.M.	1	Do.	Do.
IV.—BIOLOGY.						
ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.						
(1) FOR VELLORE, BANGALORE AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.						
At Madras.						
Monday, April. 28th	Animal Physiology	Elementary.	12 noon.	8	Madras Government Museum (Old Lecture Theatre).	Dr. J. S. Henderson (d) and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib, M. G. Ramaiah Avargal.
(2) FOR RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES.						
At Rajahmundry.						
Monday, 28th April and the following day	Animal Physiology	Elementary.	10 A.M.	48	Arts College, Laboratory, Rajahmundry.	M.R.Ry. G. Sambamurti Avargal (a).
(3) FOR MADURA CANDIDATE.						
At Trichinopoly.						
Tuesday, April 29th	Animal Physiology	Elementary.	2 P.M.	1	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. S. S. Vyasa Rao Avargal (b).
(4) FOR AMALAPURAM CANDIDATES.						
At Amalapuram.						
Monday, 28th April and Tuesday, 29th April.	Animal Physiology	Elementary.	7 A.M.	67	Board High School, Amalapuram.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Aiyangar Avargal (e) and K. S. Narayana Aiyar Avargal (f).

(a) Lecturer, Government College, Rajahmundry. (b) S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
(c) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Kurnool. (d) The Museum, Madras.
(e) Agricultural Assistant, Government Training School, Rajahmundry (on leave).

Days with dates.	Subjects	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
IV.—BIOLOGY—*cont.*						
ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—*cont.*						
(5) FOR MASULIPATAM, BEZWADA AND GUNTUR CANDIDATES, *At Guntur.*						
1913. Thursday, 1st May, and Friday, 2nd May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	6	Government Training School, Guntur.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Aiyar Avargal (a)
(6) FOR BAPATLA CANDIDATES, *At Bapatla.*						
Monday, 21st April, and Tuesday, 22nd April.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	4	Board High School, Bapatla	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Aiyangar Avargal (b) and M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Aiyar Avargal (a)
(7) FOR COCANADA CANDIDATES, *At Cocanada.*						
Friday, 25th April	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	21	P. R. College, Cocanada	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Aiyar Avargal (a).
(8) FOR RAMACHANDRAPUR CANDIDATES, *At Ramachandrapur.*						
Thursday, 1st May, and Friday, 2nd May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	11	National High School, Kota Ramachandrapuram	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Aiyangar Avargal (b).
(9) FOR PEDDAPUR CANDIDATES, *At Peddapur.*						
Saturday, 3rd May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	5	A.E.L.M. High School, Peddapur.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Aiyangar Avargal (b)
BOTANY.						
(1) FOR RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES, *At Rajahmundry.*						
Wednesday, April	23rd Botany ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	90	Government Training School, Rajahmundry	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Aiyangar Avargal (b) and M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Aiyar Avargal (a)
Thursday, April.	24th Do. ..	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do
(2) FOR CUDDALORE, KUMBAKONAM, TANJORE AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES, *At Trichinopoly.*						
Monday, April	28th Botany ..	Elementary	9 A.M. ..	7	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.	The Rev. E. Gomberts (c).
(3) FOR VELLORE AND MADRAS CANDIDATES, *At Madras.*						
Monday, April.	28th Botany ..	Elementary	12-30 P.M.	2	Madras Government Museum (Old Lecture Theatre)	Dr. J. R. Henderson (d) and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. C. Kumra Avargal.
(4) FOR AMALAPURAM CANDIDATES, *At Amalapuram.*						
Monday, 28th April, and Tuesday, 29th April.	Botany ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	72	Board High School, Amalapuram	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Aiyangar Avargal (b) and M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Aiyar Avargal (a).
(5) FOR CHICACOLE AND VIZAGAPATAM CANDIDATES, *At Vizagapatam.*						
Saturday, April	26th Botany ..	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	37	Government Training School Vizagapatam	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Aiyangar Avargal (b).

(a) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Kurnool.
(b) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Rajahmundry (on leave).
(c) St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
(d) The Museum, Madras.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

IV.—BIOLOGY—*cont.*

BOTANY—*cont.*

(6) For Peddapur Candidates,

At Peddapur

1913 Saturday, 3rd May.	Botany	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	11	A. E. L. M. High School, Peddapur.	M. R. Ry. S. Raghava Aiyangar Avargal (a)

(7) For Bapatla Candidates,

At Bapatla.

Monday, 21st April, and Tuesday, 22nd April.	Botany	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	146	Board High School, Bapatla	M. R. Ry. S. Raghava Aiyangar Avargal (a) and M. R. Ry. S. Narayana Aiyar Avargal (b)
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(8) For Masulipatam, Bezwada and Guntur Candidates,

At Guntur.

Thursday, 1st May and Friday, 2nd May.	Botany	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	1	Government Training School, Guntur.	M. R. Ry. K. S. Narayana Aiyar Avargal (b)
	Do.	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	67	Do.	Do.

(9) For Cocanada Candidates,

At Cocanada.

Friday, 25th April and Saturday, 26th April.	Botany	Elementary.	7 A.M.	37	P. R. College, Cocanada.	M. R. Ry. K. S. Narayana Aiyar Avargal (b).

(10) For Ramachandrapur Candidates,

At Ramachandrapur

Thursday, 1st May and Friday, 2nd May.	Botany	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	16	National High School, Kota-Ramachandrapuram.	M. R. Ry. S. Raghava Aiyangar (a)

V.—AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

(1) For Rajahmundry Candidates,

At Rajahmundry.

Thursday, 24th April.	Agriculture	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	2	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	M. R. Ry. K. S. Narayana Aiyar Avargal (b) and M. R. Ry. S. Raghava Aiyangar Avargal (a).
	Do.	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	52	Do.	Do.

(2) For Tirupati and Madras Candidates,

At Guindy (near Saidapet, Chingleput district).

Monday, 28th April.	Agriculture ..	Elementary.	8 A.M. ..	4	King Institute, Guindy.	M. R. Ry. H. Parameswara Aiyar Avargal (c)
	Do.	Intermediate.	7-15 A.M.	7	Do.	Do.

(3) For Amalapuram Candidates,

At Amalapuram.

Monday, 28th April, and Tuesday, 29th April.	Agriculture .. .	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	34	Board High School, Amalapuram.	M. R. Ry. K. S. Narayana Aiyar Avargal (b) and M. R. Ry. S. Raghava Aiyangar Avargal (a)

(a) Agricultural Assistant, Government Training School, Rajahmundry (on leave).
(b) Agricultural Assistant Instructor, Government Training School, Kurnool.
(c) Chemical Assistant, King Institute, Guindy.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
V.—AGRICULTURE—*cont.*						
AGRICULTURE—*cont.*						
(4) FOR VIZAGAPATAM CANDIDATES.						
At Vizagapatam.						
1913 Saturday, April, 26th	Agriculture ..	.. Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	4	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Aiyangar Avargal (a).
(5) FOR RAMACHANDRAPUR CANDIDATES.						
At Ramachandrapur.						
Thursday, 1st May and Friday, 2nd May	Agriculture ..	.. Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	21	National High School, Kota Ramachandrapuram	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Aiyangar Avargal (a).
(6) FOR PEDDAPUR CANDIDATES.						
At Peddapur.						
Saturday, 3rd May.	Agriculture ..	.. Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	5	A.E.L.M. High School, Peddapur.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Aiyangar Avargal (a).
(7) FOR COCANADA CANDIDATES.						
At Cocanada.						
Friday, 25th April, and Saturday, 26th April.	Agriculture ..	.. Elementary	7 A.M. ..	16	P. R. College, Cocanada.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Aiyar Avargal (b).
(8) FOR MASULIPATAM, BEZWADA AND GUNTUR CANDIDATES.						
At Guntur.						
Thursday, 1st May, and Friday, 2nd May.	Agriculture ..	. Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	6	Government Training School, Guntur	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Aiyar Avargal (b).
(9) FOR BAPATLA CANDIDATES.						
At Bapatla.						
Monday, 21st April, and Tuesday, 22nd April.	Agriculture ..	.. Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	35	Board High School, Bapatla	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Aiyangar Avargal (a) and M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Aiyar Avargal (b)

(a) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Rajahmundry (on leave)
(b) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Kurnool.

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 4th April 1913.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1913.

Candidates for the ensuing Government Technical Examinations are informed that they must bring their drawing instruments with them for those subjects which require plans to be copied, or scales and diagrams to be drawn. The drawing paper required will be supplied to them at the examination.

Candidates in *Surveying and Levelling (Advanced grade only)* will be allowed to bring with them their mathematical tables for use in the examination.

Candidates in Carpentry, Fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., must bring their own tools, etc., with them.

Candidates in Book-keeping, Commercial Geography, Shorthand and Type-writing will be expected to bring with them, for use in the examination hall, their own rulers, erasers, knives, pencils and pens.

Candidates for examination in the subjects under "Commerce" will be allowed also to bring with them ink of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map-drawing, drawing lines in Book-keeping, etc.

Candidates in shorthand will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a type-writer. They will not be supplied with any "thick" paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "thick" paper, if they wish to use such paper. If the machine used by a candidate, however, goes out of order, no extra time will be given to him to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

Candidates in Type-writing will have to bring their own type-writers also and the necessary carbon paper with them and must specify clearly on their answer papers the particular kind of machine used by them as, otherwise, their answer papers will not be valued

TABLE SHOWING THE ORDER OF TIME AND SUBJECTS ACCORDING TO WHICH THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION WILL BE CONDUCTED.

N.B.—The examination will begin each day, in the forenoon at 10 A.M., and in the afternoon at 2 P.M., except in the case of the examinations on the 18th and 19th April for which the arrangement is different as shown in the time-table.

[The figures under the letters E, I, S and A in the third column show the duration of the question papers for the respective grades.]

Days.	Time	Subjects
1913.		
Friday, 18th April ..	7 A.M. (a).	Surveying and Levelling (E. I. A.*).
	11 A.M. (a).	Machine Drawing (E. I. A.).
	12-12 P.M. (b)	Type-writing (E.).
Saturday, 19th April ..	7 A.M. (a).	Surveying and Levelling (A‡).
	9 A.M. (a).	Applied Mechanics (A.).
	10-40 A.M. (b)	Type-writing (I.).
	1.10 P.M. (b)	Type-writing (A.)
	12 noon (a).	Bridge work (E. I.).
Monday, 21st April ..	Forenoon ..	Applied Mechanics (E. I. A.); Practical Telegraphy (E. I. A.), Photography (I.); Shorthand (A.—*vide* time-table on the next page).
	Afternoon ..	Applied mechanics (E. I. A.), Practical Telegraphy (I. A.); Shorthand (E.—*vide* time-table on the next page).
Tuesday, 22nd April ..	Forenoon ..	Earthwork and Road making (E. I.); Heat (I.), Shorthand (I. A.—*vide* time-table on the next page).
	Afternoon ..	Mensuration (E. I.); Light (I.); Shorthand (I. A.—*vide* time-table on the next page).
Wednesday, 23rd April ..	Forenoon ..	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works (E. I. A.); Carpentry (I.), Book-keeping (E. I. A.); Electricity and Magnetism (E. I. A.)
	Afternoon ..	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works (E. I. A.); Fitter's work (I.), Book-keeping (I. A.), Electricity and Magnetism (A.); Organic Chemistry (I. A.).
Thursday, 24th April ..	Forenoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (E. I. A.*), Machine Construction (E. I.); Inorganic Chemistry (E. I. S. A.), Tobacco (I.), Theory and Practice of Commerce (E. I. A.).
	Afternoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (I. A.†), Machine Construction (E. I.); Inorganic Chemistry (A.), Physiography (E. I.), Theory and Practice of Commerce (I. A.).
Friday, 25th April	Forenoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (A.§), Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (E. I. A.), Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (I. A.), Agriculture (E. I.); Banking (E. I.).
	Afternoon ..	Building-Drawing and Estimating (E. I.* A.*); Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (A. ‡), Steam and the Steam-engine (E. I. A.), Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (I. A.), Botany (E. I. S.), Economic Entomology (I.), Commercial Geography (A.).

E. = Elementary. I. = Intermediate. A. = Advanced. S. = Special.
* Second paper. † Second paper continued. ‡ The same paper continued. § First paper.
(a) Hour of commencement of examination.

(b) No candidate in Type-writing coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination hall, although the examination itself may not take place until after 20 minutes from that hour. The Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced examinations in this subject will commence at 7-30 A.M., 8 A.M. and 11 A.M., respectively, if the candidates have to be examined in *batches*.

Note.—The dates and hours fixed for the Elementary examination in Carpentry and in Fitter's work and for the examinations in Practical Pharmacy, Special Laboratory course and Practical Dispensing will be notified separately along with the dates and hours fixed for the Oral and Practical examinations in the other subjects.

Days	Time.	Subjects
1913 Saturday, 26th April	Forenoon	Building-Drawing and Estimating (E.I.§ A§.); Steam and the Steam-engine (E.I.A.), Electro-Metallurgy (I.A.); Metallurgy (A.), Geology (I.), General Biology (I.S.); Hygiene (E.), Materia Medica (I.), Horticulture (I.); Veterinary Science (E.A.—First stage or Third stage), Commercial Geography (I.A.); Annuities and Life Insurance (I.).
	Afternoon	Building-Drawing and Estimating (I.A.§), Steam and the Steam-engine (A.‡), Metallurgy (A.), Mineralogy (I.); Animal Physiology (E.); Veterinary Science (A.—Second stage or Third stage), Commercial Geography (E.I.A.), Annuities and Life Insurance (I.).

E. = Elementary. I. = Intermediate. A. = Advanced. S. = Special.
‡ The same paper continued. § First paper. ‖ First paper continued.

Note.—The dates and hours fixed for the Elementary examination in Carpentry and in Fitter's work and for the examinations in Practical Pharmacy, Special Laboratory course and Practical Dispensing will be notified separately along with the dates and hours fixed for the Oral and Practical examinations in the other subjects.

SHORTHAND EXAMINATIONS.

Hour.	Grade.	Paper.	Subject.
	Monday, 21st April 1913		
10-20 A.M. to 10-30 A.M.	Advanced	First paper	Dictation
10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Do.	Do.	Transcription of the same
2-15 P.M. to 2-30 P.M.	Elementary	Do.	Dictation.
2-30 P.M. to 3-45 P.M.	Do.	Do.	Transcription of the same.
3-50 P.M. to 4-50 P.M.	Do.	Second paper	Paper on principles.
	Tuesday, 22nd April 1913.		
10-20 A.M. to 10-30 A.M.	Intermediate	First paper	Dictation
10-30 A.M. to 12-15 P.M.	Do.	Do.	Transcription of the same.
12-45 A.M. to 1-15 P.M.	Advanced	Second paper	Dictation and Elaboration of notes
2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Intermediate	Do.	Do.
2-40 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Advanced	Third paper	Dictation
3 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Do.	Do.	Condensation of the same
4-5 P.M. to 5-5 P.M.	Intermediate	Do.	Paper on principles.

Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

1. No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

2. No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

3. No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

4. Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Commissioner.

5. Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, *if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results*, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.

6. *No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room, ink, slates, books, ruled sheets, manuscripts or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Commissioner. The use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or ruling lines will, however, be allowed.

7. Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

8. Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared according to the notice published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers valued or their results published.

In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

9. A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

10. Any answerpapers, or any work in Carpentry, Fitter's work, etc., sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answerpapers and drawings should be stitched or pinned together at the upper left-hand corner, and the whole folded in *two*, lengthwise (not crosswise into four). The place of examination and the name and number should be written out clearly by the candidate on the top right-hand side of the first page of the answer paper, as well as on the top of the paper after it is folded.

11. Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

12. Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers, or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spoilt copies, etc.," should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(By order.)

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations.
Madras, 18th March 1913.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the University Lectures under Regulation 599 sanctioned by the Senate for the academic year 1913–14 it is hereby notified that the following courses of lectures will be delivered from July next as given below :—

Name of lecturer.	Subject of lecture.	Duration of course.	Place of delivery.	Date of commencement of lectures.	Days and hours of delivery.
Mr. P. V. Seshu Aiyar, B.A., L.T.	Fourier's Series and Integrals and Spherical Harmonics with applications to Physics	16 lectures ..	Presidency College.	8th July 1913.	Tuesdays and Fridays, 5 to 6 P.M.
Rev. A. McNat, M.A., B.Sc., M.R.A.C.	Conduction of Electricity in Metals, Electrolytes and Gases.	10 lectures ..	Madras Christian College.	15th July 1913.	Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P.M.
Mr. W. Briant Smith, M.A.	The History of the Determination of Atomic weights.	20 lectures ..	Presidency College.	4th July 1913.	Mondays and Fridays, 4 to 6 P.M.
Mr. J. L. Simonsen, D.Sc.	The Chemistry of Synthetic Dye Stuffs.	20 lectures with practical work	Do.	5th July 1913.	Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P.M. and 10 to 12 A.M., respectively.
Mr. Murray Stuart, D.Sc.	The oil Seeded Earths; recent advances in our knowledge of their structure and relationships; their yield and the probable supply of oil still available; oil field problems, improved fields, other oil fields in and around the Indian Empire and their importance	20 lectures ..	Do.	8th July 1913.	Tuesdays, 4 to 6 P.M.
Mr. Mark Hunter, M.A.	Indo Germanic and Germanic Philology with reference to Gothic and Old English morphology	Do. ..	Do.	9th July 1913.	Wednesdays 4-30 to 5-30 P.M.
Mr. C. J. Crawford, B.A., B. LITT	Old English Poetry	Do. ..	Madras Christian College	12th July 1913	Saturdays at 10 A.M.

The lectures will be open to any student who is taking an Honours Course in any college affiliated to the University, on the recommendation of his college authorities. No fee will be charged for attending the course of lectures, but a student shall not attend the course till he has paid the usual fee to his college for the term.

The lectures will also be open to graduates of the University who wish to engage in post-graduate study and research on payment to the University of Rs. 20 per course per term, and with the sanction of the lecturer appointed.

NOTE.—Post-graduate students (including those reading for the M.A. Degree Examination) who are members of a college and have paid their college fees will not be required to make this payment.

(By order.)

Senate House, 3rd April 1913.

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

CORRIGENDUM

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1916.

In the list of text-books in Latin prescribed for the above examination and printed at page 365 of Volume I of the Calendar for 1913—

For "Cicero : Philippic II" *read* "Cicero : Tusculan Disputations, Book III."

Note—This cancels the notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th March and 1st April 1913.

(By Order.)

Senate House, 12th April 1913.

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES' MEDICAL SCHOOL, TANJORE.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT DEPARTMENT.

This department consists of Madras-Civil, Madras-Burma, Local and Municipal, Native States and private pupils. Indian Military pupils are not admitted in this school.

Qualifications for entrance to this department are—

(a) For Madras-Civil and Madras-Burma pupils a certificate of having passed the Matriculation or any higher examination or a completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate. Should the number of applicants exceed that advertised for in the Gazette, the candidates shall have to undergo a competitive examination in General English and Translation.

(b) For Native States and private pupils, a certificate of having passed the Matriculation or any higher examination or a completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate.

(c) (i) For female students, a certificate of having passed the Matriculation or any higher examination or a completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate. Such of the candidates as do not possess the above-mentioned qualification shall apply on or before the 1st of June every year to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras for permission as a special case to enter the Medical Schools and the respective Superintendents of the Medical Schools shall hold an examination of the approved candidates as to their fitness to enter the Medical Schools.

(ii) They shall for the present receive their professional education gratuitously, but shall be required to pay the annual registration fee of Rs. 5. This fee should be paid not later than the 15th of July into a Government treasury to the credit of Medical School fees and the treasury receipt delivered at the school office. They shall be required to provide themselves with text-books and instruments and shall also pay the fee of Rs. 15 prescribed for the final Board Examination.

2. When Madras-Civil and Madras-Burma pupils are required, vacancies are advertised in the *Fort St. George Gazette* calling for candidates. This advertisement generally appears about the month of March every year. Stipended pupils are required to furnish security bonds executed by their parents, guardians or friends binding on the students to complete their course of study and to enter into an agreement at the end of the course if required by Government, Madras-Civil and Madras-Burma pupils submitting their security bonds along with their applications for permission to appear for the Competitive Examination. Failure to comply with the terms of the bond will entail recovery in the case of Madras-Burma pupils of Rs. 1,000 and in the case of Madras-Civil pupils of Rs. 500.

3. All applications from private pupils for admission into this department should be accompanied by (1) certificates of having passed the Matriculation or any higher examination or the completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate; (2) certificates of good conduct, physical fitness and vaccination; and (3) leaving certificates, and should be sent in to the Superintendent of the Medical School concerned on or before the 15th June every year.

N.B.—A student securing 40 per cent. in English and 35 per cent. in other compulsory subjects at the public examination may be considered for purposes of the rules and regulations of this department a holder of a completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate. It should be borne in mind that it is a cardinal feature of the scheme to attach value to the character and result of a boy's entire school career in preference to the bare record of his success at any single examination.

4. The course extends to four years.

5. The following are the rates of school fees for private pupils:—

	School fees.
	RS.
First year of study	25
Second do.	25
Third do.	25
Fourth do.	25
Total ..	100

The above fees include all clinical instruction laid down in the curriculum. The fee for the final examination for these pupils is Rs. 15. There is no age limit for these pupils.

6. The age limits for other pupils are the following:—

	YEARS.
Madras-Civil pupils	15 to 19
Madras-Burma pupils	18 to 21

7. The school work commences on the 1st of July every year.

8. The stipends are the following :—

Madras-Civil pupils	..	Rs. 9 per mensem throughout the four years' course.
Madras-Burma pupils	..	1st year, Rs. 9; 2nd year, Rs. 12; 3rd year, Rs. 15; and 4th year, Rs. 19.

J. S. EVERS,
Assistant Superintendent (in charge).

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales' Medical School, Tanjore,
8th March 1913.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—APRIL 1913

The following are the text-books in Tamil prescribed for the above examination for the Elementary Grade :—

Sakuntala (except [illegible]), by M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. Bhavanandam Pillai. Price, rupee one. Messrs G. A. Natesan & Co., Esplanade, Madras.

Nala Chakravarti, by M.R.Ry. R. Subramania Aiyar, Tamil Pandit, St. Peter's High School, Tanjore. Price, annas 4.

Niti Neri Vilakam, by Kumara Guru Paraswami, Pushparatha Chetty, Book-sellers, Madras. Price, annas 5.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools,
Madras, 4th April 1913.

RULES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE CLASS OF THE KUMBAKONAM COLLEGE IN JULY 1913.

A very high standard of Proficiency in English will invariably be required.

Students proposing to take Vernacular Composition under Part II of the course of the Intermediate Examination should have shown proficiency in Vernacular Composition under Group A of the School-Leaving Certificate Course.

Students proposing to study the subjects of Group (i) should have taken in the Public Examination at least two of the three following subjects under Group C, viz., (i) Algebra and Geometry, (ii) Physics and (iii) Chemistry, and the certificate should show aptitude in Elementary Mathematics and in Elementary Science.

Every student proposing to take Group (iii) should have shown proficiency in at least two subjects in Group C. If he proposes to take a history subject his certificate should show aptitude in the History of India and Geography.

1. Applications containing the following particulars should be sent to the Principal so as to reach him not later than the 15th June 1913—
   (a) Name in full (with his correct address).
   (b) School or College in which the applicant studied with year.
   (c) The number of his Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.
   (d) Subjects in Group (iii) which the applicant wishes to take.
   (e) Whether he proposes to select Tamil Composition or Sanskrit Translation.

2. The following combinations of the subjects in Group (iii) will be provided :—
   (1) Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.
   (2) Ancient History, Modern History and Sanskrit.
   (3) Ancient History, Modern History and Tamil.
   (4) Ancient History, Logic and Sanskrit.
   (5) Ancient History, Logic and Tamil.
   (6) Modern History, Logic and Sanskrit.
   (7) Modern History, Logic and Tamil.

3. Candidates wishing to know whether their applications have been registered should send an addressed stamped post card. No other form of reply will be sent.

4. Applicants' Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should be sent in original by registered post as soon as they are received from the Commissioner's Office. The last day fixed for selection will be June 26.

5. Each student selected for admission, if he does not appear in person on the 28th June, will receive intimation of his selection by post, and if he does not come and join the College between the 30th June and 4th July, no seat will be guaranteed for him after the latter date.

6. The School Leaving Certificate of a rejected candidate will be returned to him immediately after the 28th June to the address given in his application.

7. In no case whatsoever will a student be admitted who has not a male guardian resident in Kumbakonam or is not a resident of the Victoria Jubilee Hostel attached to the College. In the case of students who are not themselves natives of or residents in Kumbakonam, preference will be given to students who join the hostel.

J. A. YATES,
Principal, Kumbakonam College.

18th March 1913.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TRAINING OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The class for the training of Sanitary Inspectors in this College will be held for six months (from July to December).

2. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation prior to 1910 or any higher examination are eligible for admission. Those who have obtained the best completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate issued under the authority of Government shewing that the candidate possesses sufficient

knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects other than Shorthand and Type writing are also eligible. In the selection of candidates preference will be given to those who belong to this Presidency and have passed the higher educational tests. The Principal may require any applicant to appear before him before his admission is decided on.

No exemption of any kind can be granted.

3. The fee prescribed for the course is Rupees (30) thirty.

4. Applications from candidates must be made to the Principal on printed forms which can be had from the Senior Assistant, Medical College, on sending a half-anna postage stamp. Such applications will not be registered unless accompanied by the treasury receipt for the registration fee of five rupees; this sum will be allowed to count towards the tuition fee, in the case of candidates who are selected who will be required to pay the balance of Rs. 25 only to complete the payment. No refund of the registration fee will be allowed under any circumstances to selected candidates.

The registration fee as well as the balance must be paid into a Government treasury to the credit of the "Madras Medical College Fees" and the treasury receipt sent to the Principal.

5. The course of training under the revised scheme comprises physiology, hygiene and bacteriological demonstrations, and the standard corresponds to the intermediate technical examination in physiology and hygiene under the Government Technical Examination Scheme.

6. The applications will be received by the Principal from the 1st May to 15th June next. Intimation will be sent to selected candidates who should remit the balance of the fee and send the treasury receipt to the Principal before the 1st July.

7. The following documents (in original) should be submitted with the application —

Qualification certificate.
Conduct certificate.
Transfer (or leaving) certificate.
Vaccination certificate.
Treasury receipt for (Rs. 5) the registration fee.
Permission from the superior officer (if in public service).
Applications defective in any way or which have not been received on the 15th June will be rejected.

8. Any selected candidate who may fail to join within three days after work commences will be refused admission and no claim for refund of the fee will be entertained.

9. The application and other documents of candidates not selected will be returned. No enquiries from applicants will be attended to.

10. Students will not be granted leave during working days of the session.

11. Before obtaining their certificates as Sanitary Inspectors, candidates are required to satisfy the Sanitary Commissioner of their ability to ride and cycle. No one will be promoted to the post of a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination unless he has a speaking and reading knowledge of both Tamil and Telugu.

Medical College, Madras,
2nd April 1913.

G. G. GIFFARD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Principal, Medical College.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1913-1914.

Male Centres.

Circle.	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
First Circle	Vizagapatam	1st week of June 1913.
	Palakonda	4th week of June 1913.
	Peddapur	2nd week of July 1913.
	Cocanada	3rd week of July 1913.
	Rajahmundry	1st week of August 1913.
	Vizianagaram	2nd week of October 1913.
	Chicacole	4th week of October 1913.
	Parlakimedi	1st week of November 1913.
	Berhampur	3rd week of November 1913.
	Aska	1st week of December 1913.
	Russellkonda	2nd week of December 1913.
	Amalapuram	1st week of January 1914.
	Ramachandrapur	4th week of January 1914.
	Yellamanchili	1st week of February 1914.
	Jeypore	1st week of March 1914.
	Parvatipur	3rd week of March 1914.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, First Circle, Waltair, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from this office as well as from the office of the Inspector of the Circle.

Office of the Insp. of European and Training Schools,
Madras, 3rd April 1913.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1913–1914.

Male Centres.

Circle.	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Seventh Circle	Periyakulam	First week of May 1913.
	Dindigul	Third week of November 1913.
	Madura	Second week of March 1914.
	Ramnad	Fourth week of September 1913.
	Srivilliputtur	Fourth week of October 1913.
	Nazareth	Fourth week of July 1913
	Tinnevelly	Second week of February 1914.
	Tuticorin	Fourth week of February 1914.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, Madura, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from this office as well as from the office of the Inspector of the Circle.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 3rd April 1913.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1913–1914.

Male Centres.

Circle.	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Fourth Circle	Madras	Fifth week of April 1913
	Bangalore	Fourth week of July 1913.
	Conjeeveram	Fourth week of September 1913.
	Saidapet	Fourth week of November 1913.
	Chingleput	Fourth week of January 1914
	Tiruvallur	Fourth week of March 1914.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, Madras, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from this office as well as from the office of the Inspector of the Circle.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 3rd April 1913.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools

SUB-ASSISTANT INSPECTORS' TEST.

Candidates for the ensuing Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Test are informed that they may bring up the statistics of 1910–11 for answering questions on "Educational Statistics."

A. C. PRANATARTIHARA AIYAR,
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, and President of the Board of Examiners for Sub Assistant's and Supervisor's Tests.

Madras, S.W., 27th March 1913.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Graduates with collegiate training for the post of Headmaster, Chettiram Secondary School, Orattanadu, permanently vacant. Salary Rs. 60—1—70.

2. Applications should be submitted with copies of testimonials so as to reach the President on or before the 8th April 1913 and it should furnish information as to their age and present appointment, if any, with pay, held by them.

3. They should be prepared to appear in person with original testimonials before the President on the 14th April 1913 at 3 P.M. in the Collector's office, Tanjore.

Tanjore District Board's Office, 30th March 1913.

R. B. WOOD,
President.

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitable candidates for the post of Malayalam Pandit in the Government Girls' High School, Cannanore. The pay of the post is Rs. 30—2—40. Each application should be accompanied by copies of certificates of education and character, and particulars should also be given regarding name, age, caste, general and professional qualifications, present employment and salary.

Office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, S. Circle, Coimbatore, 31st March 1913.

A. ARNOLD,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

REGISTRATION.

Postings.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered :—

M R.Ry. Bhagirathi Sahu from Palkonda (Godavari-Vizagapatam district) to Purushottapur (Ganjam district).

M.R.Ry. Canhi Jagannatha Rao from Purushottapur (Ganjam district) to Palkonda (Godavari-Vizagapatam district).

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, 8th April 1913.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board has granted privilege leave to Mr M G. Sykes, Sub-Collector, Tiruppattur division, North Arcot district, for twenty-four days from 16th April 1913 with permission to prefix to it the holidays on 13th and 14th April 1913.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chepauk, 1st April 1913.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Anne Sastri Ramaswami Sastri, Assistant Inspector, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months from 21st February 1913.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 1st April 1913.

Transfers.—M.R.Ry. Ramalinga Modaliyar Veyapuri Modaliyar Avargal, Inspector, Madras Town Circle, to be First Assistant, Office of the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, *vice* Rao Bahadur M.R.Ry. Annaji Aiyangar Gopala Aiyangar Avargal, Inspector, deceased.

Rao Sahib M.R.Ry. Muthuswami Aiyar Venkataramana Aiyar Avargal, Inspector, is transferred from the Tinnevelly to the Madras Town Circle. To join expeditiously on relief.

Mr. William Arthur Robert Lowe Evans, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Vattanem to the charge of the Tinnevelly Circle. To join at once without awaiting relief.

M.R.Ry. Tirunilai Gopala Aiyar Subramaniya Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the South Trichinopoly to the Tuticorin Circle, *vice* M.R.Ry. Aaravatham Jeremiah Pillai, Acting Assistant Inspector, reverted. To join expeditiously on relief.

This cancels the posting of Assistant Inspector, Mr. Cyril Phillips Bryan to the Tuticorin Circle ordered in Board's Notification, dated 4th March 1913, published on page 433, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th March 1913.

M.R.Ry. Tyagaraja Sundaram Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, on return from leave is posted to the South Trichinopoly Circle. To join urgently on the expiry of his leave.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 4th April 1913.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. A. Siddha Pillai, Acting Ranger, Sixth Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months from or after 15th April 1913.

Madras, 2nd April 1913.

H. B. BRYANT,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Leave.—Mr. W. T. J. Scanlon, Supervisor, First Grade, Ganjam division, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 25th April 1913 or date of relief.

Re-posting.—Mr. Donald William Gollan, Assistant Engineer, posted to this Circle in Notification No. 2845-C., dated 20th March 1913, is re-posted to the Vizagapatam division, for charge of the Korapat sub-division.

Vizagapatam, 1st April 1913.

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. M. Ganapathi Aiyar, Supervisor, Second Grade, is transferred from the Kistna Eastern division to the Kistna Western division.

He should proceed expeditiously and relieve Mr. D. W. Gollan, Assistant Engineer in charge of the Eastern sub-division, Kistna Western division.

This cancels his transfer to the Palond sub-division.

Bezwada, 3rd April 1913.

C. MILDRED,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Extension of Leave.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Syed Abdul Hakim, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Kurnool division, is granted privilege leave for three weeks in extension of the privilege leave for six weeks already granted to him—*vide Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th February 1913.

Bellary, 29th March 1913.

Re-posting.—Mr. J. K. Peter, Temporary Upper Subordinate, posted to the III Circle in Chief Engineer's No. 2745-C./A., dated 25th March 1913, is re-posted to Siddapur Project sub-division of Kurnool division.

Bellary, 30th March 1913.

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry. V. S. Ramanatha Aiyar, appointed Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60 per mensem and posted to the III Circle, in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 2750 C., dated the 25th March 1913, is re-posted to the Bellary division.

To report himself to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Anantapur sub-division, at Anantapur.

Bellary, 3rd April 1913.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Re-posting.—Mr. A. K. Wernigg, Temporary Engineer, posted to this Circle in Secretary to Government, Public Works Department's Memorandum No. 2735-C of 25th March 1913, is re-posted to the West Coast division for employment on the Cochin Harbour Investigation.

2. The transfer carries with it sanction to transit pay.

Coimbatore, 1st April 1913.

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry. Devanam Kod Pillai Avargal, B.A., B.E., Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, posted to this Circle in Secretary to Government, Public Works Department's Memorandum No. 2412-C. of 14th March 1913, is re-posted to the West Coast division for the charge of No. II sub-division, head-quarters Cuddalore.

W. M. ELLIS, Col.,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 2nd April 1913.

Re-posting.—Mr. Arthur Winfield Nightingale, Assistant Engineer, posted to the V Circle in Public Works Department Notification No. 2733-C., dated 25th March 1913, is re-posted to North Presidency division for charge of the No. III sub-division.

Leave.—Privilege leave for six weeks from 10th April 1913 or date of relief is granted to Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain E. E. Price, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, Supernumerary, in charge of Tiruvallur sub-division, Chingleput division, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

S. D. PEARS,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Madras, 2nd April 1913.

Posting.—S. Minakshi Sundaram Aiyar, appointed Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, is posted to the Madura division.

S. B. MURRAY,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Trichinopoly, 5th April 1913.

PUMPING AND BORING DEPARTMENT.

Promotions.—The following promotions are ordered with effect from 1st April 1913:—

(1) M.R.Ry. P. K. S. Ramanujam Pillai, Probationary Supervisor of Pumping and Boring Operations on Rs. 90, to be Supervisor, sub *pro tem.*, on Rs. 120 per mensem.

(2) M.R.Ry. C. Kameswara Rao, Temporary Supervisor of Pumping and Boring Operations on Rs. 75, to continue as Temporary Supervisor but to draw Rs. 100 per mensem.

R. T. S. TRESSLER,
Officer in charge of Pumping and Boring Operations.

Madras, 8th April 1913.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

INVENTIONS.

The following specifications of inventions have been filed in accordance with section 11 of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, and are open to inspection at the Madras Record Office, Egmore, on the payment of a fee of one rupee in the case of each specification:—

(By William Menzies and Robert Frederick Lawson, Merchants, both of 36, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., England)—"Improvements in bags to hold cement."

(By the new Oil Refining Process, Limited, Oil Refiners, of 17, Gracechurch Street, London, England)—"Improvements in the conversion of mineral oil into volatile spirit."

(By James P. Rogers, of Akola, District Berar, Central Provinces, India, Missionary of the Christian and Missionary Alliance of New York, United States of America)—"Improved method of raising water from wells, tanks and reservoirs by 'Mothe'."

(By McGregor and Balfour, Limited, and David McGregor, Shuttle Manufacturers, all of North Tay Works, Loons Road, Lochee, Dundee, in the County of Forfar, Scotland)—"Improvements in the mode of attaching picking straps to the picking arms and to the pickers of looms."

(By Arthur Grotjan Marshall, Engineer, of 66, Victoria Street, in the City of Westminster, England)—"Improved means for preventing the corrosion of boiler-plates."

(By Rikhi Kesh, Cabinet Maker, Proprietor, Punjab Trading Company, Delhi)—"Non-reversing mirror door for almirahs."

(By Enrique Didier, Engineer, of Muelle, 25, Malaga, Spain)—"Drying apparatus more particularly intended for the drying of sticky or pitchy substances."

(By Samuel Cleland Davidson, Merchant, of Sirocco, Engineering Works, Belfast, Ireland)—"Improvements in or relating to tea leaf rolling machines."

(By Regina European Motor Company, Engineers, a Corporation of the State of New York, United States of America, located at 267, West 79th Street, New York City, New York)—"Improvements in internal combustion engines."

(By Nono Magelssen, Manager, residing at Platougaten, 9, Christiania, in the Kingdom of Norway)—"Improvements in the method of producing articles and coats firmly adhering to articles from plastic masses hardening into a fire-proof, weather-proof elastic material capable of resisting the action of acids."

(By John Tait, Plumber, of Imperial Buildings, 3, Dowling Street, Dunedin, New Zealand)—"Improved water circulator for boilers."

(By Titus Wilhelm Paeren, Engineer, of 9, Erik Dahlbergatan, Gottenburg, Sweden)—"Improvements in or connected with lamps, heating apparatus and the like, using liquid fuel."

(By the Symmons Sugar Company, Manufacturers, a Corporation of the State of Wisconsin, having an office at Kenosha, in the County of Kenosha, and State of Wisconsin, United States of America)—"Improvements in sugar-making products and processes of making the same."

(By Charles Henry Augustus Frederick Lockhart Ross, Baronet, of Balnagown Castle, Ross-shire, Scotland)—"Improvements in or relating to firearms."

(By the Gramophone Company, Limited, Manufacturers, of 21, City Road, Finsbury Square, London, E.C., and Lovell Newton Reddie, Chartered Patent Agent, of Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.)—"Improvements in talking machines."

(By Lovell Newton Reddie, Chartered Patent Agent, of Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., and the Gramophone Company, Limited, Manufacturers, of 21, City Road, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.)—"Improved automatic brake for disc talking machines."

(By John Symington, M.D. (Medical Doctor), 40, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun, United Provinces)—"Mono-cycle vehicle."

(By Frederick John Moorhead, Straw Hat Manufacturer, of 29, Chubham Street, Luton, Bedfordshire, England)—"A contrivance for fixing ladies' hats on the head."

(By Arthur Frederick Halstead, Manager and Secretary, and Albert Charley Rogerson, Works Manager, of the Firm of Boyer, Peacock and Company, Limited, of Gorton, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England)—"An improved tool for bending or turning over the ends of boiler tubes and the like."

(By Henry Keatley Moore, F.A., Mus. Bac., Pianoforte and Harmonium maker, of Albion House, 59—60, New Oxford Street, London, W.C., England)—"Indian harmonium."

(By Frederick Harvey Trevithick, Engineer, of Zeitoun Cairo, Egypt)—"Improvement in or relating to locomotive and like boilers."

(By Weisorbonizing, Limited, Manufacturers, of 3, Dean Farrar Street, Westminster, London S.W., England)—"Improved process and installation for the utilisation of peat."

(By Augustus David Burbridge, Master Mariner, British India Marine Service Club, King's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay)—"Improvement in ships' davits."

(By Lewis Caesar Van Riper, Patent Attorney and Mechanical Engineer, of New York Athletic Club, South-east corner of 5th Avenue and 59th Street, New York City, State of New York, United States of America)—"Motion picture machines."

(By the Westinghouse Metal Filament Lamp Company, Limited, Manufacturers, of 2, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C., England)—"Improvements in producing ductility of metals or alloys."

(By the Westinghouse Metal Filament Lamp Company, Limited, Manufacturers, of 2, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C., England)—"Producing ductility of metals."

(By the Westinghouse Metal Filament Lamp Company, Limited, Manufacturers, of 2, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C., England)—"Supporting frame for filaments."

(By George Evans, Manufacturer, of 177, Carlton Street, Toronto, Canada)—"Improvements in or relating to detachable heels for boots and shoes."

(By Bryant & May, Limited, Manufacturers, of Fairfield Works, Bow, London, England)—"Improvements in compositions for matches."

(By George Henry Hemingway, Engineer, and Rupert Hulme, Gentleman, of 26, Waterloo Street, in the City of Calcutta, in Bengal in British India)—"A new or improved stopper or closing device for bottles, cans and the like receptacles."

(By Alexander Waddell Dods, Engineer, of Burnscourt, in the town and District of Howrah, Bengal, British India)—"Improvements in or relating to lamp brackets for bullock carts and the like vehicles."

(By Ernest Clark, Manufacturer, of 4, Colosseum Terrace, Albany Street, Regent's Park, London, N. W., England)—"Improvements in the manufacture of pneumatic tyres or covers."

(By Walter Samuel Stelljes, Electrical Engineer, of 147, Mount Pleasant Road, South Tottenham, London, England)—"Improvements in and relating to type printing electric telegraph systems."

(By Hans Wolff, Chemist, of 1 b Schumannstrasse, Berlin, Germany)—"Improvements in or relating to resin mixtures."

(By Frank Shemen, Mechanical Engineer, of 3400 Disston Street, Tacony, in the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, United States of America,)—"Improvements in utilizing solar heat."

(By Albert George Monro, Potter, of Shamrock hotel, Pall Mall, Bendigo, in the State of Victoria, Australia)—"An improved sanitary device for closet seats."

(By Tracy Gavin Jones and David Macbeth, Engineers, of Cawnpore, British India)—"Improvements in watering carts."

(By Augustus Crane Buzby, Manufacturer, a citizen of the United States of America, of corner of twenty-first, Clearfield and Lippincott Streets, Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, United States of America)—"Improvements in and relating to Railway Journal boxes."

(By Eugene Erle Battelle, Chemist, of Wailuku, Maui, Territory of Hawaii)—"Process for the recovery of cane sugar."

(By James Tarbotton Armstrong, Engineer, of 11, Southampton Row, Kingsway, London, W.C., England and James Marden, Engineer of Walters Ash, Haghenden, Bucks, England)—"Improvement in and relating to the solidification of Hydrocarbon Oils."

(By Louis Wein, Artist of Bendigo, Westgate-on-Sea, England)—"Improvements in oil burners."

(By Francisco Lojacono, a citizen of the United States of America and agriculturist, of Hotel England, Tetuan Street, San Juan Porto Rico)—"Improvements in or relating to sugar-cane planters."

(By Henry Crookes, A.R.S.M., F.C.S., of 109, Ladbroke Grove, Solicitor, London, W., England, Chemist, and Lewis Stroud, of 269—271, Birkbeck Bank Chambers, High Holborn, London, W.C., England)—"Improvements in or relating to the preparation and formation of metal colloids."

(By Christian Hosser, Kunstmaler, of Adalbertstrasse, 110, Munich, in the Empire of Germany)—"Improvements in automatic couplings for railway vehicles."

(By Alfred William Southey, Engineer, of Cherry House, Hale Lane, Edgware, London, England)—"Improvements in and relating to the production of gaseous fuel."

(By the Westinghouse Brake Company Limited, Manufacturers of 82, York Road, King's Cross, London, England)—"Improvements relating to railway signalling system."

(By General Electric Company, a corporation organised under the Laws of the State of New York, having a principal place of business at Schenectady, County of Schenectady, and State of New York, United States of America, Manufacturers of general electric appliances)—"Improvements in dynamo electric machines."

(By Charles William Eink, Motorist, of 44, Cartwright Gardens, Russell Square, London, England)—"Improvements in or relating to the springing or suspension mechanism of motor vehicles."

(By William Speirs Simpson, Civil Engineer, of 185, Victoria Street, London, England)—"Improvements in connection with the treatment of steel surfaces for hardening and otherwise and in apparatus therefor."

(By Compagnie Generale Radiotelegraphique, of 83, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, in the Republic of France)—"Improvements in wireless telegraphy."

(By Robert Hanham Cox, Physician and Surgeon, Care of Bank of Ireland, Listowel, in the County of Kerry, Ireland)—"A new or improved fly-trap for the capture and destruction of flies and like insects."

(By J. Stone and Company Limited, Engineers, of Deptford, in the County of Kent, England)—"Improvements in ventilating means for railway and other vehicles."

(By Louis Doyen, Barrister-at-Law, 2 Rue Chambiges, Paris, France)—"Improved method for colouring and preparing the surface of wood for the manufacture of violins, pianos, cabinet work, etc."

(By the Gum Tragacol Supply Company Limited, Manufacturers, of the Works, Hooton by Chester, in the County of Chester in the Kingdom of England)—"Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of Mucilaginous products."

Fort St. George, 8th April 1913.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

ADDRESS ON COMMUNICATIONS.

In G.O. No. 359 W., dated 13th February 1913, the Madanapalle and Cuddapah Sub-divisional charges, so far as Public Works Department is considered, have been re-allocated, transferring Pulivendla taluk from Cuddapah to Madanapalle sub-division.

All communications, relating to the said taluk, should be addressed to the "Sub Divisional Officer, Public Works Department, Madanapalle sub-division, Madanapalle," with effect from 1st April 1913.

Madanapalle, 17th March 1913.

R. W. FORMBY,
Executive Engineer, Cuddapah Division.

MOTOR AMBULANCE.

The Government having purchased a petrol motor ambulance car for use by the public in conveying to hospitals at the presidency town of patients whose cases call urgently for treatment, the public are hereby informed that the car is now ready at the General Hospital that they can at any time both day and night utilise the car for the purpose mentioned. To regulate the system of working the car, the Government have prescribed certain rules which I have the pleasure of notifying below for general information.

Rules for the use of motor ambulance at the General Hospital approved by Government in G.Os. Nos. 178 and 216, Public, dated 12th and 28th February 1913, respectively.

The motor ambulance will be kept at the General Hospital for the use of the public and is to be used for the conveyance of the sick. Private practitioners may use the car to convey their sick patients to a hospital or private home. Applications for its use must be made to the Resident Medical Officer or in his absence from the hospital to the Assistant Surgeon on duty. The chauffeur in charge of the car will be available at any time both day and night. A uniform fee of Rs. 3 will be levied for the use of the car for journeys within the municipal limits of Madras City and of Rs. 5 for journeys beyond them. In any case the car cannot be sent outside a nine miles radius of the General Hospital. In the case of really indigent persons the Resident Medical Officer will have discretion in remitting the whole or any part of the prescribed fee. The ambulance should not unnecessarily be detained in any one place and will be absent from the hospital only for a definite period. A nurse shall whenever possible accompany the patient in the car when taken to or from the General Hospital.

Government General Hospital, Madras,
28th March 1913.

C. G. WEBSTER, Major, I.M.S.,
Ag. Senior Medical Officer.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on or about 24th November 1912, treasure consisting of 29 silver coins bearing the impression of the Muhammadan rulers of the year 1182 (corresponding to the English year 1772) weighing about (24 at one tola each and 5 at half a tola each) 26½ tolas and valued at about Rs. 20 was found while digging in an old dwelling house of Appilisetti Kannish at Benaabhupalapatnam, Golgonda taluk, Vizagapatam district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Vizagapatam at his office at Vizagapatam on 1st May 1913 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Vizagapatam Collector's Office,
24th December 1912.

L. T. HARRIS,
Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that, on the 13th December 1912, the treasure mentioned below was found by Vatukad Sekharan Nair of Kannady amsam, Palghat taluk, Malabar district, while digging a tank in Vakadparamba of the above amsam:—

Description of property.	Estimated value. Rs.	A.	P.
Three whole rupees of 1835	23	0	0
Sixteen whole rupees of 1840			
One half rupee of 1835			
Seven half rupees of 1840			
One bell metal chennam pot	0	8	0

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar at Calicut on the 26th May 1913 at 11 A.M. and establish their claims.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
4th January 1913.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section V of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on the 8th day of October 1912 treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued Rs. 80 were found in the tank bed of Cheravanki tank of Erthangal village, Gudiyattam taluk, North Arcot district. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office in Vellore on the 9th day of July 1913 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Description of property.	Value Rs.	A.	P.
1. Two circular gold pieces	80	0	0
2. Six circular gold pieces (since converted into bangles)			
3. One gold sarada (do.)			
4. One gold sarada about 3 inches in length			
5. Five silver bars (inferior metal)			

North Arcot Collector's Office, Vellore,
18th January 1913.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Collector.

Under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that on 13th July 1912 three gold necklets of the value of Rs. 11 were found by cow-herds buried in the ground by the side of a bank adjoining a Local Fund punta of proprietary Padapadi, Razole taluk of the Godavari district. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector, Godavari, at Cocanada on 15th August 1913 to establish their claim to the same.

Godavari Collector's Office,
17th March 1913.

E. B. ELWIN,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles of the value of Rs. 33-3-4 was found in an earthen vessel when excavating the foundation for a new school building in the village of Nittoru in the Tadpatri taluk, Anantapur district, Madras Presidency:—

Description of articles.	Weight.	Estimated value of the articles.	Amount valued. Rs.	A.	P.
1,700 lead coins	66 $\frac{1}{16}$ seers.	Annas 8 per seer.	33	3	4
324 pieces of lead					

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Anantapur at his office at Anantapur on 20th August 1913 in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
6th April 1913.

W. FRANCIS,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of December 1912.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	Births. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	Deaths. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
* 3,221,202	Ganjam	2,221,291	1	1	1	2,083	8	..	1,100	1,002	2,102	..	..	..	2,080	13	..	1,082	1,033	2,095	12	16	27	26	..	..	765	811	73	64
* 4,182,821	Vizagapatam	2,189,670	..	..	6	4,967	27	11	2,514	2,481	5,002	1	..	6	4,716	24	6	2,416	2,336	4,753	..	..	6	..	..	..	2,272	2,195	48	25
* 1,662,858	Godavari	1,652,859	..	1	19	5,230	62	6	2,724	2,603	5,327	..	2	19	4,233	58	6	2,108	2,200	4,308	46	40	4	16	..	..	1,235	1,761	34	37
1,997,535	Kistna	1,997,525	..	1	130	4,746	185	18	2,951	2,433	5,084	..	..	79	3,477	133	17	2,012	1,899	3,908	..	..	26	26	..	..	986	924	23	32
1,897,551	Guntur	1,897,551	1	..	618	4,712	419	6	2,796	2,463	5,261	1	..	102	3,618	192	5	1,740	1,636	3,421	30	6	14	16	..	..	870	821	36	31
1,328,152	Nellore	1,328,152	..	..	101	3,329	154	31	1,793	1,642	3,435	..	..	62	2,376	157	39	1,374	1,245	2,619	34	22	36	30	..	..	705	721	28	21
518,660	Madras	518,660	4	32	78	1,452	261	..	826	833	1,659	4	20	73	1,033	207	..	1,031	975	2,006	6	9	2	1	1	..	187	205	250	227
1,406,008	Chingleput	1,406,008	1	..	62	4,408	53	7	2,267	2,324	4,591	..	1	47	3,274	111	18	1,725	1,716	3,451	62	42	21	13	..	..	205	206	171	142
2,862,868	South Arcot	2,862,868	..	..	109	6,986	386	13	3,653	3,606	7,261	..	1	86	4,340	172	41	3,338	2,286	4,609	124	138	34	31	..	..	562	555	147	124
2,816,915	Trichinopoly	2,807,029	1	1	198	1,168	160	13	2,671	2,680	5,351	..	..	264	3,381	240	16	3,630	2,246	5,876	556	494	47	27	1	..	563	604	138	146
2,362,689	Tanjore	2,362,689	1	3	214	6,370	600	13	3,190	2,901	6,091	1	1	352	7,621	628	6	4,718	4,152	8,870	1,101	842	24	48	..	..	426	487	246	229
1,932,832	Madura	1,932,832	2	2	188	4,618	271	31	2,318	2,443	4,761	..	..	176	4,621	267	46	2,632	2,465	5,098	224	205	41	31	..	..	492	496	301	254
1,868,463	Ramnad	1,868,463	..	..	106	3,563	296	8	2,047	1,956	4,003	..	..	117	3,310	384	10	2,764	2,158	4,923	96	203	16	21	..	..	511	476	136	120
1,790,619	Tinnevelly	1,790,619	..	..	318	4,811	442	..	2,429	2,342	4,771	..	..	98	6,130	466	..	4,680	3,860	8,540	437	384	3	3	..	..	489	473	206	188
674,543	Kurnool	636,199	..	..	96	1,886	208	16	1,038	1,054	2,092	..	..	64	1,622	260	6	977	868	1,845	40	28	5	4	..	..	468	519	31	30
893,998	Cuddapah	893,998	..	..	62	1,843	296	60	1,036	982	2,018	..	1	20	1,939	263	30	1,360	1,183	2,543	165	155	20	12	21	20	589	580	47	41
582,982	Bellary	582,982	1	..	5	2,080	197	5	1,118	1,111	2,229	1	..	6	1,830	156	15	938	788	1,726	22	13	17	16	30	39	76	63	60	41
953,223	Anantapur	953,223	..	..	10	2,288	210	12	1,264	1,268	2,543	..	..	4	2,031	157	11	1,184	1,109	2,293	104	74	15	15	16	16	162	113	65	47
1,968,980	North Arcot	1,968,980	1	14	49	5,173	476	32	2,897	2,768	5,665	..	1	47	5,372	673	51	3,693	3,522	7,144	599	568	77	75	123	211	243	231	383	334
1,248,742	Chittoor	1,248,142	..	..	6	3,539	183	16	1,893	1,806	3,692	..	1	6	2,905	174	26	1,801	1,814	3,171	271	226	18	18	12	10	402	361	103	108
1,766,685	Salem	1,766,685	..	2	98	4,869	106	..	2,615	2,617	5,032	..	..	53	4,344	352	..	2,208	2,368	4,576	206	168	25	37	28	36	685	653	153	129
2,116,584	Coimbatore	2,116,584	1	1	16	5,936	198	26	3,128	3,030	6,158	..	..	21	4,871	220	24	2,777	2,749	5,530	165	116	194	91	127	124	616	183	298	210
119,618	The Nilgiris	119,618	6	2	12	302	10	27	337	332	669	6	2	18	158	18	27	116	130	246	..	2	..	..	6	..	61	50	16	16
1,195,227	South Canara	1,185,227	..	..	278	2,722	392	10	1,275	1,012	2,287	..	..	182	2,792	688	23	1,671	1,610	3,281	46	46	16	12	4	2	611	172	694	278
3,020,891	Malabar	3,010,891	..	6	119	6,192	3,218	1	3,416	2,719	6,135	1	8	318	4,756	2,051	2	3,498	3,303	6,801	186	227	20	13	..	..	1,272	1,653	496	122
41,876,160	Total ..	40,388,129	20	71	2,125	94,366	7,292	238	53,694	51,842	105,136	11	46	2,958	81,142	7,484	413	47,203	46,831	102,631	5,488	4,346	560	477	454	438	16,381	14,989	3,838	3,465

* Including the Hill tracts.

(Continued on next page.)

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of December 1912—*cont.*

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	DEATHS—*cont.* Causes of Death—*cont.* Respiratory diseases M.	Respiratory diseases F.	Injuries: Suicides M.	Suicides F.	Wounds or Accidents M.	Wounds or Accidents F.	Snake-bite M.	Snake-bite F.	Killed by Wild Beasts M.	Killed by Wild Beasts F.	All other Causes M.	All other Causes F.	Still-birth or born dead M.	Still-birth or born dead F.
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
*2,321,282	Ganjam ..	2,321,282	10	6	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	2	160	112	4	1
*2,169,621	Vizagapatam.	2,169,621	20	14	0	1	2	2	1	1	..	2	163	158	7	6
*1,952,830	Godavari ..	1,952,830	90	76	..	0	18	7	0	1	4	1	764	769	9	12
1,937,038	Kistna .	1,937,038	179	104	3	1	0	9	1	2	..		800	770	20	18
1,691,551	Guntur ..	1,691,551	81	67	4	1	10	12	1	1	1	..	704	682	22	23
1,828,152	Nellore ..	1,828,152	85	92	0	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	472	430	12	4
518,660	Madras ..	518,660	144	114	2	.	8	3	..	.	..	..	428	416	27	23
1,406,008	Chingleput ..	1,406,008	59	47	1	..	0	2	..	1	..	..	1,220	1,236	21	26
2,362,666	South Arcot .	2,362,666	64	81	2	7	6	1	2	0	2	1	1,352	1,350	8	6
2,510,910	Trichinopoly.	2,510,910	74	62	0	5	12	11	6	1	2	1	1,544	1,604	21	24
2,362,869	Tanjore ..	2,362,869	76	58	1	3	13	7	0	3	..	.	2,385	2,448	87	36
1,537,532	Madura ..	1,537,532	94	83	0	7	10	11	7	0	3	1	1,140	1,072	32	18
1,656,453	Ramnad ..	1,656,453	69	61	2	4	0	12	3	3	..	..	1,077	1,044	8	1
1,706,219	Tinnevelly ..	1,706,219	68	45	0	1	0	14	..	1	..	..	2,291	2,148	72	51
874,643	Kurnool ..	835,199	20	22	1	3	5	2	..	1	3	1	244	217	10	8
893,098	Cuddapah ..	893,098	55	46	2	3	4	10	1	1	2	..	248	216	14	6
982,862	Bellary .	982,862	64	26	7	1	12	4	..	1	1	1	678	634	10	8
983,223	Anantapur ..	983,223	102	61	4	3	2	8	..	0	0	1	702	668	10	2
1,060,960	North Arcot.	1,060,960	136	116	1	2	11	10	4	7	0	..	1,081	1,068	32	8
1,238,742	Chittoor .	1,238,742	101	96	1	4	11	7	3	1	..	.	728	690	10	16
1,746,880	Salem ..	1,746,880	78	70	1	2	8	8	5	2	2	6	1,196	1,287	31	26
2,116,804	Coimbatore .	2,116,804	207	189	..	0	6	12	7	0	1	..	1,484	1,497	22	18
116,618	The Nilgiris	116,618	17	10	..	..	.	0	..	..	..	.	42	42	8	6
1,196,227	South Canara.	1,196,227	62	68	0	2	10	17	4	1	5	..	710	720	69	53
2,910,691	Malabar ..	2,910,691	180	164	0	..	50	20	22	0	..	..	1,470	1,396	117	80
41,672,150	Total ..	40,388,179	1,108	1,730	64	66	222	202	74	60	24	14	23,828	23,061	616	476

Districts.	RATIO PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries	All other causes	Births	Deaths	Where Madras Act III of 1899 has been brought into force: Births	Deaths	Where Madras Act III of 1899 has not been brought into force: Births	Deaths	AVERAGE RATIO PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS ENDING 1911: Births	Deaths.
	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Ganjam ..	0·1	0·0	..	0·4	0·7	0·1	0·1	1·4	14·4	11·1	20·2	14·8	18·2	12·0	33·8	24·0
Vizagapatam.	..	0·00	..	23·4	0·4	0·7	0·1	1·7	27·2	25·0	24·2	24·0	25·7	26·2	29·9	29·2
Godavari ..	0·5	0·2	..	17·9	0·8	1·2	0·0	10·0	32·1	31·2	41·2	38·1	37·9	31·0	38·0	28·0
Kistna .	.	0·3	..	11·2	0·0	1·8	0·1	6·0	26·0	29·1	27·7	12·5	26·0	23·1	34·0	25·0
Guntur ..	0·1	0·0	..	11·0	0·5	1·0	0·2	10·0	25·0	23·0	44·8	28·0	37·7	28·5	0·0	21·0
Nellore ..	0·0	0·0	..	13·0	0·4	0·0	0·1	0·0	30·0	28·3	26·6	18·4	30·0	23·0	28·1	28·0
Madras ..	0·0	0·1	0·02	0·0	10·0	0·0	0·0	16·2	41·6	46·7	†	†	†	†	28·0	44·0
Chingleput ..	1·0	0·0	..	2·0	2·7	0·0	0·1	20·0	28·0	24·0	61·4	31·0	21·0	21·4	38·0	28·7
South Arcot .	1·3	0·0	.	0·0	1·0	0·0	0·1	13·5	28·2	23·0	18·2	16·0	20·0	20·7	23·1	30·0
Trichinopoly.	0·0	0·0	0·01	0·0	1·0	0·7	0·2	17·0	31·1	32·9	30·5	34·7	31·1	31·0	34·1	30·2
Tanjore ..	10·4	0·2	..	4·0	2·4	0·7	0·1	24·1	30·0	47·5	32·0	40·4	26·0	41·0	34·1	33·0
Madura ..	2·0	0·0	..	0·0	2·4	1·1	0·0	17·2	32·2	35·1	32·0	21·4	26·0	25·0	31·0	37·7
Ramnad ..	3·6	0·3	..	0·0	1·0	1·2	0·2	16·3	25·5	31·0	69·0	40·1	26·0	29·2	1	‡
Tinnevelly ..	10·7	0·04		0·0	2·0	0·7	0·2	16·3	44·0	52·0	35·0	40·2	45·0	52·7	37·0	41·5
Kurnool ..	1·0	0·1	..	14·0	0·0	0·0	0·2	5·0	26·4	24·2	12·2	9·2	27·4	24·2	29·4	23·7
Cuddapah ..	4·0	0·4	0·0	16·0	1·4	1·0	0·3	0·1	26·7	29·0	27·2	30·2	28·7	28·2	24·7	30·1
Bellary .	0·4	0·4	0·9	1·0	1·2	1·0	0·0	14·2	27·0	29·0	28·0	27·2	27·3	28·4	28·0	28·0
Anantapur ..	2·2	0·4	0·0	0·0	1·2	2·5	0·3	16·7	31·2	27·0	26·0	25·2	30·2	27·5	31·7	28·1
North Arcot.	11·0	2·0	2·6	2·0	4·2	1·0	0·2	18·0	34·1	43·0	33·0	40·0	30·2	31·7	33·2	28·0
Chittoor .	4·7	0·0	0·2	7·2	2·0	1·0	0·3	12·0	20·0	39·2	21·6	37·2	28·0	29·7	‡	‡
Salem ..	0·0	0·0	6·2	7·0	2·0	1·0	0·2	14·7	30·0	30·0	46·7	36·4	31·2	28·0	38·2	30·0
Coimbatore .	1·5	1·2	1·0	4·0	3·0	2·2	0·2	18·0	34·0	30·0	32·3	30·4	36·1	31·0	31·1	27·4
The Nilgiris	.	0·2	0·0	7·1	2·0	3·2	0·2	8·1	26·0	25·0	†	†	28·0	31·0	27·0	24·0
South Canara.	3·0	0·2	0·1	0·7	0·6	1·3	0·0	14·2	23·0	22·0	†	†	33·0	32·0	37·0	30·0
Malabar ..	1·6	0·1	..	0·0	0·0	1·3	2·3	15·3	26·0	27·4	†	†	28·0	27·0	31·0	28·0
Total ..	3·0	0·4	0·0	0·5	0·1	1·1	0·2	12·0	30·7	28·0	30·0	30·0	30·4	28·0	32·0	29·3

* Including the Hill tracts.

† Madras Act III of 1899 is not in force in this district.

‡ Being a newly-formed district, the information is not available.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
26th February 1913.

W. A. JUSTICE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in certain Districts of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY exclusive of Zamindari villages during the month of December 1912.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts	Population for which returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class: Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class: Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths M.	F.	Total.	Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fever. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
* 1,020,978	Godavari ..	1,020,978	..	1	17	1,922	68	6	2,508	2,396	4,904	..	2	26	3,377	50	6	1,985	1,932	3,917	46	40	9	15	..	..	1,041	1,073
846,864	Nellore ..	846,864	..	..	41	6,017	107	36	1,143	1,061	2,204	..	..	60	1,631	116	22	938	860	1,798	32	21	28	25	..	..	501	168
713,748	Ramnad ..	713,748	..	..	20	1,468	38	..	524	809	1,733	..	..	23	1,874	41	..	610	943	1,553	61	85	2	3	..	..	331	216
1,715,876	North Arcot.	1,715,876	1	14	97	1,856	261	22	6,878	6,564	6,230	..	1	43	5,905	646	81	3,372	3,279	6,651	653	924	71	74	223	213	145	166
1,426,657	Salem ..	1,426,657	..	2	34	1,071	93	..	2,102	2,099	4,201	..	..	58	5,058	100	..	1,878	1,940	3,818	165	162	24	61	18	11	157	440
6,723,837	Total ..	6,723,837	1	17	188	17,428	568	77	6,302	6,309	12,271	..	3	150	16,898	893	81	9,054	8,614	16,100	1,308	1,257	138	145	239	224	2,428	2,564

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts	Population for which returns were received	DEATHS—cont. Causes of Death—cont. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.	Respiratory diseases. M.	F.	Injuries: Suicides M.	F.	Wounds or Accidents M.	F.	Snake-bite M.	F.	Killed by Wild beasts. M.	F.	All other causes M.	F.	Still-birth or born Dead. M.	F.	Ratio per mille of population per annum: Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Average ratio per mille of population per annum of the corresponding months of the previous five years ending 1911. Births.	Deaths.
			M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F												
* 1,020,978	Godavari ..	1,020,978	24	37	86	71	.	3	16	7	5	1	4	1	702	744	8	12	1·0 0·3	..	24·0	0·9	1·9	0·6	10·7	50·7	48·5	50·3	49·0
846,864	Nellore ..	846,864	13	19	21	12	3	1	8	5	..	..	..	..	827	818	8	5	0·7 0·3	..	13·5	0·1	0·8	0·1	6·1	30·7	26·1	28·8	29·7
713,748	Ramnad ..	713,748	64	66	35	27	..	..	1	6	1	1	..	..	838	881	5	1	3·0 0·1		7·6	1·8	1·0	0·1	18·0	28·7	31·2	1	†
1,715,876	North Arcot.	1,715,876	217	201	103	90	1	..	9	16	5	5	4	.	1,498	1,487	12	6	1·3 0·1	0·0	2·6	0·5	1·4	0·2	20·1	30·0	46·5	33·9	28·4
1,426,657	Salem ..	1,426,657	130	120	68	56	1	2	8	7	4	2	2	2	1,018	1,107	20	21	2·7 0·8	0·2	7·1	0·1	0·9	0·8	17·6	34·8	31·6	34·7	32·7
6,723,837	Total ..	6,723,837	676	627	360	263	5	6	35	32	11	10	10	3	4,843	4,185	59	43	2·2 0·8	0·0	8·0	2·8	1·2	0·3	17·0	37·7	37·2	34·9	30·7

* Including the Hill Tracts.

† Being a newly-formed district, the information is not available.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
25th February 1913.

W. A. JUSTICE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of December 1912.

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ganjam	Chicacole	17,859	..	..	..	28	8	..	35	32	58	..	..	..	40	..	..	26	14	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	8	8
	Berhampur	31,456	..	1	..	66	3	..	54	25	80	..	..	..	51	7	..	23	31	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	17	8	..
	Parlakimedi	18,370	1	..	..	50	..	..	22	29	51	..	..	..	43	..	..	14	19	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	1	6
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	43,413	..	..	9	100	11	..	53	80	133	1	..	..	102	4	..	52	54	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	16	11	6
	Bimlipatam	8,814	..	..	..	38	..	..	12	27	39	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizianagram	37,000	..	..	9	101	7	..	62	48	110	..	..	2	79	2	..	40	41	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	20	10	11
	Anakapalle	20,625	..	..	..	63	..	..	30	33	63	..	..	..	49	..	..	27	18	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	8	2	1
Godavari	Cocanada	54,110	..	3	8	153	6	..	86	78	164	..	6	..	112	6	..	62	51	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	20	4	8
	Rajahmundry	48,417	..	..	..	136	6	1	73	68	141	..	..	..	64	2	1	29	40	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	2	4
Kistna	Ellore	67,810	..	..	..	175	15	..	109	91	190	..	..	2	110	12	..	55	50	104	..	..	9	1	..	..	18	18	..	1
	Masulipatam	43,128	..	..	..	60	12	..	38	41	79	..	..	1	89	7	..	45	53	97	..	..	4	11	..	..	8	11	..	6
	Nuzvid	32,467	..	1	2	83	10	..	95	90	185	..	..	1	60	13	..	40	34	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	1	1
Guntur	Guntur	40,820	1	..	5	85	61	..	69	66	135	1	..	3	84	18	..	40	66	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	1
	Ongole	13,280	..	..	5	43	5	..	32	31	63	..	..	8	32	..	..	22	11	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	4	1
	Tenali	18,138	..	..	9	51	3	..	23	25	46	..	..	..	37	4	..	21	20	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	1	3
Nellore	Nellore	33,246	..	..	9	60	8	..	48	42	90	..	..	..	72	15	..	43	45	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	19	1	2
Madras	Madras	518,660	6	37	18	1,459	281	..	895	855	1,822	4	66	28	1,533	287	..	1,091	975	2,066	6	9	2	1	1	..	101	205	250	627
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	52,864	..	..	..	107	2	..	56	53	109	..	..	..	173	4	..	83	87	170	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	12	13
	Chingleput	11,628	..	..	1	33	1	..	20	15	35	..	..	..	28	1	..	14	16	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	4
South Arcot	Cuddalore	56,674	..	..	4	145	10	..	69	70	139	..	1	5	156	7	..	92	81	173	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	6	95	17
	Chidambaram	21,327	..	..	..	33	4	..	14	23	37	..	..	2	68	2	..	66	67	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	8	6
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	123,612	1	1	44	238	43	4	160	171	331	..	..	67	312	100	6	258	215	474	80	64	3	..	..	..	26	20	82	84
	Srirangam	24,799	..	..	..	64	..	..	29	25	54	..	..	..	70	..	..	67	68	75	6	4	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	2
	Karur	17,674	..	..	1	60	6	..	67	29	56	..	..	6	98	21	..	65	70	130	60	24	..	..	..	..	4	4	6	17
Tanjore	Tanjore	50,361	..	..	16	164	10	..	103	76	181	..	..	29	223	15	..	137	126	263	10	6	1	1	..	..	16	16	28	66
	Kumbakonam	64,947	..	..	3	134	6	..	71	71	142	..	..	4	250	9	..	139	144	283	16	9	..	3	..	..	8	15	16	16
	Mayavaram	37,121	..	..	3	61	1	..	31	32	63	..	..	1	91	1	..	61	49	52	9	1	..	..	..	..	10	6	9	6
	Negapatam	60,158	1	3	14	84	60	9	61	63	124	9	1	18	116	47	1	93	90	183	1	1	..	..	..	..	22	13	14	16
	Mannargudi	21,398	..	..	..	54	2	..	37	16	56	..	..	..	76	6	..	42	39	81	5	6	..	..	..	..	3	6	6	3
Madura	Madura	134,130	6	2	66	394	20	..	237	216	452	..	..	36	400	54	..	246	224	470	20	22	..	..	..	..	83	63	92	30
	Periyakulam	18,118	..	..	4	54	14	..	39	63	72	..	..	5	48	5	..	28	38	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	10	9
	Dindigul	69,062	..	..	22	70	6	..	54	56	110	..	..	10	79	10	..	53	34	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	12	7
	Palni	13,211	..	..	2	44	4	..	29	20	49	..	..	1	94	16	..	59	54	113	30	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7
	Kodaikanal	2,806	..	..	7	1	..	2	6	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of December 1912—*contd.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	DEATHS—*contd.* Causes of Death—*contd.* Respiratory diseases. M.	Respiratory diseases. F.	Injuries. Suicides. M.	Suicides. F.	Injuries. Wounds or Accidents. M.	Wounds or Accidents. F.	Injuries. Snake-bite. M.	Snake-bite. F.	Injuries. Killed by Wild Beasts. M.	Killed by Wild Beasts. F.	All other causes. M.	All other causes. F.	Still-birth or born dead. M.	Still-birth or born dead. F.
			42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Ganjam	Chatrapur	17,852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	6	..	..
	Berhampur	31,486	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	13	..	..
	Parlakimedi	18,879	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	43,419	4	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	30	32	..	..
	Bhimlipatam	8,314	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	..
	Vizianagram	37,250	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	..	..
Godavari	Anakapalle	19,825	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	1	..
	Cocanada	64,110	8	9	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	44	17	1	..
	Rajahmundry	48,417	2	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	14	18	..	4
Kistna	Pilloro	37,818	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	41	1	..
	Masulipatam	42,122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	98	1	..
	Bezwada	32,847	7	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	27	22	1	3
Guntur	Guntur	40,828	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	43	8	2
	Ongole	13,298	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	17	4	1	..
	Tenali	18,186	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	1	..
Nellore	Nellore	23,248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	1	..
Madras	Madras	518,660	144	114	2	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	24	24	..	..
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	53,864	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	428	428	27	33
	Chingleput	11,826	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	88	6	2
South Arcot	Cuddalore	38,874	6	6	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	11	2	3
	Chidambaram	21,327	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	60	6	—
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	123,512	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	26	..	..
	Srirangam	24,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	128	13	5
	Karur	17,674	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	13	..	..
Tanjore	Tanjore	60,341	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	22	..	1
	Kumbakonam	64,647	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	53	..	..
	Mayavaram	27,181	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	64	4	6
	Negapatam	60,148	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	33	3	6
	Nannagudi	21,398	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	49	49	1	4
Madura	Madura	104,130	5	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	21	25	3	2
	Periyakulam	18,715	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	116	3	1
	Dindigul	28,052	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	31	1	2
	Palni	13,211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	33	..	..
	Kodaikanal	2,906	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	22	..	..

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	RATIO PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM. Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	AVERAGE RATIO PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS ENDING 1911. Births.	Deaths.
		46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Ganjam	Chatrapur	..	..	..	9·8	7·8	..	..	32·0	31·8	50·0	29·2	41·5
	Berhampur	..	..	..	3·0	1·1	2·6	..	16·8	22·0	34·0	42·4	32·8
	Parlakimedi	..	..	..	0·7	1·0	0·6	..	6·0	32·8	31·2	30·7	28·6
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	..	..	..	9·0	0·1	1·9	0·3	18·8	36·0	23·1	35·3	28·1
	Bhimlipatam	..	..	..	..	..	1·2	..	8·9	45·4	16·1	34·3	31·1
	Vizianagram	..	..	..	10·1	0·1	0·8	..	8·9	34·0	28·1	35·2	28·2
Godavari	Anakapalle	..	..	..	10·3	1·7	2·0	0·6	10·9	36·1	28·8	34·4	36·3
	Cocanada	..	..	..	7·0	1·9	2·4	1·1	13·3	36·1	28·7	36·7	27·3
	Rajahmundry	..	..	..	5·1	1·7	1·8	0·7	7·1	24·4	18·8	40·8	38·4
Kistna	Pilloro	..	0·6	..	9·7	0·3	..	..	17·0	39·2	38·7	43·0	37·0
	Masulipatam	..	4·2	..	4·6	0·6	..	..	18·8	23·1	27·2	40·8	31·8
	Bezwada	..	..	..	2·0	3·2	0·7	1·1	17·0	27·7	26·5	43·5	39·6
Guntur	Guntur	..	..	..	7·0	0·3	0·9	0·3	22·3	30·4	30·0	40·0	34·0
	Ongole	..	..	..	9·8	2·7	0·5	6·8	13·8	47·1	38·2	38·4	43·8
	Tenali	..	..	..	8·7	2·6	5·2	..	9·7	29·3	28·8	50·3	30·1
Nellore	Nellore	..	..	..	33·1	1·2	..	..	17·0	33·8	31·2	32·3	40·8
Madras	Madras	0·8	0·1	0·02	9·5	10·9	0·8	0·8	18·2	41·6	45·7	38·4	44·8
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	0·3	..	..	1·5	0·6	4·4	..	27·3	37·8	38·4	38·4	34·5
	Chingleput	..	..	..	6·1	0·1	..	..	20·5	30·8	30·0	47·2	30·7
South Arcot	Cuddalore	0·2	..	..	1·5	7·7	0·3	0·4	28·0	33·2	37·1	37·0	33·8
	Chidambaram	..	..	..	7·7	3·8	0·8	..	28·2	20·5	46·4	33·0	34·5
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	3·6	0·3	..	0·1	25·4	31·8	46·3	38·3	35·2
	Srirangam	4·5	..	..	8·8	1·0	..	..	18·6	35·7	31·8	31·8	41·6
	Karur	20·4	..	..	6·3	17·4	2·7	..	28·7	30·1	33·8	44·8	40·5
Tanjore	Tanjore	4·1	0·4	..	4·5	8·0	..	..	32·9	35·4	31·4	39·8	46·8
	Kumbakonam	5·1	0·8	..	4·8	4·7	3·1	..	24·0	35·0	42·5	44·2	46·1
	Mayavaram	0·2	..	..	7·0	4·8	0·4	..	25·1	27·4	40·5	31·4	45·9
	Negapatam	0·4	..	..	3·0	0·2	4·1	..	17·7	34·8	36·5	33·9	30·4
	Nannagudi	6·1	..	..	4·4	0·8	..	0·5	23·7	30·3	44·7	34·0	31·8
Madura	Madura	3·8	..	..	6·7	0·8	1·2	6·1	22·7	30·5	41·4	47·8	34·9
	Periyakulam	..	..	..	8·0	12·0	0·2	..	18·0	45·4	37·9	49·8	36·7
	Dindigul	..	..	..	8·5	8·9	..	0·6	30·2	31·0	43·4	50·7	46·0
	Palni	40·3	..	..	..	10·3	..	..	40·6	43·8	101·0	36·8	39·3
	Kodaikanal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·1	66·6	4·2	47·8	32·0

[*Continued on next page.*

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of December 1912—*concld.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ramnad ..	Bruvillipattur ..	29,856	..	..	4	108	3	..	57	53	110	..	..	2	87	7	..	88	49	107		3	..	..	..	..	7	6	11	10
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	44,806	..	..	2	143	16	..	84	77	161	..	..	5	136	14	..	88	66	154	6	7	..	..	..	..	8	5	6	4
	Palamcottah ..	44,969		.	10	98	42		70	78	148	..		11	103	33	..	88	58	147	18	8	.	..	..	..	8	8	32	18
	Tuticorin ..	49,186	..	..	38	112	12	..	76	86	161	..	..	164	187	32	..	160	178	338	77	70	..	.	..	..	11	17	18	19
Kurnool .	Kurnool ..	28,040	..	..	1	37	48	..	41	47	88			—	46	37	..	84	48	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	35	8	7
	Nandyal	18,230	..	..	1	22	18	..	18	23	41	.	.	1	24	13	..	18	53	38					..	..	2	4	1	8
Cuddapah .	Cuddapah ..	17,807	..	..	..	4	60	2	32	17	30		1	..	27	41	13	34	47	81	10	18	..		12	11	8	3	2	8
Bellary ..	Bellary ..	24,856	..	1	4	71	45	..	71	55	126	1	..	5	61	34	1	60	42	132	..	3	.	..	..	1	4	2	4	7
	Adoni ..	21,445	..	..	..	49	19	..	36	35	71	..	..	..	30	20	..	28	23	50		..			—	..	3	2	3	2
Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	8,467			1	6	8	..	11	4	15	..	..	..	11	4	..	7	6	13			..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1
North Arcot.	Vellore ..	46,749	..	.	7	127	39	..	96	84	173		..	..	139	30	..	87	87	174	8	16	.		6	6	1	6	18	18
	Gudiyattam ..	22,890	..	.	..	10	..	..	11	6	16	..	..	..	204	94	..	194	204	398	9	6	..	..	176	163	1	1	2	8
	Walajapet ..	9,992	..	..	1	27	7	..	18	17	35	..	.	..	43	8	..	24	28	52	6	..	..	.	..	..	8	1	4	7
	Tiruvannamalai.	33,246	..	..	..	61	4	..	38	24	59	..	..	.	84	17	..	74	67	113	7	9	..	1	..	..	8	6	11	11
	Tiruppattur ..	10,479	..	..	2	36	10	..	19	28	47	..	..	1	44	46	..	53	38	93	21	61	..	..	..	..	1	6	2	1
	Vaniyambadi ..	20,406		..	..	18	24	..	18	24	42	..	.	..	62	37	..	68	46	69	10	33	..	..	1	..	6	1	1	8
Chittoor ..	Tirupati ..	16,781	..		.	21	2	..	17	16	33	..	1	..	47	3	..	29	23	81		3	..	..	1	.	8	8	4	8
Salem ..	Salem ..	69,153	..	..	6	193	20	..	150	139	289		.	1	193	14	..	99	109	208	.	..	..	..	..	.	8	8	12	13
Coimbatore..	Coimbatore ..	47,097	..	1	32	189	10	..	102	92	193	..	..	8	105	8	..	80	69	118	..	.	..	1	2	5	2	1	3	6
	Erode ..	16,701	1	..	1	48	2	..	24	28	52	..	..	..	64	17	..	34	37	71	33	16	..	.	..	..	2	1	18	7
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund .	18,629	6	1	8	13	4	17	28	23	48	5	.	8	12	4	17	31	32	63	.	..	.	..	..	..	.	.	1	1
South Canara.	Coonoor ..	7,033	1	.	8	18	1	..	18	13	28	..	2	7	17	8	..	18	10	28	..	..	..	..	1	.	..	..	1	..
	Mangalore .	48,413	..	.	41	78	18	..	88	82	131	..	..	20	81	11	..	47	15	62	..	.	..	..	6	6	8	6	4	8
Malabar ..	Tellicherry ..	29,258	..	1	1	33	30	..	34	31	65	..	.	6	88	26	..	55	35	73	.	.	..	..	..	..	6	6	14	8
	Calicut ..	79,611	..	..	7	93	127	1	99	169	208	..	6	6	90	83	8	85	112	198	1	1	—	..	..	—	8	8	12	15
	Palghat ..	44,310	..	.	3	83	18	..	43	60	103	.	..	3	68	13	..	40	48	83	..	..	..	..	..	.	11	6	3	3
	Cochin ..	20,623	..	2	32	32	15	..	28	34	62	.	2	21	23	10	..	30	26	56	.	..	4	1	..	..	4	7	3	2
	Cannanore ..	28,987	..	..	4	23	40		31	36	67	.	..	4	34	16	..	38	16	54	.	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	4
	Total ..	2,601,826	18	52	448	3,260	3,101	23	4,002	3,946	8,027	20	44	466	7,082	1,326	39	4,590	4,350	8,940	370	348	14	20	204	204	414	357	716	608

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of December 1912—*cont.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1911	Deaths—*cont.* Causes of Death—*cont.* Respiratory diseases. M.	Respiratory diseases. F.	Injuries: Suicides. M.	Suicides. F.	Wounds or Accidents. M.	Wounds or Accidents. F.	Snake-bite. M.	Snake-bite. F.	Killed by wild beasts. M.	Killed by wild beasts. F.	All other causes. M.	All other causes. F.	Still births or born dead. M.	Still births or born dead. F.	Ratio per mille of population per annum. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Average ratio per mille of population per annum of the corresponding month of the previous five years ending 1911. Births.	Deaths.
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Bamnad	Sriviliputtur	29,466	6	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	61	26	5	1	1·6	..	..	5·3	3·6	2·6	0·8	20·6	41·7	42·5	45·6	40·4
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	11,806	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	47	3	5	3·3	..	..	3·4	7·9	2·1	..	29·3	42·6	40·0	36·6	36·6
	Palamcottah	14,909	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	20	4	..	6·1	..	..	2·6	13·1	4·7	..	12·1	36·1	46·6	10·3	46·9
	Tuticorin	40,181	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	46	62	2	..	43·6	..	..	8·2	10·6	3·4	0·3	32·6	47·3	26·7	37·3	38·0
Kurnool	Kurnool	26,040	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	17·7	7·3	2·7	..	8·6	39·9	38·4	45·1	38·3
	Nandyal	16,230	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	16	1	1	..	..	..	4·4	3·6	..	0·7	19·6	34·8	27·6	31·5	28·3
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	17,307	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	16	2	1	13·6	..	13·6	3·3	2·7	3·3	..	13·6	13·6	53·7	30·6	38·7
Bellary	Bellary	34,958	6	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	27	5	2	6·3	..	3·3	2·0	0·7	0·4	0·7	24·0	41·8	34·4	27·6	31·8
	Adoni	31,648	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	17	..	..	..	..	..	2·6	1·8	..	..	14·8	26·8	16·7	26·4	23·6
Anantapur	Anantapur	8,447	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	6·6	1·8	6·6	1·4	9·8	21·6	31·6	39·2	37·3
North Arcot	Vellore	46,748	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	56	61	..	..	3·6	..	1·9	8·6	6·6	2·4	0·2	38·8	41·1	11·5	37·8	37·8
	Gudiyattam	23,395	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	8·6	..	162·7	1·6	3·8	..	..	3·1	8·1	200·3	37·1	23·8
	Wallajapet	9,942	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	16	..	..	6·6	..	..	4·7	13·0	4·7	..	36·4	41·6	61·4	36·0	31·0
	Tiruvannamalai	31,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	31	..	..	6·3	0·6	..	7·4	12·2	..	..	29·8	32·6	31·7	40·4	34·1
	Tiruppattur	10,470	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	23	15	..	..	47·8	..	..	6·6	3·6	4·8	1·1	40·8	83·0	102·6	37·2	36·3
	Vaniyambadi	20,406	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	7	1	..	30·1	..	3·6	1·7	0·8	2·0	..	18·8	24·5	61·6	50·0	43·9
Chittoor	Tirupati	16,791	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	11	3	..	6·1	..	0·7	6·7	4·6	..	..	32·8	32·3	66·6	28·6	38·3
Salem	Salem	60,163	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	34	1	1	..	..	..	2·6	3·6	4·6	..	30·6	37·7	41·6	35·6	37·0
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	17,007	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	44	1	..	..	0·2	1·0	3·8	4·4	2·5	..	31·1	46·6	26·9	43·1	41·0
	Erode	16,701	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	1	..	19·1	..	..	2·1	12·6	1·6	0·7	14·9	36·6	66·2	41·6	38·8
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	16,826	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	..	9	..	..	..	..	1·6	6·2	..	17·3	28·8	37·6	38·8	49·7
	Coonoor	6,933	2	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	3·4	10·7	1·2	..	16·8	33·6	36·8	49·3	36·1
South Canara	Mangalore	46,412	3	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	25	2	3	..	..	1·6	1·9	2·8	2·4	0·6	12·3	31·9	22·1	35·6	45·6
	Jellikhanry	30,266	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	15	2	1	..	..	..	4·8	6·6	6·6	..	6·7	28·2	28·2	32·7	37·7
Malabar	Calicut	78,417	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	68	2	1	0·3	..	..	0·6	4·1	1·9	..	22·7	31·3	29·3	44·4	28·6
	Palghat	44,816	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	20	31	4	6	..	..	..	4·5	1·6	..	0·3	16·7	27·4	22·1	66·2	29·1
	Cochin	26,023	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	15	4	..	..	3·6	..	6·6	4·7	3·4	..	16·6	36·6	33·6	29·7	43·7
	Cannanore	28,087	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	26	9	2	2	..	..	..	1·1	6·7	3·4	0·4	11·1	27·3	22·6	33·7	28·6
	Total	2,601,926	326	273	7	6	23	10	6	1	..	..	2,320	2,163	139	75	3·2	0·2	1·6	6·6	6·8	6·7	0·6	22·4	36·6	60·6	37·7	39·8

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
26th February 1913.

W. A. JUSTICE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 14th March 1913.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Births. Class. Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	Deaths. Class. Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Rate per 1,000 of population per annum. Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	134,130	1	63	6	..	39	38	76	..	58	2	..	24	36	60	1	2	..	15	4	2	1	37	29·2	23·3
Trichinopoly ..	123,212	9	44	12	..	33	32	65	8	62	15	1	47	39	86	17	..	..	12	8	..	..	48	27·4	36·3
Calicut ..	76,417	6	18	29	..	28	25	53	8	82	24	..	52	34	86	2	1	..	..	11	3	..	49	35·2	43·8
Kumbakonam ..	34,647	1	38	1	..	17	24	41	..	28	..	..	9	17	26	..	..	..	1	8	3	..	13	33·1	21·0
Tanjore ..	30,341	2	34	5	..	19	22	41	6	30	6	..	20	22	41	1	2	..	2	13	..	..	23	35·4	35·4
Nagapatam ..	60,165	3	23	8	..	21	13	34	4	12	6	..	7	15	22	..	..	..	8	2	3	..	12	29·0	18·1
Salem ..	*59,153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddalore ..	55,574	..	28	2	..	19	9	28	1	60	..	..	17	14	31	1	..	..	4	6	2	..	18	25·6	26·6
Cocanada ..	54,110	..	18	..	..	8	10	18	..	10	..	..	7	11	18	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	11	17·3	17·3
Conjeeveram ..	53,854	..	28	..	..	21	7	28	..	31	1	..	12	20	32	..	1	..	3	1	4	..	23	27·1	31·6
Vellore ..	49,746	..	31	6	..	21	16	37	..	31	2	..	24	12	36	1	1	10	..	2	..	..	22	33·3	37·7
Rajahmundry ..	46,117	..	28	1	..	15	9	24	..	28	..	..	16	12	28	..	..	..	13	1	1	..	13	25·8	30·2
Mangalore ..	46,412	8	19	3	..	14	17	31	4	21	7	..	14	18	32	..	..	14	1	4	..	..	16	33·4	34·5
Coimbatore ..	47,807	..	40	5	..	24	21	45	4	20	1	..	18	13	31	..	..	2	..	11	2	1	15	49·9	34·6
Palamcottah ..	44,909	4	21	10	..	18	16	35	..	16	7	..	11	11	22	..	..	..	2	9	3	1	7	40·6	25·5
Tinnevelly ..	44,905	..	41	2	..	28	15	43	..	18	3	..	8	12	21	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	17	50·0	24·4
Palghat ..	44,310	4	23	8	..	21	14	35	..	8	8	..	4	7	11	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	6	41·2	12·9
Vizagapatam	42,413	..	17	0	..	10	9	19	..	25	..	..	14	11	25	..	..	..	3	7	1	1	13	22·8	30·6
Masulipatam ..	42,123	..	26	2	..	17	12	29	..	18	3	..	10	11	21	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	13	35·9	26·9
Guntur ..	40,529	..	13	6	..	11	8	19	1	18	2	..	12	9	21	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	18	24·4	27·0
Tuticorin ..	40,180	7	14	..	..	14	7	21	4	10	..	..	8	8	16	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	8	27·2	18·2
Ellore ..	37,819	1	20	3	..	7	17	24	..	27	4	..	14	18	31	..	3	..	0	1	..	..	18	33·1	42·7
Vizianagram ..	37,550	..	16	..	..	7	9	16	..	7	..	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	3	22·2	8·7
Bellary ..	34,956	..	11	12	..	14	9	23	1	15	5	..	11	10	21	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	15	34·3	31·3
Nellore ..	33,248	1	13	3	..	12	5	17	1	13	2	..	8	8	16	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	14	26·7	25·1
Bezwada ..	32,881	..	16	3	..	7	12	19	..	19	1	..	11	8	20	..	..	..	2	..	8	2	18	30·1	61·7
Adoni	31,695	..	20	14	..	15	19	20	..	5	10	..	8	7	15	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	11	47·6	24·7
Berhampur ..	31,450	1	15	2	..	14	4	18	..	19	1	..	14	6	20	..	1	..	5	8	3	..	8	29·8	33·2
Tellicherry ..	29,258	1	7	8	..	7	9	16	1	10	7	..	6	10	18	..	..	..	2	5	0	..	8	28·5	32·1
Srivilliputtur ..	28,066	..	20	..	..	17	3	20	..	9	1	..	7	3	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	46·6	17·9
Cannanore ..	28,957	3	3	11	..	9	8	27	1	4	7	..	8	4	12	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	7	30·4	21·0
Mayavaram ..	27,121	..	11	1	..	8	4	12	..	18	..	..	7	11	18	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	10	23·1	34·8
Kurnool ..	26,040	1	6	18	..	8	17	25	1	10	12	..	13	10	23	..	..	..	13	3	2	..	5	50·1	46·1
Dindigul ..	25,052	8	14	5	..	18	9	27	4	9	5	..	12	6	18	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	14	55·2	67·5
Ootacamund ..	18,828	8	4	1	8	10	11	21	4	2	..	4	6	4	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	58·2	27·7
Total ..	1,803,490	70	746	187	8	550	461	1,011	47	691	140	6	442	441	883	23	16	23	120	116	43	7	530	32·6	28·7

* Return not received.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
8th April 1913.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Statement showing Plague Sources and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 5th April 1913.

No.	Districts.	First period (August 1898 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).		Fifteenth period (1st July 1912 to 5th April 1913).		Grand Total.		No.
		Sources.	Deaths.	Sources.	Deaths.	Sources.	Deaths.	Sources.	Deaths.	Sources.	Deaths.	Sources.	Deaths.	Sources.	Deaths.	Sources.	Deaths.	Sources.	Deaths.	Sources.	Deaths.	Sources.	Deaths.	Sources.	Deaths.	Sources.	Deaths.	Sources.	Deaths.	Sources.	Deaths.	Sources.	Deaths.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	Anantapur	130	664	8	8	6	8	33	50	180	190	1,053	1,000	2,722	1,946	7	4	13	2	112	179	34	30	1	1	20	10	93	86	93	200	5,083	4,450	1
2	Bellary	308	277	110	54	4	9	4,030	3,200	1,888	3,005	9,000	7,094	10,371	8,901	1,800	2,120	900	227	1,780	4,301	310	167	2	4	1,100	812	12,037	11,240	810	548	42,900	49,710	2
3	Chingleput	8	8	4	6	1	8	7	1	11	201	16	10	8	1	5	9	7	5	16	12	4	8	1	1	8	1	—	—	2	8	99	66	3
4	Chittoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	191	115	370	105	568	285	4
5	Cuddapah	2	3	—	—	—	—	3	2	8	1	447	374	98	79	5	2	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	1	319	200	317	704	5
6	Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	30	5	—	2	8	1	4	3	8	1	4	1	—	—	4	9	54	19	6
7	Guntur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	8	—	—	1	4	4	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	3	2	4	3	21	10	7
8	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	8
9	Kurnool	174	148	—	—	—	—	18	6	610	433	195	116	243	175	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	4	1	1	4	2	8	2	9
10	Madras City	19	11	2	—	1	2	1	4	14	10	10	10	1	11	28	47	3	2	1	2	2	4	3	2	7	3	—	—	—	—	109	102	10
11	Madura	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	4	2	97	91	9	3	—	—	—	—	6	2	20	20	1,002	7,044	2	4	2	2	1,341	1,122	11
12	Malabar	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	2	1	7	7	11	9	47	41	97	69	240	411	30	79	213	204	199	162	1	4	14	1	1,658	3,019	12
13	Nellore	2	2	—	—	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	9	13
14	Nilgiris, The	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	11	34	258	213	351	30	360	338	38	31	149	37	229	149	128	19	42	25	288	158	26	21	5,444	1,353	14
15	North Arcot	408	411	74	31	42	30	1,011	1,200	1,108	808	1,094	1,420	776	500	81	49	10	8	40	31	11	11	13	1	145	194	1,407	983	1,784	1,213	9,540	7,600	15
16	Salem	801	480	919	627	1,504	1,115	1,400	1,001	3,700	4,307	1,248	812	850	1,030	140	86	307	272	1,706	978	340	381	142	114	6,101	4,020	1,402	1,124	907	234	23,352	17,199	16
17	South Arcot	—	—	9	4	1	3	7	—	—	7	2	1	1	1	61	49	—	—	4	1	3	1	8	1	1	2	61	74	1	1	107	140	17
18	Tanjore	1	1	1	2	1	1	30	4	1,179	54	682	412	720	400	225	179	17	11	124	104	94	148	107	111	101	140	300	222	240	217	4,102	2,329	18
19	Trichinopoly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	1	2	1	1	—	—	2	1	2	1	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	20	15	19
20	Tinnevelly	7	8	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	8	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	12	7	20
21	Vizagapatam	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	2	24	49	3	2	2	3	108	86	21
22	Cochin State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	59	7	22
23	Pudukkotai State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	11	2	23
24	Travancore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	211	—	—	158	103	24
25	Banganapalle State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	25
26	Pudukkotai State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
	Total	2,204	2,086	1,113	864	1,650	1,173	7,408	6,192	17,811	14,000	13,211	14,519	19,978	14,062	2,923	3,002	921	679	3,671	4,440	1,116	1,408	5,050	3,548	10,501	8,707	16,885	14,767	6,105	4,861	115,300	98,504	

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 5th April 1913.

Districts and places.	Reported during the week ending 22nd March 1913.						Reported during the week ending 29th March 1913.						Reported during the week ending 5th April 1913.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	2	2	1
Bellary district	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	2	2	1	...	2	3	4	3
Chittoor district	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore district	1	1	9	6	10	7	...	...	13	10	13	10	...	...	8	12	8	7
Dindigul town	2	...	4	3	6	3	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2
Cuddapah district	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam district	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1
Kistna district	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar district	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot district	8	8	75	53	83	61	5	5	42	31	7	...	8	...	24	22	32	22
Salem district	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore town	...	...	12	12	12	12	...	...	5	5	4	3	...	...	5	5	5	5
Vizagapatam district ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7	4	109	79	115	83	9	7	67	55	76	62	8	2	43	39	47	41

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
7th April 1913.

W. A. JUSTICE, Capt., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

VACATION 1913.

Notice.

Except as hereinafter mentioned, the High Court and the office of the Registrar will be closed from Monday the 5th May to Saturday the 12th July 1913, both days included.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sadasiva Aiyar will act as Vacation Judge.

An Appellate Court of two Judges will sit on Monday the 9th June 1913 and the following days for the disposal of referred trials and other urgent criminal work.

The Vacation Judge will dispose of urgent applications which require to be heard *immediately*, whether in proceedings on the Appellate or Original Side of the High Court, at noon on each Tuesday during the vacation, commencing on the 6th May 1913.

Notice of such applications shall be given to the Registrar of the High Court before 2 P.M. on the previous day.

Urgent matters when Judge not present in Court.

In any case of great urgency application may be made by delivering to the Registrar a request to transmit the necessary papers to the Vacation Judge; and the Registrar shall, if he considers the case one of sufficient urgency, transmit the application accordingly, and it will be heard on 24 hours' notice if possible.

Registrar's Office.

Except petitions and applications in non-contentious, testamentary and intestate matters, no application other than an urgent application as abovementioned will be received or filed during the vacation. No plaint, appeal, or other proceeding will be received, unless it is accompanied by an urgent application containing a prayer that the Vacation Judge will order it to be received.

The office of the Registrar will be open on Monday in each week, commencing on the 5th May 1913 from noon to 2 P.M. for the receipt of urgent applications and for the disposal of applications for the issue of process or for copies of documents presented on or before the 3rd May 1913. The office will also be open on Tuesdays while the Court is sitting.

High Court, Madras,
3rd April 1913.

H. D. C. REILLY,
Registrar.

SESSIONS CALENDAR.

Calendar of Persons for Trial at the Second Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and Admiralty, to be held on Tuesday, the Eighth day of April 1913, and following days before the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

No. 8 of the First Sessions of 1913. Madurai, committed by Khan Bahadur S. M. V. Osman Sahib, Esquire, a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 26th day of December 1912, he committed the offences of culpable homicide amounting to murder and attempt to commit suicide.

No. 1. Kannan, Velayudam, Govindan and Manickam, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 28th day of January 1913, they committed the offences of culpable homicide amounting to murder, etc.

No. 2. Maricka Chetty *alias* Ramasawmy Chetty, committed by F. D. Bird, Esquire, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 19th day of February 1913, he committed the offence of theft in a building.

No. 3. Kullan *alias* Murugesan, committed by J. Ramayya Pantulu, Esquire, a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 21st day of February 1913, he committed the offence of theft in a building.

No. 4. Muniswamy *alias* Rajah *alias* Gurusamy *alias* Guruvapa Naido, committed by W. S. Marshall, Esquire, a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 27th day of February 1913, he committed the offence of theft.

No. 5. Soona Moona Kuchi Ibrahim Rowther, committed by J. Ramayya Pantulu, Esquire, a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 8th day of August 1911, he committed the offences of cheating by personation, cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, etc.

No. 6. Abdul Rahiman *alias* Baboo *alias* Chaboo *alias* Nuruddin, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 4th day of February 1913, he committed the offence of theft.

No. 7. Appavoo *alias* Thalavimthan, committed by F. D. Bird, Esquire, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 17th day of March 1913, he committed the offence of theft.

No. 8. Achiappa Asari, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 10th day of March 1913, he committed the offences of house-breaking in order to commit theft and theft in a building.

No. 9. The same prisoner Achiappa Asari, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 21st day of February 1913, he committed the offence of theft in a building.

No. 10. S. Venkatrathnam, M. Venkiah, and S. Kameswara Row, committed by W. S. Marshall, Esquire, a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 22nd day of September 1912, *against 1st accused*, he committed the offences of cheating by personation, cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, forgery of a valuable security, etc., *against 2nd* and *3rd accused*, abetment of same.

No. 11. P. Narasimha Chari, committed by F. D. Bird, Esquire, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged that, between the 22nd and 24th days of February 1913, he committed the offence of theft of Postal articles.

No. 12. Kannan *alias* Krishnan *alias* Chinna Kannan, Kandan, Vinayagam and Vadamalai, committed by W. S. Marshall, Esquire, charged that, on or about the 11th day of February 1913, they committed the offences of house-breaking by night and theft in a building.

No. 13. Abdul Razack *alias* Raju, committed by F. D. Bird, Esquire, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 29th day of March 1913, he committed the offence of theft.

Crown Office, High Court, Madras,
3rd April 1913.

S. TYAGARAJA IYER,
Clerk of the Crown.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

In modification of this Court's Notification, dated the 8th March 1913, in the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated 11th March 1913, at page 499, the District Munsif's Court of Bellary will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 21st April to Saturday the 31st May 1913, both days inclusive, *instead of* for six weeks from Monday the 12th May to Saturday the 21st June 1913, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Bellary,
21st March 1913.

W. W. PHILLIPS,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this Court's Notification of the 18th February 1913, published at page 389, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 25th February 1913, in so far as it relates to the District and Sessions Court of Kurnool, it is hereby notified that it will be adjourned for the midsummer vacation for two months from Wednesday the 2nd day of April to Saturday the 31st day of May 1913, both days inclusive, instead of from Monday the 31st day of March to Saturday the 31st day of May 1913, both days inclusive, as stated in the aforesaid notification.

District and Sessions Court, Kurnool,
25th March 1913.

T. V. ANANTAN NAIR,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Madras City Civil Court will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 12th May to Saturday the 12th July 1913, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other paper will be received.

Arrangement will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

City Civil Court, Madras,
3rd April 1913.

C. R. TIRUVENKATACHARIAR,
City Civil Judge.

NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that whereas certain moveable properties belonging to the late Muthu Mudaliyar, who died intestate in Elavangurkudi, Nannilam taluk, on 23rd July 1912, have been taken charge of by this Court, the heirs of the deceased, or any person entitled to the same, are required to attend before this Court, and substantiate their claims, either in person, or by a pleader of this Court, within one year from this date, after which date, the properties will be sold and the proceeds carried to the credit of Government.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Mayavaram,
18th March 1913.

P. S. SESHA AIYAR,
Temporary Subordinate Judge.

Whereas Maharaj Bahadur Singh, son of late Rai Dhanpat Singh Bahadur of Bulandsher in district Moradabad, has brought a civil suit No. 283 of 1912 in the court of the Special Sub Judge of Hazaribagh stating himself as general Manager of the Jain Sitambri Sect in behalf of the said Sitambri Sect of Jain against (1) Seth Manik Chand of Bombay, (2) Seth Hira Chand of Solapore, (3) Harsukh Das Seth of Hazaribagh, (4) B. Karam Chand of Arrah, (5) Babu Gulab Chand of Chapra, (6) Parikh Chuni Lal of Borsad, Gujrat, (7) Jai Kumar Jore of Akola, Ahmadnagar, (8) Bhattarak Satyendra Bhusan of Ura in Jhansi, (9) Dayabhai at present of Madhubna district, Hazaribagh, (10) Dhana Lal of Calcutta, (11) Parmesti Das of Calcutta for having it declared that the defendants as also the whole Digambri Sect have no right to worship in the temples on the Parsanath Hill in Gadi Palganj, sub-district Giridih, district Hazaribagh, without permission of the Sitambri sect of Jains and in a mode approved by them and that they cannot occupy the dharamsalas on the said Hill without similar permission.

That an order be passed directing the correction of the entry made in the Khas Khatian of Khewat No. 7, accordingly, and whereas the said plaintiff has put in petitions for permission of the court under order No. 1, rule 8, of Act V of 1908, Indian Consol, which is cited as Civil Procedure Code of 1908 to himself on behalf of the whole Sitambri sect of Jains and also for permission that the said defendants be sued on behalf of the whole Digambri sect of Jains it is hereby notified that the said Sitambri and the Digambri sects of Jains of the institution of the said suit and that any member or members of the said sects of Jains so willing may apply to the said court to be made parties to the said suit.

Hazaribagh, 26th March 1913.

BABU SASIBHUSAN SEN,
Special Sub-Judge.

NOTIFICATION.

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT IV OF 1884.

Notice is hereby given that M.R.Ry. G. Chelvapillai Chetty, a dealer in ammunition and fireworks, residing in premises No. 86, Peramal Mudaly Street, Georgetown, has applied for a licence to construct a magazine for the storage of gunpowder or fireworks on a piece of land in Tondiarpet, bounded on the north and south by open ground belonging to private individuals, on the east by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line and on the west by Ennore road. Any person who may have objection to the establishment of the magazine on the proposed site is required to send to the undersigned and to the applicant a notice of his intention to appear and object, with his name and address and calling and a short statement of the grounds of his objection. The notice should reach the undersigned not later than the 2nd May 1913.

Objections, if any, will be heard on the 9th May 1913.

City Police Office, Madras,
2nd April 1913.

P. HANNYNGTON,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned insolvent debtors and respectively dated 17th and 24th day of February 1913, it is ordered that the said insolvents be discharged in respect of all the debts provable in these insolvencies :—

Number.	Names of Insolvents.	Date of discharge
77 of 1911 ..	M. Abdul Azeez Saib and M. K. Abdul Wahab Saib	17th February 1913.
186 of 1911	Meenala Subramaniam Chetty	Do.
197 of 1912	K yeerathalee Vapadee alias Ubiah	Do.
166 of 1912	P. Kanavala Nadeo	Do.
183 of 1912	Kalla Parthasarathy Chetty	Do.
211 of 1912	Poonoor Janakiram Moodally	Do.
102 of 1912	A. C. Thangaraja Naicken	Do.
60 of 1911 ..	J. S. Manuel	24th February 1913.
		Do.

Official Assignee's Office, Madras,
31st March 1913.

J. R. B. BRANSON,
Official Assignee.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 1 OF 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIF, BAPATLA.

Hassan Beg, son of Rahim Beg of Chandole in Repalli taluk, .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 6th May 1913 for hearing. Anybody that wishes to oppose that petition may appear in person or by pleader on that date.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Bapatla,
1st April 1913.

T. BHUJANGA RAO,
Principal District Munsif.

No. 6 OF 1913 ON THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT, BHIMAVARAM.

Allard Ramaraju .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chennamsetti Adinarayuda and eleven others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 24th June 1913.

District Munsif's Court, Bhimavaram, 4th April 1913.

T. V. NARAYANIAH,
Ag. District Munsif.

No. 4 OF 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, CUDDALORE.

Velayuda Padayachi and Ariyaputhiri Padayachi .. .. .. *Petitioners.*
Nagayya Chetty and twenty others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners Velayuda Padayachi and Ariyaputhiri Padayachi, sons of Kanna Padayachi of Suthukulam, Cuddalore taluk, have been adjudged insolvents by this Court on the 27th day of March 1913.

District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore, 31st March 1913.

R. A. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 6 OF 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, CUDDALORE.

Govindasami Naicken .. .. *Petitioner.*
V. Raju Mudaliyar and two others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner Govindasami Naicken, son of Jagannada Naicken, residing in Sirdar Singh street, Padupalayam, hamlet of Manjakuppam, Cuddalore taluk, has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the application is posted to 18th day of April 1913 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore, 31st March 1913.

R. A. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 7 OF 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, CUDDALORE.

Venkatasami Padayachi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Subapathi Aiyar and six others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner Venkatasami Padayachi, son of Narayan Padayachi of Surappanaickenshavadi, hamlet of Tiruppapuliyur, Cuddalore taluk, has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the application is posted to 21st day of April 1913 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore, 2nd April 1913.

R. A. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 3 OF 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, DINDIGUL.

Vedakkanna Pillai, son of Appavoo Pillai, residing at Dindigul town. *Petitioner.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 10th June 1913. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Dindigul, 1st April 1913.

V. K. KRISHNAN NAMBIAR,
District Munsif.

No. 1 OF 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, GUDIVADA.

Shaik Pharid and Muhammad Salaha, sons of Kannam Saheb, Muhammadans, cultivators of Gudivada .. .. .. *Petitioners.*
Katragadda Narasayya and twelve others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to this Court for being declared insolvents and that their petition stands posted to 9th June 1913.

District Munsif's Court, Gudivada, 4th April 1913.

B. AUDINARAYANA NAYUDU,
District Munsif.

No. 4 OF 1909 (REMANDED) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GUNTUR.

Soma Mamayya, son of Veeresalingam, Vysya and Trader of Guntur.. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 31st March 1913, and that the creditors should prove their claims on or before 30th July next by delivering or sending by post in registered covers to this Court affidavits in Form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Court, Guntur, 2nd April 1913.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

No. 9 OF 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GUNTUR.

(1) Madirazu Narasiah and (2) Madirazu Venkatachelamayya, Brahmans and cultivators of Maktinatalapand, Ongole taluk .. *Petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioners named above have been adjudged insolvents by an order of this Court, dated 31st March 1913, and that the creditors should prove their claims on or before the 25th July 1913 by delivering or sending by post in registered covers to this Court affidavits in Form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Court, Guntur, 2nd April 1913.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

No. 11 OF 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GUNTUR.

Gundapu Venkateswarlu .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nerella Seshachellam and forty-two others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner Gundapu Venkateswarlu has submitted a proposal under section 27 (1) of Act III of 1907 for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs and that the 22nd July 1913 has been fixed for the consideration of the said proposal.

2. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said proposal may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Court, Guntur,
29th March 1913.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

No. 16 OF 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GUNTUR.

(1) Vangavalla Veerabhadriah, (2) Vangavalla Lakshmiah, (3) Vangavalla Ramalingam and (4) Vangavalla Viropakshem, Kamsalis, living by caste profession, etc., sons of Garlingam, residents of Reddigudem, Sattenapalli taluk .. .. *Petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the above named petitioners were adjudged insolvents by an order of this Court, dated 19th March 1913, and that the creditors should prove their claims on or before 7th July next by delivering or sending by post in registered covers to this Court affidavits in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

District Court, Guntur,
28th March 1913.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

No. 20 OF 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GUNTUR.

Boodaraza Anjaneyulu, Brahmin, trader of Bapatla .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated this day, and that the creditors should prove their claims on or before the 14th July 1913 by delivering or sending by post in registered covers to this Court affidavits in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

District Court, Guntur,
28th March 1913.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

No. 21 OF 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GUNTUR.

Chegu Venkata Rangiah, Vysya and trader of Guntur .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 20th March 1913, and that the creditors should prove their claims on or before 2nd July next by delivering or sending by post in registered covers to this Court affidavits in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

District Court, Guntur,
28th March 1913.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

No. 6 OF 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GUNTUR.

Pelisetty Lakshmi Narasu, Sudra, residing at Nuthakki .. .. *Petitioner.*
Bheemavarapu Pitchireddy and twenty-six others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that the petition stands posted for 18th April 1913.

2. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Court, Guntur,
28th March 1913.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

No. 1 OF 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, KURNOOL.

Madireddi Veera Reddi of Digurapad, Kurnool taluk .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, that the petitioner named above was adjudged insolvent by this Court by order, dated 31st March 1913.

District Munsif's Court, Kurnool,
3rd April 1913.

C. V. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 4 OF 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTH MALABAR.

Mr. A. Brown, residing at Kalathinkunne amsam, Beach Road, Calicut .. .. *Petitioner.*

(1) The Bank of Madras, Calicut by its agent Mr. S. O. M. Deane, and
(2) The Malabar Timber Yards in liquidation by its liquidator Mr. F. Howard Oakley, 28, Second Line Beach, Madras .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner aforesaid has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the 15th day of April 1913 has been fixed for the hearing of the application.

District Court, Calicut,
17th March 1913.

A. EDGINGTON,
District Judge.

No. 1 OF 1911 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIF, NELLORE.

Notice is hereby given that, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, the final dividend will be declared in respect of the amount realized, viz., Rs. 22-13-6, and will be distributed among all the creditors who will prove their claims within 9th May 1913 and if they fail to do so, the Court will proceed to distribute the said amount among the scheduled creditors who have proved their claims.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Nellore,
3rd April 1913.

K. SUNDARAM CHETTIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 1 OF 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, SHIYALI.

Chinniah Rowthar .. .. *Petitioner*
K. E. Packiri Rowthar and twelve others .. .. .. *Respondents*

Under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Chinniah Rowthar, son of Nanoo Rowthar residing in Packirithaikkal, Shiyali taluk, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 10th June 1913, for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Shiyali,
4th April 1913.

MUHAMMAD FUZLUDDIN SAHIB,
District Munsif.

No. 2 OF 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, SHOLINGHUR.

Cheechayya Chetty, son of Venkatraya Chetty, Vaisya, trader of Ameerpet, Arkonam taluk .. .. *Petitioner*
Bojjayya Chetty and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court on 15th March 1913.

Creditors are called upon to prove their claims as soon as possible as required by the Act and Rules.

District Munsif's Court, Sholinghur,
28th March 1913.

M. A. KRISHNA RAO,
District Munsif.

No. 5 OF 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, TANJORE.

Ibram Saib .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rengasami Pillai and six others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Ibram Saib, son of Ali Saib, residing in North Main Street, Fort, Tanjore, has been adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on 29th March 1913 and that papers will be forwarded to Official Receiver for further action.

District Munsif's Court, Tanjore,
31st March 1913.

O. C. THIRUVENKATACHARIAR,
District Munsif.

No. 9 OF 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, TANJORE.

Subbaraya Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Gurusami Pillai and eleven others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Subbaraya Pillai, son of Sammada Pillai residing in Sobdar Street attached to Vadivasal Vaikalkara Street, Maharaombuchavadi, Tanjore, has been adjudicated an insolvent on 11th March 1913 by this Court and that papers will be forwarded to Official Receiver for further action.

District Munsif's Court, Tanjore,
31st March 1913.

O. C. THIRUVENKATACHARIAR,
District Munsif.

No. 33 OF 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TINNEVELLY.

In the matter of Aiyyana Thevar and another.

A. M. S. A. Subramania Pillai .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
Aiyyana Thevar and another .. .. *Respondents (Debtors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that (1) Aiyyana Thevan, son of Ramasamy Thevan, and (2) Santhana Mariappa Thevan, son of No. (1), both residing at Sevalkulam, Sankaranainarkoil taluk, have by an order of this Court, dated the 27th day of March 1913, been adjudicated insolvents.

Dated this 1st day of April 1913.

D. G. WALLER,
Ag. District Judge.

No. 8 OF 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TINNEVELLY.

In the matter of Sina Nallasivam Pillai.

Ramasubramania Pillai and three others .. .. *Petitioners (Creditors).*
Sina Nallasivam Pillai .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Sina Nallasivam Pillai, son of Sivaperumal Pillai, residing at Vadakku Valliyur, Nanguneri taluk, has, by an order of this Court dated the 25th day of March 1913, been adjudicated an insolvent.

Dated the 28th day of March 1913.

D. G. WALLER,
Ag. District Judge.

No. 3 OF 1913 (No. 1 OF 1913, SUB-COURT, TINNEVELLY) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TINNEVELLY.

In the matter of Semmar Ahmed Moideen.

Semmar Ahmed Moideen .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. M. S. Subramanian Chettiar and five others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Semmar Ahmed Moideen, son of Semmar Abdul Sakadar Tharaganar, residing at Peoliputhu Theroo, Melapalayam

Tinnevelly taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 29th day of March 1913; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly,
29th March 1913

P. A. GOPALIAH
Official Receiver.

No. 6 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tinnevelly.

Nattammai Subbayan Chettiar and Ayyan Chettiar .. .. *Petitioners.*
Subban Asari and nineteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Nattammai Subbayan Chettiar and Ayyan Chettiar, sons of Nattammai Ellarsami Chettiar, residing at Pattu Pillayar Koil Street, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 5th day of May 1913.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

K. S. RAMASWAMI SASTRI,
District Munsif.

Dated this 2nd day of April 1913.

No. 9 of 1913 (No. 11 of 1912, District Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the District Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Nellaiappa Pillai and two others.

Nellaiappa Pillai and two others .. .. *Petitioners.*
Sundarathammal and thirty three others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 18 of Act III of 1907, that (1) Nellaiappa Pillai, son of Sellakkannu Pillai, residing in Sikka Narasingramam, Tinnevelly taluk, (2) Sadayappa Pillai, son of the said Sellakkannu Pillai, residing at Moolakkaraippatti, Nanguneri taluk, and (3) Sellakkannu Pillai son of Nellaiappa Pillai, residing at Moolakkaraippatti, Nanguneri taluk, the petitioners above named, were adjudged insolvents by this Court on 29th day of March 1913; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly,
29th March 1913

P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 13 of 1913 (No. 4 of 1912, Additional District Munsif, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the District Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Kurusu Adappan.

Kurusu Adappan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sathi Ayyar and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 7 of section 18 of Act III of 1907, that Kurusu Adappan, son of Savarimuthu Adappan, residing at Thoppu Street, Kalakad, Nanguneri taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this court on the 29th day of March 1913; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly,
29th March 1913.

P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 15 of 1913 (No. 31 of 1912, District Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the District Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of M. S. Sreenivasa Aiyar.

M. S. Sreenivasa Aiyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
K. L. Kylasam Aiyar and twenty-six others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 18 of Act III of 1907, that M. S. Sreenivasa Aiyar, son of Senapathy Aiyar, residing at Mannarpallam village, Tinnevelly taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this court on the 29th day of March 1913; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly,
29th March 1913.

P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 2 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruvannamalai.

Appulinga Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rathina Pillai and another .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Appulinga Pillai, son of Kappusami Pillai of Avur village, Tiruvannamalai taluk, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent. His petition stands posted for hearing to 26th June 1913.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruvannamalai,
5th April 1913.

N. RAMASWAMI,
District Munsif.

No. 1 OF 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, TIRUVALLUR

Notice under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 (The Provincial Insolvency Act) is hereby given that an insolvency petition has been filed in this Court by Thambe Mari Chetti, son of Thamba Annasami Chetti, residing at Peruma Chetti Street, Kasba Tiruvallur, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, praying for the benefit of the Act and that the same is posted to 29th April 1913 for trial.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruvallur,
3rd April 1913.

K. S. KOTHANDARAMA AIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 2 OF 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, VILLUPURAM

Periyasami Kavandan, son of Narayana Kavandan of Poonankuppam, hamlet of Asur in Villupuram taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner*

Somasundram Chetti by agent Ramanatha Aiyar of Kasba Villupuram .. .. *Respondent.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his petition is posted to 9th May 1913 for hearing the objections of the creditors who wish to oppose the same.

District Munsif's Court, Villupuram,
1st April 1913.

V. DANDAPANI PILLAI,
District Munsif.

CITATION UNDER PROBATE FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

O.P. No. 171 OF 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GANJAM, AT BERHAMPUR.

Ratnamali Jemma .. .. *Petitioner.*

I hereby call upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of Radhamali Sanno Magusayinji who is said to have died at Puri on the 6th day of July 1909 to come and see the proceedings before the grant of Probate or Letters of Administration to the petitioner abovenamed.

The 16th day of April 1913 has been fixed for the final hearing of the matter.

The approximate value of the assets as given in the petition is Rs 6,790-0-0.

(By Order.)

District Court, Ganjam, Berhampur,
1st April 1913.

L. MAHANTY,
Sirishtadar.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5TH APRIL 1913.

LIABILITIES.		RS.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		78,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		71,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ..	Rs. 42,66,496 2 6	88,43,976	13	6
Public Deposits at Branches ..	Rs. 45,67,673 10 4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		7,89,24,843	1	3
Bank Post Bills, etc		92,711	2	6
Sundries		16,00,586	11	2
Total ..		10,46,61,920	12	5

ASSETS.	RS.	A.	P.
Government Securities	67,30,291	0	3
Other authorized Investments ..	12,514	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized securities ..	6,06,45,359	3	5
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorized securities ..	1,78,00,056	3	9
Bills discounted and purchased ..	2,09,05,807	1	7
Balances with other Banks ..	16,65,977	7	3
Bullion	45,344	10	5
Dead Stock ..	5,75,018	8	5
Stamps ..	27,789	3	10
Sundries	11,30,408	6	10
	8,62,18,303	14	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches*	1,86,42,816	14	3
Total ..	10,48,61,620	12	5

* Includes 92,122 sovereigns on Rs. 13,94,550.

(By Order of the Directors.)

A. O. BENTLEY,
Ag. Chief Accountant.

W. S. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—8 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—45·54.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 8th April 1913.

NOTIFICATION.

All indenting officers enumerated in Appendices B and C to the Stationery Manual are hereby informed that the work of stocking and supplying the mathematical instruments and books of various descriptions as well as chemicals and other articles necessary for the Ferro-gallic process for making black line prints will be carried out by the General Superintendent, Public Works Stores, Madras, with effect from 1st April 1913. Officers are requested no longer to include their demands for such articles in their annual indent for articles of stationery on this office.

Stationery Office, Madras,
25th March 1913.

R. F. AUSTIN.
Superintendent of Stationery.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 2-12-0 due to Devanayagam, wireman, employed on the Electric Installation, Maternity Hospital, Madras, is outstanding in the accounts of this division. The amount will be credited to Government if it is not claimed within three months from the date of this notification.

Office of the Ex. Engr., South Presidency Divn.,
Madras, 5th April 1913

R. F. STONEY,
Executive Engineer.

Notice is hereby given that the following sum due to the party mentioned below is outstanding in the books of this office and it will be credited to Government if not claimed within three months from date of this notification :—

	RS.	A.	P.
A. Natarajan, head coolie, employed in the work of constructing police lines at Porayar, being wages for 1st to 11th November 1912	2	13	9

Cauvery Divisional Office, Tanjore,
4th April 1913.

A. V. RAMALINGA AIYAR,
Executive Engineer.

It is hereby notified that a sum of Rs. 30-12-9 due to N. Ramaswami of Chicacole for work done as constructing a ryot's shed in the compound of the new District Munsif's Court at Chicacole has been kept under deposit as the whereabouts of the piece-worker are not known."

Office of the Executive Engineer, Ganjam division,
Berhampur, 26th March 1913.

A. W. ROBERT,
Executive Engineer.

NOTICE.

With effect from 1st April 1913, all works in Madras City lying south of the Cooum, as well as the Government Maternity and Ophthalmic Hospitals will be transferred from the charge of the Executive Engineer, North Presidency Division, to that of the Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division.

2. The following are the chief buildings situated within the area mentioned above :—

(1) Government House, Madras, and Body Guard Lines.
(2) Senate House.
(3) Revenue Board Offices, etc.
(4) College of Engineering and Principal's quarters.
(5) Survey Office.
(6) Public Works Department Offices.
(7) Presidency College.
(8) Amir Mahal.
(9) Government House, Guindy.
(10) The King Institute.
(11) Teachers' College, Saidapet
(12) Maternity Hospital and Lady Lawley's Maternity Nurses home.
(13) Ophthalmic Hospital.
(14) Office of the Director of Public Instruction.
(15) Observatory.
(16) Cathedral.
(17) Office of the Inspector-General of Police, etc.
(18) Umdah Bagh.
(19) Lawrence Asylum Press
(20) Mount Road Post Office, etc.
(21) Lady Hobart's School.
(22) Various police stations such as Wallajah Road, Royapetah, Teynampet, Nungambakkam, Mylapore, Adyar, and Mount Road and other minor items and quarters, etc.

Note.—The actual taking over of the charge of the two Government Houses (items 1 and 9) by the Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division, will not, however, take place till after the departure of Government to Ootacamund.

3. All correspondence in connection with the above buildings should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division, Chepauk.

Superintending Engineer's Office, V Circle,
21st March 1913.

S. D. PEARS,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

List of SHIPPING in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, ETC., on the 5th April 1913, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ship's names	Tonnage.	Commanders	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
				1913.	
S.S. "Lancefield"	3671	J. H. Meikle ..	Calcutta	8th April ..	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co
S.S. "Rappenfels"	3675	R. Grosse ..	Do.	8th " ..	Do

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name	Where from.	When left.
1913						1913
31st March ..	S.S. "Twingona"	1120	B	T. Taylor ..	Rangoon ..	29th Mar.
31st " ..	S.S. "Ellora"	2567	"	J. G. Bowman ..	Do.	28th "
31st " ..	S.S. "Edavana"	2589	"	H. J. Willisher ..	Negapatam via Cuddalore	28th "
1st April ..	S.S. "Lancefield"	3671	"	J. H. Meikle ..	Glasgow via Colombo ..	10th Feb.
2nd " ..	S.S. "Shadwell" ..	2593	G.	W. H. Knox	Middlesbrough via Colombo.	26th "
2nd " ..	S.S. "Tarsha"	2557	B	J. H. Addenbrook.	Singapore via Penang ..	27th Mar.
4th " ..	S.S. "Rappenfels" ..	3675	G.	R. Grosse ..	Hamburg via Galle ..	28th Feb.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name	Whither bound.
1913.					
30th March.	S.S. "Warturm" ..	3127	G.	M. Krull ..	Calcutta via Rangoon.
1st April ..	S.S. "Ellora"	2567	B.	J. G. Bowman ..	Negapatam.
3rd " ..	S.S. "Twingona" ..	1120	"	T. Taylor ..	Rangoon.
3rd " ..	S.S. "Tarsha"	2557	"	J. H. Addenbrook.	Singapore via Negapatam, Penang and Port Swettenham
4th " ..	S.S. "Edavana" ..	2589	"	H. J. Willisher ..	Singapore via Rangoon and Penang
4th " ..	S.S. "Shadwell" ..	2593	G.	W. H. Knox ..	Calcutta.

Port Office, Madras,
5th April 1913.

D. F. VINES, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 13 OF 1913.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
31st March 1913.

H. S. BROWN,
for *Offg. Presidency Port Officer.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Karnaphuli river—Depth of water in the Channel.

No. 129-I (first publication).—

Subject.—The following depth of water was found in the channel by soundings taken on the 23th February 1913:—

Description—

	Ft.	In.
Track No. I, Outer Bar—		
Disc on Diamond	12	0
Track No. II, Inner Bar—		
Disc on Diamond	11	7

Chart affected.—No. 84, Chittagong (Karnaphuli) river.
Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 322
Authority.—Port Officer, Chittagong, Notice, dated 1st March 1913.

G. N. FORSYTH, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

B. K. FINNIMORE,
Secretary, Marine Department.

Calcutta, 4th March 1913.

No. 14 of 1913.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
31st March 1913.

H. S. BROWN,
for Offg. Presidency Port Officer.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

South Patches light-vessel—Replaced in position.

No. 131-*I (first publication).*—
Former Notice.—No. 517-I of 1912.
Subject.—The South Patches light-vessel was replaced in position on the 2nd March 1913.
Position.—Lat. 22° 29′ N., long. 91° 36′ E.
Charts affected.—No. 70, Bay of Bengal.
,, 859, Mutlah river to Elephant Point.
,, 829, Cocanada to Bassein river.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1912, No. 391.
Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 329.
Authority.—Port Officer, Chittagong, telegram, dated 3rd March 1913.

C. J. C. KENDALL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Port Officer, Calcutta.

Published for general information.

Calcutta, 4th March 1913.

B. K. FINNIMORE,
Secretary, Marine Department.

The following telegram, dated 5th April 1913, has been received from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, and is published for information :—

"Red buoy reported 4 miles south 55 west Krishna Light Vessel. Not certain if it is light vessel or mark buoy which has drifted. Warn shipping."

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
5th April 1913.

H. S. BROWN,
for Offg. Presidency Port Officer.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 8.—Under the proviso to Government Notification No. 90, dated 28th February 1912, published on page 265 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1912, Part I, and in supersession of his Notification No. 19, dated 4th March 1912, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, hereby declares that the provisions of the Abkari Act shall not apply to the following articles containing cocaine and allied drugs :—

1. Compound tablets or lozenges.
   Cocaine, Chlorate of Potash and Borax.
   Krameria and Cocaine.
   Menthol, Cocaine and Red gum.
   Benzoin and Cocaine.
2. Pastilles and tablets for throat containing the above ingredients or other drugs such as :
   Benzoic acid, Eucalyptol, Codeina, and Ipecacuanha, containing not more than 1/16 grain of cocaine in each tablet or pastille.
3. Coca wines.
4. Elixir coca.
5. Elixir kola compound.
6. Preparations either in liquid form, tablets or pills, containing extractum cocae or extractum cocae liquidum put up for *bona fide* medicinal purposes in combination with other ingredients as tonics.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 4th April 1913.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 19, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (b) OF ACT II OF 1886.

All persons resident or carrying on business in Madras whose incomes are below Rs. 10,000 per annum are hereby invited under section 19, sub-section (1), clause (b) of Act II of 1886, to prepare under their signatures true returns of their income in the form subjoined and in accordance with the instructions attached thereto, and deliver them or cause them to be delivered on or before the 30th April 1913 to the Collector of Income-Tax, Madras.

2. Persons who fail to comply with the above requisition will be assessed on the best information procurable.

Office of the Collector of Income-tax,
Madras, 26th March 1913.

J. WILLIAMS,
Collector of Income-Tax.

INCOME TAX

RETURN K.

Name of person.	Residence or place of business. In towns, give municipal number of premises and name of street in which the residence or place of business is situated. In districts, give the name of the village.	Sources of income. In this column should be specified separately the sources of income chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of schedule II of the Income Tax Act II of 1886. Particulars of the sources of income chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of the Act.	Number of shares in such income.	Nature of shares.	Amount of gross income derived from each of these sources, and the period during which the income from each source has been derived. Amount of gross income.	Period. The year or the portion of the year during which the income has accrued.	Total deductions.	Amount of net profits.	Remarks.
1	2	3			4		5	6	7
					RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	

Subscription.

I, do declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated on all the sources of income therein mentioned; that none but items declared below to be admissible as deductions have been deducted in arriving at the net profits; that the income under each source has actually accrued within the period stated; and that I have no other source of income liable to income-tax.

STATING

Dated 1913. (*Signature*)

(*Designation*)

N.B.—Please give the place of residence with door number and street in addition to the place of business in the second column of the return.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE TRUE RETURNS OF INCOME REFERRED TO ABOVE.

(*Notification No.* 216, *dated* 17*th April* 1895, *published on page* 489, *Part I of* Fort St. George Gazette *dated* 30*th April* 1895.)

(1) In the case of a firm, the ordinary designation of the firm should be entered in column 1.

(2) If the person or firm making the return has several places of residence or business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of residence or business being specified.

(3) Column 3 should show all sources and amounts of income, specifying separately those chargeable under Parts I, II, III, IV of Schedule II of the Act, and the number of shares in such income and the names of shares. In this column should be entered in detail every separate source of income accruing and arising in British India. Salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities are chargeable under Part I, interest on Government and other security under Part III and other sources of income, including the rental-value of buildings occupied by owners calculated under section 24 of the Act, are chargeable under Part IV of Schedule II of the Act.

(4) In column 4 should be entered the gross income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the person's accounts have been last made up or if the person's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March. In this column, the period during which the income from each source has been derived should be specified.

(5) Against the gross receipts, no deductions should be made on account of disbursements or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor on account of the maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestic establishment; nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess to which the assessee is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the assessee, in respect of his ownership of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes under sections 129, 246, 148 and 149 of Act III of 1904 (Madras), sections 63 and 75 of Act IV of 1884 (Madras), section 57 (i) and (ii) of Act V of 1884 (Madras) and section 17 of Act XIII, 1889 (India). Notification No 216, dated 17th April 1895, published on page 489, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th April 1895.)

(6) A deduction for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company should not be excluded from column 4, but should be included in the column headed "Total deductions" and supported in the insurances case by a receipt for such deduction or payment.

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

(*a*) *In the case of trades or professions*

(1) Sums actually expended in the repairs of implements, utensils or articles used solely for the purpose of the profession or trade.

(2) Sums expended in insuring or keeping insured the buildings, machinery and plant, implements and stock used for the purpose of the profession or trade. The deduction is confined to the premia (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(3) The amount of rent paid for any premises exclusively used for such profession or trade.

N.B.—Where they are not exclusively used for such profession or trade, only a *fair* proportion of such rent is admissible for deduction.

(4) The amount actually expended on repairs and renewals of such premises, if the repairs and renewals are at the cost of the assessee. The assessee must be prepared to prove the amount spent by means of vouchers.

(5) The amount expended as salaries of persons employed solely and exclusively in the profession or trade. When a firm has transactions both in and out of India and realizes profit in both by means of an establishment maintained in India in common for both, only a proportionate deduction is allowed (the exact proportion of which will be determined by the assessing officer in each case).

(6) The amount of any loss in trade or of the stock in trade actually written off during the year. In cases where there is loss in one trade or profession and profit in another, the loss may be set off against the profits, and any excess loss deducted. So also loss under any one part of the schedule may be set off against income under any other part.

(7) The amount of any bad debt (or debts) *bona fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—

(i) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;

(ii) that it has not been written off to profit and loss before; and

(iii) that when once a particular debt has been *bona fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward so as to be set off against or taken in deduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year.

Note.—In writing off bad debts against the income of any year care must be taken to see that the amount is not unnecessarily deducted and not deducted more than once.

(8) Interest paid on borrowed capital. The assessee may be required to satisfy the assessing officer that only capital actual employed in his trade is taken into account in this connection.

N.B.—When the whole capital is not exclusively employed in the trade, only a *fair* proportion of the interest paid shall be deducted.

(9) Such miscellaneous and contingent charges as Commission or Discount—
Postage, Telegraphic, Law, Advertising and Stationery charges.
Shipping, Freight, Railway and other Transit charges.

N.B.—The nature of the charge and the amount incurred under each should be distinctly demonstrable.

(10) Payments actually made to Insurance Companies for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company, but not those set aside to form an Insurance Fund.

(11) Charges incurred in providing tiffin for assistants, clerks and constituents.

(12) Amount actually expended from the profits of the year on ordinary maintenance, repair of machinery and plant.

(13) Such amount as may be actually set apart from the profits of the year for depreciation up to a limit of 10 per cent. on the value of the machinery and plant.

N.B.—Care should be taken to see that the deduction allowed represents the repairs, and depreciation of only one year, *i.e.*, the year the income of which is assessed.

(*b*) *In case of houses owned and let by the owner for rent.*

(1) Sums expended in insuring or keeping insured such houses, the deduction being confined only to the premia (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(2) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of houses, if such repairs are at the cost of the assessee, but not depreciation in the value of such buildings.

(3) Sums expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 5 per cent. of the gross rental. The deduction applies only to direct payments.

(4) Any interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession, whether the interest has or has not been actually paid during the year.

(5) Any rent or quit-rent paid by the assessee on account of such houses or their sites. (Notification No. 89, dated 26th February 1895, printed on pages 209 and 210, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1895.)

(*c*) *In case of house occupied by the owner for dwelling purposes under section 24 of Act II of 1886.*

(1) When buildings are occupied by their owners as dwelling houses, five sixths of the estimated annual rent thereof shall be added to the net income under Part IV and the sum total assessed, provided that, where five-sixths of the annual rental value exceeds 10 per cent of the assessee's income from all sources whether taxable or not, the excess shall be deducted from the five-sixths of the rental value and the remainder added to the net income under Part IV.

(2) Houses reserved for the use of the owner, but not occupied by him during the period which serves as the basis of assessment.

N.B.—The term *renewal* as used in the return refers only to such works as are intended to put the building into the same state as it was in when it was originally constructed, while any additional accommodation provided or any material alteration to the plan of the building shall be treated as an addition.

When a portion of the house is occupied by the owner and the remainder let out on hire, the portions should be treated as if they were separate houses and deductions allowed accordingly, *i.e.*, either a six of the annual rent-value or actual expenditure on repairs and renewals, as the case may be.

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE *not* ADMISSIBLE

(1) Amounts expended by Vakils on the purchase of Law books and stationery.
(2) Amounts set apart to form a Renewal Fund in cases where allowance is made for repairs under the rules
(3) Amount set apart as a Reserve Fund out of profit to meet anticipated or contingent losses.
(4) Amount spent in or set apart for repayment of debts.
(5) Interest on capital put in by the partners of the firm.
(6) Partner's allowances.
(7) Bad or doubtful debts not written off.
(8) Any setoff out of the profits of the year on account of ascertained losses of previous years.
(9) Public or local rates, cesses or taxes other than such taxes or rates as under paragraph (5) of the instructions given above may be deducted. (Notification No. 59, dated 26th February 1895, printed on pages 209 and 210, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1895.)
(10) Cost of maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestics.
(11) Bonuses paid to domestic servants.
(12) Christmas presents to domestic servants.
(13) Subscription to races, charities and schools, etc.
(14) Tiffin expenses of partners of a firm when these can be separately ascertained.
(15) Interest not received in cash, a bond being taken for the same.
(16) Deductions for depreciation in the value of buildings.
(17) Payments made to form an Insurance Fund against future losses.
(18) Outlay on the purchase of machinery, plant, etc.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 4th Bn., Rifle Brigade, dated at Dagshai, this 4th day of April 1913.

Number, rank and name, 2425, Rifleman P. Steffell; age, 25 years; height, 5 feet 5½ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown; trade, carpenter; date of enlistment, 26th October 1907; place of enlistment, Hounslow; parish and county in which born, Hounslow, Middlesex; date of desertion or absence, midnight, 2nd April 1913; place of desertion or absence, Dagshai; marks, vaccination mark 1, right; no distinctive marks; under six years' service.

R. ALEXANDER, Major,
Commanding 4th Bn., Rifle Brigade.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee, without leave from the 4th Bn., Rifle Brigade, dated at Dagshai, this 4th day of April 1913.

Number, rank and name, 3866, Rifleman C. H. Mills; age, 23 years 4 months; height, 5 feet 7½ inches; colour of complexion, dark; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue; trade, newsvender; date of enlistment, 4th November 1909; place of enlistment, London; parish and county in which born, Forest Hill, London; date of desertion or absence, midnight 2nd April 1913; place of desertion or absence, Dagshai; marks, anchor right forearm, flags I.L.L.H., anchor on left forearm; under four years' service.

R. ALEXANDER, Major,
Commanding 4th Bn., Rifle Brigade

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 4th Bn., Rifle Brigade, dated at Dagshai, this 4th day of April 1913.

Number, rank and name, 2672, Rifleman A. H. C. Owey; age, 23 years 2 months; height, 5 feet 6½ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, black; eyes, grey; trade, clerk; date of enlistment, 10th February 1908; place of enlistment, Dublin; parish and county in which born, St. Peters, Dublin; date of desertion or absence, Ronas, 3rd April 1913; place of desertion or absence, Dagshai; no distinctive marks; under six years' service.

R. ALEXANDER, Major,
Commanding 4th Bn., Rifle Brigade.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, dated at Mhow, this 31st day of March 1913.

Number, rank and name, 2643, Private Alexander Costaworth; age, 23 years and one month; height, 5 feet 6½ inches; colour of complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, blue; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 28th April 1909; place of enlistment, Newcastle-on-Tyne; parish and county in which born, All Saints, Newcastle, Northumberland; date of desertion or absence, 25th March 1913; place of desertion or absence, Indore, Central India; marks, Ester A Costaworth (*b*) (×) forearm; under four years' service.

D. SAPTE, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, dated at Mhow, this 31st day of March 1913.

Number, rank and name, 2402, Private Archer Victor Trafford; age, 22 years and 11 months; height, 5 feet 7 inches; colour of complexion, sallow; hair, light brown; eyes, blue; trade, seaman; date of enlistment, 21st August 1908; place of enlistment, Hounslow; parish and county in which born, Newbury, Berkshire; date of desertion or absence, 25th March 1913; place of desertion or absence, Indore, Central India; marks, scar on the point of shoulder, under five years' service.

D. SAPTE, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Poona, this 8th day of April 1913.

Number, rank and name, 9879, Private Thomas Evans; age, 21 years 9 months; height, 5 feet 9 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, grey; eyes, brown; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 8th February 1909; place of enlistment, Preston; parish and county in which born, Llandudno, Wales; date of desertion or absence, 12-0 midnight, 2nd April 1913; place of desertion or absence, Poona; marks, indistinct tattoo left forearm, two scars back of head, under five years' service.

J. H. ANSLEY, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Poona, this 8th day of April 1913.

Number, rank and name, 9881, Private Alexander Matthews; age, 21 years; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 8th February 1909; place of enlistment, Preston; parish and county in which born, Withington, Worcester, Worcestershire; date of desertion or absence, tattoo, 2nd April 1913; place of desertion or absence, Poona; marks, scar upper lip and left wrist; under five years' service.

J. H. ANSLEY, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MAJORITY.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company ..	Caroline Brooks (daughter) Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry ..	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son)
Doyle, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery ..	James Doyle (son)
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery ..	Amelia *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers..	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son) Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company.	Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). George Hawkins (son)
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department ..	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery ..	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery ..	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps ..	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Ruth McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arbella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry ..	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Color Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers ..	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheppard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery .	John Sheppard (son). Ellen Sheppard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

Office of the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts,
Secunderabad Division, Bolarum,
1st April 1913.

G. R. O'DOWD,
for *Deputy Controller of Military Accounts.*

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
Three flat iron bars	Nil	26th March 1913 ..	Within the Madras Harbour.
One square iron bar	"	28th " ..	
One red wood piece	"	28th " ..	
One wooden sleeper	"	28th " ..	
Three jungle wood squares	"	28th " ..	
Two jungle wood planks	"	28th " ..	
One case broken containing horse shoe nails ..	"	28th " ..	
One teak wood scantling bundle	BBTGL	29th " ..	
One teak wood plank	"	29th " ..	
One jungle wood plank	Nil	29th " ..	
One fire bar	"	29th " ..	
Four acid jars	"	31st " ..	
Five flat iron bars	"	31st " ..	
One jungle wood plank	"	31st " ..	
One cement barrel, damaged	"	31st " ..	
One pot sleeper	H & SMR	31st " ..	
One case	A triangle with "WKV" in the centre and "Madras 6" on the right.	1st April ..	
Seven flat iron bars	Nil	2nd " ..	
One round iron bar	"	2nd " ..	
One angle iron bar	"	2nd " ..	
One red wood piece	"	2nd " ..	
Four pot sleepers	SIR	2nd " ..	

விளம்பரம்

இதனால் 1880-ம் வருஷத்திய 7-வது ஆக்ட் 76-வது செக்ஷனுக்கு விரோதமாகக் கீழ்க்கண்ட, மதராஸ் போர்ட் எல்லைகளுக்குட்பட்டதில் கப்பலாகிய சாமானுக்கு இந்த விளம்பரத்தினால் தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது. இந்த சாமானுடைய யஜமானர்கள் இந்த விளம்பரத்தினால் தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிற தேதியிலிருந்து ஒரு வாரத்துக்குள் கப்பலாகிய சாமானுக்கு உரிமை கோரி, அதற்கான முன் பெறுமதியுடனே கொடுத்து அப்புறப்படுத்தவேண்டியது. அப்படி செய்யாவிடில் மதராஸ் போர்ட் ட்ரஸ்ட் இஞ்சினியர் உத்தரவின்பேரில் அவைகளை விற்று கொள்ளப்படும்:—

சாமானுக்கான விவரம்.	குறி.	கப்பலாகிய தேதி.	கப்பலாகிய இடம்.
		1913-ம் வருஷம்	
3 தட்டை இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	நிரம்பவும் ...	மார்ச்சு 26-உ..	மதராஸ் துறைமுகத்துக்குள்.
1 சதுர இரும்பு கம்பி	Do. ...	Do. 26-உ..	
1 செம்மரத்தூண்	Do. ...	Do. 26-உ..	
1 மர சீலிப்	Do. ...	Do. 26-உ..	
3 காட்டுமரச் சதுரங்கள்	Do. ...	Do. 26-உ..	
2 காட்டுமரப் பலகைகள்	Do. ...	Do. 26-உ..	
1 உடைந்த ஹார்ஸ் ஷூ ஆணி அடங்கிய பெட்டி	Do. ...	Do. 26-உ..	
1 தேக்குமர கம்பிகள் கட்டு	BBTGL ...	Do. 29-உ..	
1 தேக்குமரப் பலகை	Do. ...	Do. 29-உ..	
1 காட்டுமரப் பலகை	நிரம்பவும் ...	Do. 29-உ..	
1 தடிமன் கம்பி	Do. ...	Do. 29-உ..	
4 சீமை அமிலச் சாடிகள்	Do. ...	Do. 31-உ..	
5 தட்டை இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	Do. ...	Do. 31-உ..	
1 காட்டுமரப் பலகை	Do. ...	Do. 31-உ..	
1 சிமெண்ட் பீப்பாய், சேதமடைந்தது ...	Do. ...	Do. 31-உ..	
1 இரும்பு இரண்டு கட்டு	M. & S.M.R. ...	Do. 31-உ..	
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5th April 1913.

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Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

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J. J. DHEVAR,
Registrar.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate, Sub-Overseer or Surveyor's test of the College of Engineering Madras, for the post of Sub-Overseer on Rs. 35 *plus* local allowance of 30 per cent. on salary, Mopad Reservoir Project Division, V Circle, Public Works Department. The appointment will be temporary but will probably lead to permanency

2. The applicants should state age, qualifications and past experience, if any.

3. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th April 1913.

Madras, 27th March 1913.

S. D. PEARS,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle

APPLICATIONS are invited for vacancies of Temporary Draftsmen on Rs. 30 in the Public Works Workshops and Nellore divisions, and on Rs. 30—4—50 + a local allowance of 30 per cent. on salary, in the Mopad Reservoir Project division, V Circle, Public Works Department. Only passed men need apply. The appointments will probably lead to permanency if temporary services are satisfactory.

Madras, 28th March 1913.

S. D. PEARS,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates that have passed the Lower Subordinates' or Sub-Overseers' Test of the Madras College of Engineering for the posts of temporary surveyors required for investigation of Tank Restoration Scheme works in the North Arcot and Salem districts. The appointments are likely to last for a number of years and the salary is Rs 50 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 20th April 1913.

Vellore, 29th March 1913.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AIYAR,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Div.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates with tests as notified in the Public Service Notification revised up to 31st August 1912 for an acting vacancy of the Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer's post on Rs. 30 None but those who are well conversant with Telugu need apply.

2. The vacancy is likely to become permanent.

Kistna District Collector's Office, Masulipatam,
24th March 1913.

H. L. BRAIDWOOD,
Ag. Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from non-Brahmin graduates below the age of 25 years for the post of Probationary Revenue Inspectors in this district. Only those whose vernacular is Telugu need apply. Applications will be received up to 1st June 1913.

Kurnool Collector's Office,
27th March 1913.

E. S. LLOYD,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination or who hold Secondary School Leaving Certificates and who have experience of office work, for the post of Second Clerk in this office on Rs. 26—1—30. The vacancy is at present acting.

Candidates who have passed the Account Test, Higher, and Sub-Assistant Inspectors' test will have preference.

The age of the candidate should not exceed 25.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle,
Bellary, 28th March 1913.

H. CHAMPION,
Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Examination Rules for the post of Typist on a salary of Rs. 20—1—25 in the office of the Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore. Applicants should state the general educational qualifications possessed by them and should enclose a specimen of their handwriting together with a typed specimen. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months and will be confirmed after that period if he gives satisfaction. The selected candidate should hold himself in readiness to join the appointment immediately on receipt of orders. Preference will be given to "*Non-vegetarians*". Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 15th April 1913.

Madras Forest College, Coimbatore,
30th March 1913

V. SUBRAMANIA IYER,
for Principal, Madras Forest College.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer on Rs. 30 per mensem in the Coimbatore district which is permanently vacant. Only those who have passed the Sub-Overseer's Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, need apply. Copies of testimonials should accompany the application.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
30th March 1913.

F. R. HEMINGWAY,
Ag. Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Graduates and F.As. for two 'Clerks' posts on Rs. 20 each vacant in this office. Applicants should apply in person with testimonials before the 1st May next.

Police Commissioner's Office, Madras,
4th April 1913

P. HANNYNGTON,
Commissioner of Police.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Telugu candidates qualified under the Examination rules for the post of a Clerk on Rs. 20—1—25 per mensem permanently vacant in the office of the undersigned.

Only those who are natives of Telugu districts, whose mother tongue is Telugu, and who are willing to go into camp occasionally need apply. Applicants should state their age, caste, qualifications, and previous experience in office work. Preference will be given to one who can type and write shorthand.

The selected candidate will be kept on probation for six months.

Bellary, 5th April 1913.

G. R. HILSON,
Dy. Director of Agriculture, Northern Div.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS

On or after the 1st May 1913, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a vakil thereof.

Triplicane, 15th March 1913

T. V. SUBRAMANIAN.

On or after the 17th April, I intend moving the High Court for my enrolment as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 16th March 1913.

R. T. KRISHNAMACHARI.

I INTEND to sign here after as K. RANGASAMI.

Erode, 25th March 1913. K. RANGASAMI.

NOTICE is given that I, R. S. SANKARANARAYANA IYER, son of Sellem Iyer, Ravanasamudram, Ambasamudram taluk, Tinnevelly district, intend changing my name to R. S. S. NARAYANIER from this date.

Tinnevelly, 5th April 1913. R. S. S. NARAYANIER,

NOTICE.

THE REV. WILLIAM LEEMING (DECEASED).

THE Administrator of the estate and effects, limited to the Presidency of Madras, of the Reverend WILLIAM LEEMING, formerly of 28, Grange Park, Ealing, in the County of Middlesex, but late of Summerlea, South Terrace, Littlehampton, in the County of Sussex, England, Clerk in Holy Orders, but now deceased, who died at Summerlea aforesaid, on or about the 5th day of August 1912, being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of April 1913, at the undermentioned address, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Reverend William Leeming deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

High Court House, Madras,
12th March 1913.

C. MORESBY,
Administrator of the Estate of the Rev. William Leeming (deceased).

LOST.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 204883 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Kanchumarty Venkata Seetaramachandra Rao, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application has been to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the advertiser—Sri Kanchumarty Venkata Seetaramachandra Rao,
15th March 1913. Proprietor of Dharmavaram. *Residence*—Rajahmundry.

CHILUKURI Sambiah, resident of Rajupet, Masulipatam, has filed I.P. No. 4 of 1913 in the Temporary Sub-Court, Guntur, to be adjudicated an insolvent and the same is posted to 9th April 1913 for objections which will be heard at 10 A.M. on that day.

Guntur, 31st March 1913.

D. HANUMANTHA RAO,
Vakil for petitioner.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 14.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1913. [Price, 6 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5TH APRIL 1913.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts.	Rainfall in inches			Prices in Seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice			Ragi			Cholam			Cumbu.		
	In the week	1913	Average of 40 years	Average for April. *	Last week.	This week.	Average for April. *	Last week.	This week.	Average for April. *	Last week.	This week.	Average for April. *	Last week.	This week.
Circars.															
Ganjam	..	..	0·2	10·6	8·6	* 8·6	19·2	15·4	15·4	.		..			..
Vizagapatam. A.	..	..	0·2	10·7	8·8	9·2	18·2	14·6	14·5	.	16·4	16·5	19·9	19·4	15·4
Vizagapatam. L.	..	..	0·1												
Godavari	..	..	..	10·0	7·5	7·8	19·2	12·8	12·8	19·0	14·5	14·9	..	15·8	16·3
Kistna	..	..	..	10·7	7·1	7·1	18·1	16·8	16·7	17·0	11·1	11·1	..	16·8	14·8
Nellore	..	..	..	11·4	7·6	7·6	.	13·9	14·8	15·8	11·7	11·7	17·7	12·6	12·6
Deccan															
Kurnool	..	..	..	8·7	7·0	7·0	..	14·7	16·7	20·8	16·6	13·5	16·1	16·3	16·0
Bangalore	..	..	..		6·6	6·5	..			..	13·0	13·7	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	0·1	8·7	8·7	8·7	..	15·7	16·6	17·6	14·5	14·1	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	.	..	7·0	7·0	.	..	..	..	16·5	16·5	..	..	..
Kadur	..	..	0·1	10·1	4·9	4·8	20·6	14·9	15·0	16·1	13·2	13·3	17·6	14·8	14·1*
Anantapur	..	..	..	8·4	6·8	7·0	19·6	12·5	13·0	16·6	12·8	12·7	17·2	12·1	12·3
Cuddapah	..	..	..												
Carnatic.															
Nellore	..	..	..	11·8	7·5	7·7	19·6	16·2	14·6	17·6	13·2	12·6	16·3	16·6	15·8
Chingleput	..	..	..	10·5	8·3	8·3	16·6	12·2	10·8	—	..	..	—	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	8·8	7·8	7·3	15·8	11·7	11·7	—	..	..	14·7	10·3	10·5
South Arcot	..	..	.	*10·6	7·6	7·6	15·5	11·7	11·7	—	..	..			
Central.													16·2	12·7	12·5
Chittoor	..	..	..	10·6	7·4	7·4	13·9	10·6	13·5	—	..	..	16·1	11·4	11·4
North Arcot	..	..	..	10·5	7·5	7·6	16·8	12·5	12·6	—		..	15·4	11·5	11·5
Salem	..	..	0·1	9·7	8·5	8·7	17·6	13·6	14·0	15·2	11·8	11·8	16·7	12·5	12·6
Coimbatore	..	..	0·6	8·2	7·2	7·2	16·6	13·5	13·5	16·6	10·8	10·6	16·0	11·1	11·1
Tiruchinopoly	..	..	0·1	10·6	8·8	8·8	15·9	16·6	14·5	16·5	11·6	10·1			
South.															
Tanjore	..	..	0·1	10·3	7·7	7·6	16·1	13·2	13·2	..	..	..	.	..	..
Pudukottai	..	..	..	..	5·6	5·6	..	12·5	12·6	..	13·6	13·5	..	12·4	11·9
Madura	..	..	0·1	12·1	7·4	7·3	17·6	12·7	12·7	15·1	12·2	12·0	15·0	11·0	10·6
Ramnad	0·1	0·1	.	10·8	6·9	6·9	16·1	13·3	13·2	15·1	11·0	11·0	14·1	11·4	11·7
Tinnevelly	0·1	0·1	0·6	10·3	7·8	7·8	15·4	16·0	13·7	14·6	11·9	11·7	13·4	13·7	13·0
West Coast.															
Malabar	..	..	0·7	9·6	7·4	7·5	..	..	..	—	..	..		..	..
South Canara	..	..	0·8	11·1	8·4	6·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	..	..	0·3	.	7·5	7·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	.	..
Cochin	..	.	..	..	7·8	7·8	..	—	..	..	..	..			
Hills.															
The Nilgiris	0·4	6·2	0·6	5·6	6·7	6·5	14·3	11·6	11·6	—	..	..	.	.	..

A. = Agency. L. = Littoral.

* Average of the 15 years ending 1911–1912.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Surada and Russellkunda reservoirs 25·9 and 38·65 feet deep, respectively. Transplantation of ragi concluding and of light paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, ragi, gingelly and greengram; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Transplantation of paddy proceeding. Standing crops thriving. Harvested gingelly, ragi, greengram, chillies, sugarcane, blackgram, tobacco and sweet potatoes; outturn poor to normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in three taluks. Godavari 2 feet below anikut and discharge insufficient in parts. Manuring, planting of sugarcane and weeding of paddy and gingelly in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but paddy requires water. Harvested castors and cotton; outturn fair; gingelly and pulses normal; tobacco, chillies, sugarcane and turmeric, fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in four taluks and four divisions; fodder sufficient except in parts of one taluk and one division. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest in one taluk and one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Anikut report not received. Manuring commenced. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to normal; chillies, normal; cotton and tobacco, fair; Pasture scanty in parts; fodder, sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Manuring of lands for the next season in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, ragi and maize; outturn fair. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in parts under rain-fed tanks. Tungabhadra 5·46 feet below anikut, but discharge sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton and horsegram; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty, fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Ploughing for early crops, sowing of second-crop paddy, picking of cotton, planting of sugarcane and removing of *sathi* grass going on in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, outturn poor to bumper; sugarcane and safflower, fair to normal; pulses, normal; cholam, poor to fair. Pasture insufficient in nine taluks; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good; rinderpest in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing going on. Standing crops good. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but foot and mouth disease in two villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects not reported.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks and in parts of two others. Ploughing, sowing and weeding of paddy and ragi going on in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and sugarcane, outturn fair to normal; castors, poor to fair; horsegram, cholam, cotton and tobacco, fair. Pasture scarce in one taluk and in parts of another, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing and sowing of paddy, gingelly and korra in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, turmeric, sugarcane, cotton, gingelly, korra and safflower; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over Nellore and Sangam anikats; no discharge from Sangam anikat; discharge from Nellore anikat sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good generally. Harvested paddy, arika and horsegram, outturn fair to normal; ragi and cholam, bad to normal. Pasture available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but black-quarter, anthrax and malignant sore throat in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle good but epizootic aphtha in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of three taluks. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, groundnut, cumbu and indigo, transplanting and weeding of ragi, paddy and gingelly proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, ground-nut, gingelly, varagu and sugarcane; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, for groundnut and sugarcane, sowing of paddy, cholam and gingelly, planting sugarcane and weeding of paddy in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, ragi and horsegram; outturn fair to normal. Pasture available but fodder scanty in one division. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Ploughing, sowing of second crop paddy, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient, except in two taluks and two divisions; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in five taluks and in parts of two other taluks. Sowing of paddy, and cholam and planting of sugarcane and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn poor to normal; sugarcane fair to normal; cholam poor to fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Four feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Ploughing, sowing of tenai, cumbu, cholam, gingelly and cotton in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient except in river channels. Paddy and cholam sown and paddy transplanted in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam and ragi; outturn fair to normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in four taluks. No flow over grand anicut; no discharge from both regulators; supply inadequate. Sowing of maize and tobacco cultivation in progress in parts; Standing crops generally fair. Harvested gingelly, tobacco and maize in parts; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but sore throat and anthrax in two taluks, and rinderpest in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Cultivation of garden crops in progress in parts. Standing summer crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn fair. Pasture insufficient; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair, but wan of rain heavily fell in parts.

MADURA.

Water-supply generally insufficient; discharge from the Periyar not reported. Ploughing of garden lands, sowing of cholam and paddy and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn poor to fair; ragi and cholam, fair. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing for and sowing of second crop paddy, gingelly and weeding of cotton in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to fair; ragi, cumbu, cotton, tobacco and gingelly, fair. Pasture scanty in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over Srivaikuntam anikat; but discharge adequate. Ploughing of wet lands and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts of one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture scanty in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle good; but anthrax in two taluks and foot and mouth disease in one taluk. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Raising of seedlings for first crop commenced in parts. Standing third rice crop generally good. Harvest of second rice crop completed; outturn fair to normal. Pasture getting scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasture barely sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder insufficient in parts. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, manuring, pruning of main crops and sowing concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested coffee and tea; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 5th April 1913.—Light rain in Ramnad, Tinnevelly and Nilgiris, nil elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good. Harvests of dry crops, sugarcane proceeding, paddy concluding in parts; outturn fair to normal. Sowings of dry crops, paddy proceeding normally; planting of sugarcane commencing in parts. Condition of cattle generally good; fodder and water generally sufficient. Prices show slight downward tendency.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RDS. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
8th April 1913.

S. VENKATARAMADAS,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 14.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1913 [Price, 6 pies

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1913.	Barometer reduced to 32°	Thermometers. Corrected Daily Means. Dry	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min	Solar Heat in Vacuo. Maximum	Humidity	Wind. Direction	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine	General weather.
	Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Cts		Miles	Inches	Cts.	Hrs.	
March 31st Mon.	29·842	85·5	78·0	93·4	79·2	135·4	74	S.S.E	232	..	63	8·4	Fine with passing clouds.
April, 1st Tues.	·844	85·5	80·3	92·5	80·0	137·5	78	S.S.E	221	..	28	7·0	Fine
2nd Wed.	·823	86·0	80·2	93·0	80·1	140·4	77	S.S.E	283	..	0	9·0	Do
3rd Thurs.	·779	86·7	79·5	94·7	80·5	134·7	72	S.S.E	224	..	3	10·3	Do.
4th Fri.	·786	85·0	80·2	92·5	80·5	135·2	77	S.S.E.	249	..	0	9·3	Do.
5th Sat.	·824	85·4	79·4	95·2	79·9	135·9	76	S.S.E.	215	..	3	10·1	Do
6th Sun.	·786	84·6	78·7	93·4	78·5	136·5	75	S.S.E.	192	..	0	8·9	Do

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 0·14 inch, the average due for the same period being 1·69 inches.

ABSTRACT of the MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION of MADRAS in March 1913 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1913.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·891	0·036 below	29·927
Temperature of air	81·9	1·2 above	80·0
Do. of evaporation	75·1	1·2 "	73·9
Percentage of humidity	72	2 below	74
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	137·9	2·0 "	140·5
Maximum in shade	92·0	2·2 above	89·2
Minimum in shade	75·1	1·0 "	72·1
Do. on grass	70·8	2·2 "	68·6
Rainfall in inches	*Nil.*	0·39 below	0·39
Do. since January 1st on 1 day	0·14	1·42 "	1·56
General direction of wind	S.S.E.	2 points S.	S.E.
Daily velocity in miles	144	6 below	152
Percentage of cloudy sky	10	14 "	24
Do. of bright sunshine	76·0	2·6 above	73·0

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North.	..	..	East	16	112	South	12	101	West.	..	..
N. by E.	..	..	E. by S.	28	101	S. by W.	12	108	W. by N.	..	..
N.N.E.	..	..	E.S.E.	7	60	S.S.W.	24	222	W.N.W.	..	..
N.E. by N.	..	..	S.E. by E.	101	589	S.W. by S.	25	232	N.W. by W.	..	..
N.E.	..	..	S.E.	103	600	S.W.	1	7	N.W.	..	..
N.E. by E.	12	59	S.E. by S.	207	1,279	S.W. by W.	1	4	N.W. by N.	..	..
E.N.E.	1	3	S.S.E.	103	789	W.S.W.	..	..	N.N.W.	..	..
E. by N.	30	118	S. by E.	10	143	W. by S.	..	..	N. by W.	..	..

There were 18 calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. by S. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 127 miles

Madras Observatory, 7th April 1913.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

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Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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SUPPLEMENT—

Act No. I of 1913.—An Act to amend the Indian Extradition Act, 1903—(Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese) and (Malayalam).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, and 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Friday the 7th March 1913.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Vice-President, *presiding*,

and 64 Members, of whom 57 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES ARMSTRONG asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state—

"(*a*) the quantity and cost of silver purchased for coinage actually coined during the year ending 31st December last?

"(*b*) the number of rupees into which such silver was coined?

"(*c*) the amount of profit on such coinage?

"(*d*) whether such profit has been paid over to the Gold Standard Reserve in gold or how?

"(e) whether the money for the purchase of the silver coined was provided from the proceeds of sales of Council bills or transfers drawn against the paper currency reserves?

"(f) if the reply to (e) is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to issue a statement showing the amounts of bills or transfers so drawn and the rate of exchange at which they were sold?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLAN replied :—

"(a) The quantity and cost of silver purchased for coinage during the year ending the 31st December last were as follows :—

"Quantity—136,405,000 tolas or 51,152,000 oz. of silver of Indian standard.

"Value—£6,061,100.

"Of this, 11,000,000 tolas or 4,125,000 oz. of silver valued at £500,000 was in transit on the 31st December 1912, and an equal quantity valued at the same price was received in India towards the close of the year and was taken up for coinage in January.

"(b) The quantity of silver taken up for coinage during the year was therefore 114,405,000 tolas, value £5,061,100. Ten crores of rupees were coined and issued from the mints and the balance of 14,405,000 tolas were in process of coinage on the 31st December.

"(c) The profit on the above coinage amounted approximately to 351 lakhs of rupees.

"(d) Three hundred and ten lakhs of rupees, the amount required to bring the silver portion of the Gold Standard Reserve to the standard figure of 6 crores, have been paid to the reserve in silver and the balance of profits in gold.

"(e) and (f). The money required for the purchase of silver was provided from the cash balances of the Secretary of State for India into which the proceeds of Council Bills are paid. No sales can be earmarked as for this purpose."

The Hon'ble Sir CHARLES ARMSTRONG asked :—

"Arising from these answers I should like to ask why it was necessary to coin into rupees the profit on silver transactions."

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLAN replied :—

"Will the Hon'ble Member give notice of the question."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to state :—

"(1) What was the number of miles of railway extension, in the decade ending 1912, on each of the three State Railways, *viz.*, North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal?

"(2) What was the number of—

"(a) Passenger carriages, and

"(b) Goods wagons

existing, at the commencement of the decade, on each of the said lines?

"(3) How many new

"(a) Passenger carriages, and

"(b) Goods wagons

have been added to the rolling stock of each of the said three lines during the last decade?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied :—

"As the answer involves a large number of figures, with your permission, Sir, I beg to lay the figures on the table.

"The total number of miles opened for traffic on the three State-worked railways during the decade ending 31st December 1912 was as follows :—

Railways.	5' 6"	3' 3½"	2' 6"	Total.
North-Western	1,010	..	126	1,134
Oudh and Rohilkhand	486		...	486
Eastern Bengal	110	379	...	489

"2. The number of coaching and goods vehicles on each of the above lines at the commencement of the decade, *i.e.*, on the 1st January 1913, was as follows :—

Railways.	Number of Coaching vehicles.				Number of Goods vehicles.			
	5' 6"	3' 3½"	2' 6"	Total.	5' 6"	3' 3½"	2' 6"	Total.
North-Western	2,250	...	21	2,371	11,477	...	115	11,592
Oudh and Rohilkhand .	845	...	..	846	4,738	...	...	4,738
Eastern Bengal	666	607	63	1,335	2,875	2,949	269	6,098

"3. The number of coaching and goods vehicles added to each of the aforesaid railways during the decade ended 31st December 1912 was as follows :—

Railways.	Number of Coaching vehicles.				Number of Goods vehicles.			
	5'6"	3'3½"	2'6"	Total.	6'6"	3'3½"	2'6"	Total.
North-Western	269	...	159	* 428	11,361	..	526	11,887
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	107	.	...	* 107	1,872	..	.	1,872
Eastern Bengal	67	166	†—7	* 226	2,641	170	†—770	4,126

* All bogie vehicles

† The decrease is due to the conversion of the Cooch Behar railway from 2' 6" to 2' 6½" gauge.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANJIT SINHA asked :—

"Is the Government aware that a Conference was convened by His Excellency the Governor of Fort William in Bengal at Darjeeling in October last regarding the supply of pure drinking-water in rural areas? Will the Government be pleased to state if it proposes to make a special grant to the local Government for the purpose ?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied :—

"The Government of India are aware of the Conference mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. As already announced it has been decided to make over to the District Boards in Bengal the whole of the proceeds of the road and public works cesses. The additional income which will thus accrue to the Boards amounts to Rs. 24,93,000 net per annum. The Government of India are not in a position to make a special grant for the purpose in addition."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANJIT SINHA asked :—

"Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a paragraph which appeared in the *Englishman* of 21st February 1913, headed 'Howrah Railway Mystery'? Have the Government received any information of any other outrages of a similar character committed on the lives and property of female passengers travelling in compartments reserved for females? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what action it proposes to take in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied :—

"The attention of Government has been drawn to the paragraph in the *Englishman* of the 21st February 1913, headed the 'Howrah Railway Mystery'.

"The facts are that a dead body of a Bengali was found in a gunny bag in a third-class compartment. The carriage in which it was found was not one reserved for 'females' only, and the body was that of a man.

"There is nothing in the case to indicate that the crime was committed on the Railway, and the presumption is that the Railway was simply used as a convenient means for getting rid of the body from the place off the Railway where the murder took place.

"The steps which the police have so far taken have been to arrest three men for alleged complicity in the crime."

The Hon'ble Mr. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR asked :—

"Will Government be pleased to state :—

"(a) What action has been taken by it with a view to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission upon Decentralization towards reorganisation of the Presidency and the Rangoon Municipalities?

"(b) Have the opinions and proposals, if any, of the Local Governments concerned, in reference to the subject, been received, and, if so, will Government be pleased to place the correspondence upon the table?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied :—

"(a) The Government of India have received the opinions of Local Governments with regard to the proposals of the Decentralization Commission which concern Presidency-towns and Rangoon, and the Secretary of State has been addressed on the subject.

(b) They are unable to lay on the table the correspondence referred to."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken for the establishment of Oriental Institute in India as foreshadowed by the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler last cold weather?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply given to the similar question put by the Hon'ble Mr. V. R. Pandit."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD asked :—

"(a) Have the Government of India received any application from the Madras Port Trust for the grant of a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs for completing the equipment and carrying out other improvements?

"(b) Will the Government be pleased to say if they are disposed to favourably consider the question of assisting the Port Trust by the grant of a loan?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLAN replied :—

"(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

"(b) The application is receiving the careful consideration of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to furnish the following information for each of the last 25 years, *viz.*, from 1888 to 1912?

Year.	The number of pilgrims who left for the Hedjaz from the port of Bombay.	The number of pilgrims who returned from the Hedjaz.	The number of pilgrims, if any, who were unable to embark at Bombay for want of available steamer accommodation.	The lowest rate of passage money for deck passengers to Jeddah which prevailed during the year.	The highest rate of passage money for deck passengers to Jeddah which prevailed during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1888					
1889					
1890 etc.					

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the statement given on page 43 of the Statistics of British India for 1910-11, Part V, which contains figures for the period from 1900-01 to 1910-11 showing the number of pilgrims who left for the Hedjaz from the port of Bombay and the number returning from the Hedjaz during those years. The details for previous years on this point are not available in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics, but some information is given in the report of the health officer of the port of Bombay appended to the report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, for 1892. No information is available here in regard to columns 4, 5 and 6 of the statement required by the Hon'ble Member. The Bombay Government have special knowledge of the details connected with the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz and it is suggested to the Hon'ble Member that this question might be more suitably asked in the Local Council."

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to furnish the following information for each of the ten years from 1902 to 1911?

The names of Provinces in India and places outside India from which the pilgrims went to Bombay for embarkation to Jeddah.	The number of pilgrims who went to Bombay from each of such Provinces in India and from each of such places outside India.									
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the annual reports of the health officer of the Port of Bombay appended to the reports of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, for 1910 and 1911, which gives the figures required by him for those years. The reports for previous years do not contain the information. The Bombay Government have special knowledge of the details connected with the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz, and it is suggested to the Hon'ble Member that this question may be more suitably asked in the Local Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. GHUZNAVI asked :—

"(a) With reference to my question about improving railway communications in the districts of Mymensingh and Dacca and the reply given thereto by the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne on the 18th September last, will the Government be pleased to state whether the question of constructing the following railway lines, *viz.*, (1) Mymensingh to Tangail, (2) Mymensingh to Netrokona, (3) Dacca (Tangi) to Airobe and (4) Bhairab Bazar to Gouripur, have now been officially under their consideration?

"(b) If so, has any decision been arrived at as regards all or any of these questions and if not, when may such decision be expected?

"(c) If a decision in favour of the construction of any of the said lines has been come to, then how soon will such lines or the survey works for the same be taken in hand?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"(a) Government have had under consideration the construction of the lines from (1) Mymensingh to Tangail and (2) Mymensingh to Netrokona but not the other two lines referred to.

"(b) The answer to question (b) is that both lines are now being surveyed and the I. G. S. N. Company, who own the Mymensingh-Jaganathgunge Railway, have been invited to undertake the construction of the Mymensingh-Tangail Railway and are, it is understood, intending to put forward proposals for the same under Branch line terms.

"With regard to the Mymensingh-Netrokona line, it is understood that proposals will shortly be submitted by a syndicate for the construction of a line, on Branch line terms, from Mymensingh *viâ* Netrokona to the foot of the hills near the Daranguri coal fields and the receipt of their proposals is now awaited.

"(c) With regard to (c) the lines are now being surveyed and when this has been completed the carrying out of the construction will depend on the celerity with which the capital required is raised by the parties to whom the concessions are given."

The Hon'ble Mr. GHUZNAVI asked:—

"Is it a fact that the construction of a wagon ferry between Goalundo and Aircha and a railway line from Aircha to Dacca will reduce the journey between Calcutta and Dacca by a number of hours?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"The construction of a railway line from Aircha to Dacca and the establishment of a steamer service between Aircha and Goalundo would create a route which would have a shorter mileage between Calcutta and Dacca than the existing route *viâ* Narainganga and Goalundo.

"If the traffic this route would carry justified a service of the same speed as is now in operation on the existing route, the time of the journey between Calcutta and Dacca would no doubt be reduced.

"The proposal is however one which would require very careful investigation as there are many interests which might be adversely affected if the traffic now carried *viâ* Narainganga was diverted to *viâ* Aircha."

The Hon'ble Mr. GHUZNAVI asked:—

"Is it a fact that the construction of a wagon ferry between Goalundo and Aircha and the construction of a railway line from Mymensingh to Tangail and the extension of such line from Tangail to Aircha will reduce the journey between Calcutta and Mymensingh by a number of hours, and would also open up rich centres hitherto untapped?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"The mileage distance between Mymensingh and Calcutta by the route mentioned in the question would be less than by the existing route *viâ* Narainganga and Goalundo, and *primâ facie* the time occupied by the journey would be less than by the existing route.

Whether the traffic which would be carried by this route would justify its construction is a matter which would require careful investigation."

The Hon'ble Mr. GHUZNAVI asked:—

"(a) With reference to the reply given to my question by the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle on the 18th of September last with regard to pension, leave and furlough of Managers and employés under the Court of Wards, will the Government be pleased to state whether the information has now been collected?

"(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay the same on the table?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied:—

"The answer is in the affirmative: the answers received from Local Governments are laid on the table."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH ROY BAHADUR asked:—

"(a) Is the subject of the future management of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway under the consideration of the Government of India? If so, will the Government be pleased to state if any decision has been arrived at?

"(b) Is it a fact that there is a strong feeling among the commercial communities of Calcutta, both European and Indian, that the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway should, in the interests of the commerce of Calcutta and revenues of the State, be merged in the East Indian Railway system?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"The Government of India are in correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject, and a decision has not yet been arrived at.

"As regards the second part of the question, it is understood that a strong feeling does exist in Calcutta that in the interests of Calcutta the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway should be merged in the East Indian Railway System. I should add that there is an equally strong feeling in Bombay and Karachi that this merger should not be permitted, on the ground that it would give to the East Indian Railway the power of diverting to Calcutta certain traffic originating on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway which now goes to Bombay and Karachi."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

FIRST STAGE.

The Hon'ble Mr GILLAN:—"On behalf of the Hon'ble the Finance Member I beg to open the first stage of the discussion on the Financial Statement for 1913-14."

RESOLUTION REGARDING PROVINCIAL SETTLEMENT, MADRAS

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD:—"I beg to move the following Resolution which stands in my name:—

"'That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Provincial Settlement with the Government of Madras be revised so as to increase the Provincial share of the excise revenue from one-half to three-fourths.'

"By the present Permanent Provincial Settlements which were introduced with effect from April 1911 in the financial arrangements between the Imperial and the Provincial Governments, the Government of India, while making substantial concessions to other major Provinces in the shares of growing sources of revenue divided between the Provincial and the Imperial Government, left the Madras Government comparatively unchanged and cut them off, if I may say so, with a shilling, *i.e.*, except to the extent of three lakhs and odd due to the provincializaiing of Forest revenue and expenditure, this Government obtained very little benefit out of it. Now even this little sum will be lost as a result of the forest policy which we hope and will be glad to see established in the Madras Presidency, in consequence of the recommendations of the Forest Committee which has recently submitted its report to the Government of Madras. The position of the Madras Government from next year will thus be practically what it was previous to the permanent settlements, and they would have obtained no benefit whatever from the arrangements which were designed to be permanent and to provide Local Governments with resources which they might develop and improve. On the other hand, the position of the other major Provinces and of some minor Provinces was improved in a substantial and special manner, as will be seen from the summary of the changes given by the Hon'ble Sir James Meston in his Memorandum of the Financial Statement of 1911.

"In the settlement of these permanent arrangements, it was clear that the Madras Government was not consulted specifically for I find that the Chief Secretary to that Government writing to the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao in 1911 said that that Government was not consulted, although subsequently this was modified by Sir Murray Hammick by saying that there was always constant correspondence with the Government of India on the financial transactions between the two Governments, and although the Hon'ble the Finance Minister on the other hand in the Imperial Council then said that these questions should have been brought to the notice of the Imperial Government by Secretariat inter-communication, the fact remains that Madras has fared worst in a scramble which it was expected the Provincial settlements would put an end to. That Madras needs a larger share of the growing revenues for her purposes admits of no doubt, and the fact, that her Government is prudent and frugal and accumulated balances in the attempt to secure a more economical and efficient use of its revenues and of its grants from the Imperial Government, should surely not be made the ground for inflicting a penalty on that Province by cutting off her just share of the growing revenues. The needs of administrative expenditure, especially in the direction of education and sanitation, are expanding enormously in the country and certainly not less so in Madras than elsewhere. The educational programme in the Madras Presidency is hampered very much by the difficulty of providing for recurring expenditure from the present shares of growing revenue and the system of Imperial non-recurring grant has only tended to make the situation worse in that by accumulation of these grants, it gives an inflated appearance to the balances at the disposal of the Madras Government, and makes the Imperial Government less than just to the claims of this Province. In this respect the Madras Government will soon experience a repetition of the difficulty which they had to face in 1907-08 The Provincial Settlement by which the share of the Provincial Government in the revenues is unduly narrowed necessarily leads to a system of grants-in-aid from the Imperial Government, and when this is swollen to an inordinate extent the necessity for revising the shares in the divided heads becomes apparent. This was what happened in consequence of the *quasi*-permanent settlement of 1904. The Provincial expenditure was then estimated in 1904 at 350·48 lakhs as against the Provincial revenues then assigned of 290 82 lakhs, *i.e.*, 59 66 lakhs short of the allotted expenditure. This was made up by a fixed annual assignment of the Imperial revenues, but by the end of 1907-08 the fixed assignment had risen to the enormous figure of 150 lakhs of rupees, and the Government of India had then to substitute for the fixed assignment a larger proportion of growing revenue by raising the Provincial share of divided heads from one-quarter to one-half. It was however unfortunate that with a large programme of recurring expenditure since that time, notably in the direction of education and sanitation, of the promotion and development of Local Self-Government, no attempt was made to increase the resources of the Madras Government, while nearly every other important Provincial Government had its share increased. It is to redress this inequality to some small extent that I propose that the Government will be pleased to raise the Provincial share of the excise revenue from one-half to three-fourths. In regard to excise revenue Madras is the solitary Province among the major Provinces which has had the smallest share of it, and it may not be said that her share of other heads is larger so as to compensate for it. It seems also desirable from the point of view of administrative convenience to make excise revenue and excise policy Provincial and in the course of time, if

possible, local. The enormous growth of excise revenue in the province has alarmed the public as to the growth in consumption and the increase in the drinking habits of the people, and if the Government should do their duty by the public and take further measures to combat the drinking evil not by treating it as a direct source of revenue but as a deterrent against excessive drinking, it is plain that its control should be in local hands and that to a large extent principles of local option have to be introduced. The tendency of all progressive Governments is to leave the regulation of the consumption of liquor which forms the main head of revenue under excise to local authorities or local committees and to make over the revenue therefrom derived to local authorities. In England, it is well known that what is described as whisky money forms one of the chief contributories made over by the Central Government to local authorities for the promotion of education. We may not be ready in India yet for that course, but certainly unless the Imperial Government ceases to treat excise revenue as an important divided head of its resources, the present evils will continue. The Resolution which I propose will bring Madras at least on a par with other provinces in regard to excise revenue, and will be an initial step towards a sounder excise policy in the country."

The Hon'ble Mr. GHOSE :—"Sir, we have missed from the agenda this year the Resolution which, with patriotic persistence, my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has urged in previous years in favour of increasing the share of his Province under the head of Land-revenue. The revenue has now changed; it has gone from Land-revenue to Excise; from the United Provinces to Madras. But I confess it has come as a very considerable surprise to the Finance Department that the scene should have shifted so far south, and I have listened with even more astonishment to the gloomy picture which my Hon'ble friend has drawn of the finances of that Presidency. Before I have finished I think the Council will be able to judge on which side the right is; but the view that we have always taken in this Department is that Madras is a Presidency very well contented with the ample revenues which it enjoys, and which we acknowledge it administers with the greatest prudence and ability; and the view that we have taken is, I think, justified by the latest figures that we have. It is anticipated that on the 31st of March Madras will have a balance of 2½ crores, and even if we exclude from this sum the money that it holds from Imperial grants which are earmarked for special purposes, it still will have 116 lakhs. Further, next year's budget shows that its ordinary revenue will exceed its recurring expenditure by a matter of 39 lakhs. That is a very handsome recurring margin.

"Now these figures in themselves might perhaps be taken as a sufficient answer to the proposal made by the Hon'ble Member, but as there is sometimes a misapprehension on the subject, and I am not quite certain that it is not shared by the Hon'ble mover, I may be permitted to say a few words on the general principles of our Provincial Settlements. We do not start on the Revenue side at all or determine on any *à priori* grounds the shares of revenues to be given to the Provinces. We begin—and it is really the only possible method—on the Expenditure side. We consider what a province ought to spend; we fix a standard of expenditure, and then we make over to the province, either by dividing certain heads of revenue or by making fixed assignments, sufficient revenues to cover the expenditure. Each settlement is consolidated, and it is really of very little relevance to inquire in what particular proportions the different heads of revenue are distributed in the different provinces. The requirements of a settlement are two, first that the revenue made over to the province should be sufficient to cover the charges with which it starts on its new settlement; that much may be taken for granted. Secondly, that its revenue should be elastic so that it should cover the inevitable growth in expenditure. For this reason there are two things, from the provincial point of view, which are important.

"First that the fixed assignment should be of a small amount: secondly, that there should be a healthy growth in the divided heads of revenue. Now from this point of view what is the position in Madras? The revenue of next year according to the budget, is 740 lakhs. The fixed assignment from Imperial is only 15 lakhs, barely 2 per cent. of the total. In this particular, then, Madras is fortunate, and it has been fortunate also in the rate of growth of divided heads of revenue. Altogether its financial position is exceptionally strong and exceptionally favourable. Finally, the settlements which are now in force have been declared to be permanent. Their terms are to be varied only under certain specified conditions which in this case do not arise, and to this element of permanency we are bound to attach the very greatest importance. Sir, one cannot but sympathise with the sentiment which has moved the Hon'ble Member to put forward this Resolution. One cannot, I think, also but admire the boldness of his attack, in the circumstances, on the Imperial exchequer. For this share of excise which he is anxious to obtain is a matter of 60 or 70 lakhs. I have already shown that Madras has a margin of 39 lakhs, so that he would like to have a recurring margin of something over a crore. I am sorry, Sir, it is not possible in these circumstances for Government to accept the Resolution."

The motion was put and rejected.

RESOLUTION REGARDING ADDITIONAL ASSIGNMENT FOR RECURRING EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR THE UNITED PROVINCES.

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR :—"Mr. President, I beg to move the following Resolution :—

"'That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the additional assignment for recurring expenditure on Education for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, announced in the Financial Statement, be raised by Rs. 12,00,000 a year.'

"That expenditure on education is one of the first charges on the revenues of the country is a proposition which does not require any reiteration. Education of the people according to

the Western methods is one of the most inestimable boons conferred by the British Raj on the people of India. No sentiment can be more humane, more sympathetic or more sublime than that expressed by His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor in reply to the address of the Calcutta University, that the cause of education will ever be very close to His Majesty's heart. The people of India highly appreciate the benefits of education, and are deeply grateful to the Government for what has already been done and for what they intend to do for them in the future. The United Provinces have especial reason for gratitude to the Imperial Government for the large grants and assignments made in the past for expenditure on education. They are still more thankful for the announcement in the Financial Statement of the ensuing year of very liberal sums to be spent on education both on the recurring and on the non-recurring sides.

"But, Sir, these sums are not enough to meet fully the pressing educational wants of our province. Our province is a growing province. Its population numbers more than 47 millions. Its people are now wide awake to the benefits of education and are eager to receive it. The total amount made up of imperial grants, sums allotted out of the provincial revenues, contributions made by the local bodies out of their incomes, and also of aid received from private persons, and spent on education is not enough to meet the educational demands of the province. I therefore beg to move that, in addition to the large non-recurring grants and sums assigned as recurring shown in the Financial Statement, a sum of 12 lakhs be added to the recurring expenditure on education, to be spent on the following heads —

	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Collegiate Education—		
Grant-in-aid to Aided Colleges...		70,000
II.—Secondary Education—		
(a) Government High Schools	1,50,000	2,75,000
(b) Aid to aided High Schools	1,00,000	
(c) Establishment of a new Training College for teachers	25,000	
III.—Primary Education—		
(a) Lower and Upper Primary Schools	5,00,000	5,45,000
(b) Establishment of two new Normal Schools ...	45,000	
IV.—Female Education		30,000
V.—European Schools		1,00,000
VI.—Inspecting Staff—		
(a) Additional Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.	80,000	1,80,000
(b) Deputy and Sub-deputy Inspectors	1,00,000	
TOTAL ...		12,00,000

"I shall now proceed to give briefly the details of the objects for which the money is required.

"I shall take up Collegiate Education first. In almost all the aided colleges there is a great need for expansion. It is necessary that provision should be made for teaching a larger number of subjects than are taught at present. There should be an increase in the number of classes. The limit in the number of students fixed under the rules for each section has been reached. Many of these colleges require the addition of more sections. Unless more sections are added, many students who are eager to receive collegiate education cannot get that benefit. But new sections cannot be added unless additional expenditure be incurred in employing new professors. The salaries given to Indian professors in these colleges are very small. In order to secure greater efficiency and a better class of men, the salaries must be increased. A very modest estimate would require a sum of Rs. 70,000 a year to be added under this head.

"I come now to Secondary Education, and first I shall take up Government High Schools. It is necessary that a regrading of existing teachers by increments in their salaries should be done. Additional teachers ought to be employed. Improvement of the staff of teachers is one of the most urgent needs of the province. Competent teachers cannot be had unless they are handsomely paid. An additional sum of Rs. 1,50,000 a year is required for this purpose.

"There are many aided high schools which serve the place of Government high schools in many cities and towns, and thus save the Government from bearing the whole burden of expenditure on these institutions. The teachers in these schools generally get low salaries. No real improvement can be effected in them unless the pay of the teachers is raised. For this purpose and for the up-keep of science laboratories established in some of these schools, we require a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 a year.

"There is another matter which requires consideration in connection with Secondary Education. It is the establishment of a new training college for the western districts of the Province which should be located at Agra. The training college at Allahabad and the training school at Lucknow cannot train the requisite number of teachers. The annual cost of maintenance of the proposed training college would be Rs. 25,000 a year. The total additional cost, therefore, under the head of Secondary Education, comes to Rs. 2,75,000 a year.

"I now take up, Sir, Primary Education. This is the most important head for which a very considerable amount of recurring expenditure is required. Our success in educating the masses depends on the amount of money to be spent judiciously.

"In order to improve and advance Primary Education in our province, the following measures should be adopted. The pay of teachers ought to be increased. In many places it is as low as Rs. 8 per month. The minimum pay should not be less than Rs. 12 a month, and the maximum Rs. 50 a month, for teachers in secondary vernacular schools—with intermediate gradation. A large number of new schools should be opened, and many lower primary schools should be raised to the status of upper primary schools. One of the great needs is to get good and efficient teachers. New normal schools therefore ought to be opened.

"That there is a great and daily-growing demand for education in the United Provinces—provided facilities be placed within the reach of scholars—is evidenced by the fact that in the year 1911–12, 192 new schools were opened at an additional cost of Rs. 52,228, and the result was an increase of about 46,000 scholars in that year. To quote from a recent speech of His Honour Sir James Meston 'The problem before you is clearly not to find children but to find schools and provide teachers.'

"The measures in short required for the improvement and advancement of Primary Education are (a) the opening of two new normal schools for teachers—one at Fyzabad at a cost of Rs. 25,000 a year, and the other at Jhansi at a cost of Rs 20,000; (b) raising the pay of teachers, (c) opening of new schools and (d) raising lower primary schools to the status of upper primary ones. A sum of Rs. 5,45,000 is required for the present. This is only a very modest estimate. An inquiry is being made by the Provincial Educational Department and within a short time more reliable facts and figures will be available which will show that a considerable additional expenditure will be necessary to carry out successfully the campaign against illiteracy.

"Female Education is the next item. I must own that no market success has been attained in this branch of education in our province. It is in no small measure attributable to lack of sufficient funds. We require money to start normal schools for female teachers. To improve Female Education, we require a sum of Rs. 30,000 a year.

"European schools is another important subject. It was discussed lately in the Conference held at Simla. We find that the salaries paid to the majority of teachers in these schools is not adequate. An additional amount of at least 1 lakh a year is required for the present to effect improvement in this direction.

"Inspecting Staff is the last item which requires consideration. An increase in the number of educational institutions and scholars requires a proportionate increase in the number of Inspecting Staff. The number of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors should be enlarged. At present these officers are overworked. An addition to their number and the consequential increase in the office charges will require a sum of Rs. 80,000 a year.

"A still larger increase is required in the number of Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Deputy Inspectors who supervise the working of primary and secondary vernacular schools. The salaries of many of the officers of this class are inadequate and their regrading is very necessary. Their number is insufficient for a thorough inspection of the existing schools. Not more than 60 schools can be satisfactorily inspected by one officer during the course of the year. An addition to their numerical strength is required not only for the schools existing at present, but also for the new ones which are to be opened in future. This cannot be done without an additional expenditure under this head of 1 lakh of rupees. The total expenditure therefore under the head of Inspecting Staff comes to Rs. 1,80,000. The grand total as I have stated before comes to 12 lakhs a year.

"We require additional sums under the head of non-recurring expenditure, but as I find in the Financial Statement laid before the Council on 1st March there are large assignments both under the head of non-recurring expenditure and also some assignments under the head of recurring expenditure, and no details have yet been furnished to us, I am not in a position to say what sum we require. But the Council will permit me to say that our needs are these: We require a hostel for the Law College at Allahabad which will cost a lakh and fifty thousand. We have already got one hostel there, but it is not sufficient to accommodate the law students. Then we require a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the equipment of the law library attached to the newly established Law College. Thus the Law College requires 1,80,000. Then there are some other colleges which require additional buildings—either in the shape of an addition to existing buildings or new laboratories and science classes. St. John's College, Agra, requires 1 lakh for its new buildings. Bareilly College requires laboratory and science class which will cost approximately Rs. 50,000. Meerut College requires a new laboratory for Chemistry and Biology which will cost Rs. 75,000."

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER:—"I rise to a point of order, Sir. The Resolution relates to the additional assignments for recurring expenditure on education. The Hon'ble Member is now dealing with the non-recurring needs of his province."

The PRESIDENT:—"I think that the point of order raised by the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler is sound—that the Hon'ble Member should deal with his own Resolution and with the expenditure which that Resolution covers."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR:—"Sir, the Resolution moved by me is that we require at least 12 lakhs a year for recurring expenditure. This is not a very high figure in view of the requirements which I have stated before the Council—requirements, which cannot be denied to be very urgent. A province which is contributing to the Imperial Exchequer the

largest amount of land revenue—a province which has behaved so well during the time when trouble was experienced in some other parts of the country, a province which has a population of more than 47 millions, is not asking too much if it appeals to the Supreme Government for an increase in the grant for education.

"If the people of that province appeal to the Imperial Government for help in the shape of an additional sum being given for education, I submit that their appeal should be heard and should receive a favourable consideration. Fortunately for us we have, as the head of the Supreme Government, a most sympathetic ruler who is so keen on the advancement of education.

"The Hon'ble the Finance Minister, the guardian of the public purse, has also always been sympathetic to the appeals made to this Government for help with regard to deserving objects. And fortunately for us the Hon'ble Member of this Government who is in charge of education has personal knowledge of the wants of the United Provinces. I have every hope, therefore, that this appeal on behalf of the people of my province will receive a favourable response."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHALPAL SINGH :—"I have great pleasure in seconding the Resolution moved by my friend the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur. The strengthening of the staff of primary schools is the most urgent concern of my provinces. The present number of teachers is wholly inadequate to meet the increasing demand for education. We recognise that at least 100 teachers more should be taken on for each average district. Further progress will be checked unless funds are forthcoming for the purpose of increasing the number of teachers. Many of the schools are overcrowded and understaffed, and a large number of assistant teachers is an obvious corollary. The present mode of determining the number of teachers required for a school is faulty. It is based on attendance; but it is manifest that, the boys being distributed in different classes the teaching of them all by one man must needs be very unsatisfactory. Money is most urgently in request for improving the pay and prospects of our primary school teachers. Living has become more expensive, and ill-paid men put no heart into their work, whilst better-paid men will presumably do better work, and attract more scholars. District and Municipal Boards are at the end of their resources, and, unless they can be given substantial assistance, they cannot be expected to improve and extend primary education. Money is urgently required for improving the grade of teachers. The proper type of men cannot be induced to join training classes or to teach in schools, unless they can count upon fair remuneration. At present the grades above the prescribed minimum are everywhere low. The demand for trained teachers is much greater than the supply. The number of training classes should be considerably added to. The number of peripatetic drill instructors should be increased. In the lower primary section attached to the training classes, assistant instructors should be employed. Pupil teachers receive training for about two hours and a half or three hours daily, and can devote only one hour and a half to the teaching of lower primary classes. In order to increase the number of teachers, it is necessary that many more secondary vernacular schools should be opened. We require an additional recurring grant of Rs. 5,00,000 for primary education.

"Two more Normal Schools should be opened at Jhansi and Fyzabad, respectively. Their maintenance charges will be about Rs. 45,000 a year.

"The dearth of female teachers prevents the rapid expansion of female education. There is a clear call for more female teachers. The number of training classes for mistresses should be considerably raised. We require an additional recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 per annum for this purpose.

"A large increase is indicated in the number of Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors. A larger inspecting staff is a desideratum not only for the present needs, but also in view of future expansion. The present pay of these officers is too small and does not attract the right type of men. The majority of these officers are always on the look-out for service in other departments to improve their prospects. One inspecting officer cannot efficiently inspect more than 50 schools. We want 90 more officers. The number of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors should also be increased. To this end and for increasing the number of Sub-Deputy Inspectors, an additional outlay of Rs. 1,80,000 a year may reasonably be asked for.

"Desire for secondary education is extremely keen. Greatly increased expenditure on secondary education is a natural sequence. The Department does not attract graduates in sufficient numbers, nor does it get its fair share of the best men turned out by the University. An improvement in the pay and prospects of teachers in secondary schools is one of the most urgent needs of the United Provinces. We would name Rs. 1,50,000 more a year as a fair allotment for this purpose. In aided schools the pay of the teachers is on a beggarly scale. We would ask for an additional recurring grant of Rs. 1,00,000 per annum for raising the pay of teachers in such schools.

"One more training college, which should be located at Agra, would meet a pressing need in the western districts. The recurring annual expenditure for its maintenance would be about Rs. 25,000 a year.

Colleges.

"Scholars are crowding into colleges in such numbers that neither can room be found for them nor can sufficient professors be entertained to teach them. Many additions to the professional staff should be made. Certain classes have grown beyond all reasonable proportions. They should be split up into sections. This would mean at least Rs. 70,000 a year for strengthening the staff of colleges.

"For European schools we require an additional recurring grant of Rs. 1,00,000 a year.

"With these few remarks, I beg to recommend this Resolution for acceptance by this Hon'ble Council."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA :—"Sir, I beg to support the Resolution. As we have been told by the Hon'ble Mr. Gullen, I have not brought forward the Resolution on the last occasion in asking for the land-revenue grant in the United Provinces to be raised. There is a reason for it. In the United Provinces the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James Meston, has said that he will examine the expenditure and he has promised us that he will come with a representation to the Government of India as soon as he is satisfied that the needs of the Province require a large allotment. I hope that it will not be very long before Sir James Meston will have made up his mind to appeal to the Government of India, and it is because we expect his appeal will receive greater consideration from Government than perhaps the appeals of his predecessors did that we are waiting and looking forward to the day when it will be brought to the notice of the Government of India. I may mention, Sir, that our late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Hewett, on the last occasion when he spoke about Provincial finance expressed himself deeply disappointed and earnestly expressed the hope that the Government of India would see their way to remedying the injustice which has been done to the United Provinces, in not giving to them what has been given to other provinces, namely, half the amount of the land-revenue raised in each province. I could not advance a stronger argument in support of the Resolution of my Hon'ble friend than to point out to the Council and to remind the Hon'ble Member who is presiding over our deliberations to-day that in truth, in justice and in mercy the United Provinces should have 82 lakhs more than is provided in the budget for this Province, and if my Hon'ble friend has come forward and asked for the small sum of 12 lakhs to be added to the recurring grant of these Provinces, it is an extremely modest recommendation and deserved to be taken into the kindly consideration of the Government. It is extremely unfortunate, Sir, that the United Provinces have been treated as they are. We have been extremely grateful for every pice given to us and we have been grateful for the larger recurring grant made to us.

"We feel that neither in the lump sums allotted nor in the sums allotted under non-recurring grants, have we been treated as liberally as we might have been, in view of the fact to which I invited attention in my opening remarks, *viz.*, the fact that the United Provinces are alone among the Major Provinces of India who have not been given a half share of the land-revenue.

"Now, Sir, if the Council will turn to page 28 of the approved copy of the Memorandum of the Financial Statement, it will be seen that all that was granted to us in the share of non-recurring grants for Education is 6·38 lakhs. Our friends in Bengal are happy. They get 13·20 lakhs. Of the other Provinces, Madras gets 9·80 lakhs, Bombay 5·63 lakhs. We, who have been crying for more money to promote education, to combat the illiteracy and to remove the ignorance which sits like a pall upon the people, we still get nothing more than what is allowed to Madras, which has made tremendous progress in education, and nearly half of what is allowed to Bengal which again has made very great progress in education. I am not jealous, I may say, of the good fortune of the other Provinces, but I only plead for the grant which, in justice, is due to my Province. I do that, Sir, in view of the fact that only 6·38 lakhs have been allowed in the shape of recurring grants to the United Provinces. I hope the Government will yet see their way to accept the Resolution which has been moved by my friend the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram, and add 12 lakhs more to that grant."

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER :—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Sri Ram is moving his Resolution begun by expressing his gratitude for the grants that have been made, and then, without a blush, he immediately proceeds to ask for more. I shall not take up the time of the Council for long in dealing with the Resolution because the answer is a very simple one: none of the speakers has suggested where the money is to come from."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA :—"We were trying to do so."

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER :—"I will make a suggestion. I think a good deal of it should come from the Local Government. Sir James Meston, speaking at Meerut the other day, is reported in the *Pioneer* to have said: 'I am glad of being given the opportunity of expressing, in your presence, the immense indebtedness of this Government and of this Province to the liberality which the Government of India has shown to us.'

"I think the Government of India have treated the United Provinces with the greatest liberality. If they had gone by the number of institutions alone, they would not have got as much as 6·38 lakhs, to which the Hon'ble Pandit takes exception. You will have in the course of the day laid upon the table a statement showing the distribution under the different heads, and a statement showing also the grants for non-recurring expenditure. The grant for Bengal is swollen by a big item for the University for Dacca. Otherwise, considering the number of institutions in Bengal, I do not think that the United Provinces need feel that they have been badly treated in comparison.

"There is a further consideration which must weigh with the Government of India, and that is that the grants already given have not been spent. In the United Provinces Rs. 8,00,000 of the grants already made have not been spent. Hon'ble Members must remember that these grants take a good deal of spending. You have an organisation for a particular scale of expenditure, and if you suddenly give the Local Government a grant of, say, the 12 lakhs that you are asking for that could not be spent in two or three years. I hope the United Provinces, if the finances of country continue to be prosperous, will get more grants, and I feel quite confident that before very long a good portion of the Hon'ble Member's desire will be fulfilled. The Government is not now in a position to increase the grant. It can only give it by taking it away from somebody else, and we do not propose to rob Peter to pay Paul."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

RESOLUTION REGARDING INCREASE OF ALLOTMENT FOR NON-RECURRING GRANTS FOR EDUCATION, SANITATION, ETC., FOR BIHAR AND ORISSA.

The Hon'ble Mr. MADHU SUDAN DAS:—"Sir, before I proceed to move the following Resolution which stands in my name:—

'That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that the amount allotted to Bihar and Orissa under the head of non-recurring grants for education, sanitation and other beneficial purposes, be increased by five lakhs of rupees.'

I beg to be excused by the Council for offering my sincere and humble felicitations to the Hon'ble the Finance Member for the prosperity budget which he has presented. In a country like India, where the major part of the revenue comes from agriculture, which is always depend-out on the mercies of the heavens, where also the sources of revenue dry up on account of social and other circumstances in other countries, the work of the Finance Member is not a very easy one, and certainly his office is not a bed of roses. When presenting the Financial Statement, the Hon'ble Member said that when he took charge of the portfolio the country was in a state of distressful scarcity. Distressful scarcity very often means feeding many mouths, and it is more distressing to the Member who holds the purse than to those perhaps who are critics outside, we also notice that the two matters which are at the present day considered most important in India, viz., education and sanitation, are receiving his anxious attention and care. It is just possible I may not have an opportunity of meeting the Hon'ble Member before he lays down or rather makes over his portfolio to his successor; so I take this opportunity to assure him that he will carry with him the gratitude of the millions whom he has tried to educate and save from starvation."

THE PRESIDENT:—"It causes me the greatest possible grief to inform the Hon'ble Member that he is not in order in pressing me. I must ask him to speak to the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADHU SUDAN DAS:—"Sir, to proceed to the Resolution. When there are several children whose comforts have to be provided for, and the *pater familias* has a sum of money which he wants to distribute among his children in order to provide for their comforts, of course all the children plead for their share. Very often the grown-up sisters plead with eloquence, with power, but if there is a baby in the family it casts a look at the father and at the grown-up sisters.

"It looks at the father and this look means, 'I am not responsible if I was born late; I do not know what my needs are; you ought to know what it has cost you to educate my sisters and you ought to provide for me.' Looking at the sisters, it says, 'I understand all your eloquent pleading, that is due to the education for which you ought to be thankful to the father, will you please let me have my chance, let me have the same care and attention which you had in your education and bringing up.' This Bihar and Orissa is a baby province, it was born of the benevolent wishes of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Members of the Executive Council. The memorable despatch of 25th August 1911 is signed by them. They are all here. They are the fathers of this baby and to them I plead on behalf of the baby. It is unusual to have more than one father, but it is an advantage to have several fathers under the present circumstances, when I plead on behalf of this baby.

"The above despatch says that the new province was created to give it a fair opportunity to development. The people of the three sub-provinces, Bihar, Orissa and Chota-Nagpur cannot have a fair share of the attention of the Government unless the Lieutenant-Governor resides a part of the year in each sub-province. In a darbar held at Cuttack, Sir Charles Bayley in his speech said that he had received injunctions to spend a part of the year at Puri. The only part of the year which the Lieutenant-Governor can spend at Puri, are the summer months, but that is the time when the great Car festival of Juggernath comes on. The influx of pilgrims is very large and, owing to the unsatisfactory sanitation of the place, cholera is an annual visitor.

"Improved sanitation is necessary to make the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor safe. Government is bound to protect the lives of its high officials from epidemics. But the benefits of improved sanitation will be extended to the pilgrims. They hail from all parts of India, from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya mountains. Consequently improved sanitation in a place like Puri will be a benefit to all the provinces of India. That improved sanitation under the supervision of an expert in sanitation can stop the recurrence of cholera, was demonstrated early in the nineties. There was an unusual influx of pilgrims during one year owing to an especially auspicious festival, but Dr. Banks who had made a special study of the science of sanitation managed to prevent the recurrence of the epidemic. There was not a single case of cholera. Humane considerations induced Government to stop self-immolation under the wheels of Juggernath Car. Humanitarian considerations demand that the lives of the pilgrims should be saved from the cruel jaws of cholera.

"Government cannot stop people going on pilgrimages, any more than Government can stop the influx of men to Calcutta. Men go to Calcutta on business to make money; they go to Puri from religious motives. If the Government could spend crores to improve the sanitation of Calcutta, surely they ought not to grudge a few lakhs, and that out of surplus money now in their hands to save the lives of men, who go to Puri not to serve mammon but to serve God. I am not a worshipper of Juggernath, but I owe it to my Hindu brethren of India to plead on their behalf, and that to save their lives. Government owes a duty to Juggernath. When the British Army from Madras was in a narrow pass in the vicinity of the Chilka Lake, Hunter in his history of Orissa says, a few hundred men would have successfully arrested its progress if they choose to do so; but instead of that, the priests of the Temple of Juggernath invited the

Army to take possession of the temple. The temple had always been the key to the province. The subsequent peaceful occupation of Orissa was due to this friendly attitude of the priests of Juggernath. After that the British Government in the early days of the East India Company managed the temple and derived a surplus revenue from that source. Under the present policy of religious non-interference a revenue from such a source will not be acceptable to Government. The allotment of a portion of the surplus in the hands of the Government will give satisfaction to the general Hindu public of the present day and the future historian of Orissa would refer to it as a noble act on the part of a Christian Government to make such reparation, as was possible under the circumstances, for errors of the past. Fortunately there has not been up to this day an outbreak of plague in Puri. If the sanitation of the place is not improved in time, plague will invade it at no distant date. If plague once breaks out in Puri, the responsibilities of Government will be enormous. To enforce the ordinary rules of segregation will be very difficult. Any attempt in that direction will be interpreted as interference with religion. Puri with plague in it will be a centre for the spread of the disease to all parts of India. In the interests of the whole of India, in the interests of the Government officials it is necessary that a large sum should be made over to the Government of Bihar and Orissa for the better sanitation of this town.

"I would bring it to the notice of the Government that Gaya is another place of pilgrim resort in the new province. Thousands visit the place. Its sanitary condition is anything but satisfactory.

"The seat of the new Government, Patna, is plague-stricken. A high Government official, whose head-quarters is in Bankipore, told me that there is no road to take one from Bankipore to Patna, though Bankipore is the place where the Lieutenant-Governor now resides and the officers have their convat residences.

"The baby province requires more attention to its sanitation than the adult provinces. It cannot give a list of its requirements, for it has not lived long enough to study them or to draw up a scheme. But every father knows that the wants of a baby cost more than those of the adult members, and provision has to be made by a contingent forecast of the future requirements."

The Hon'ble Mr. QUASIM HUSAIN:—"Sir, I support the resolution brought forward by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Das. With your permission, Sir, I may add, that the province, being newly created, and being rather more backward than some of the older provinces, deserves consideration at the hands of the Government."

The Hon'ble Sir HAMCOURT BUTLER:—"Sir, I will not follow the Hon'ble mover of this resolution in his humorous references to nursery finance, nor will I dwell at any length on the educational and sanitary arrangements of the particular nursery, beyond the remark that it is in accordance with experience that, in cases of doubtful paternity, or, shall I say polypaternity, there should be a disposition to pass on a claim for maintenance.

"In this particular case my reply must be somewhat on the lines of the reply to the last resolution. We have recognised the special claims of the 'baby' province, because when we worked out the figures of the grants on urban population, the baby province would only have got about 8 lakhs, but for various reasons, and for other considerations, we raised the allotment to 10 lakhs. Similarly, in the recurring grant, they got 8 lakhs instead of Rs. 2,15,000 which would have been the amount due to them on a bare basis of population figures. And I may add that, at the present moment, out of the educational grants already made 4½ lakhs have not yet been expended.

"As regards Puri and Gaya, I am glad to be able to assure the Hon'ble Member that the Pilgrim Centres Committee over which Major Robertson, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, will preside are going to Puri and Gaya with a view to concerting a large scheme for sanitary improvement in both places. That Committee, as you may perhaps remember, is meeting in all the provinces of India with a view to preparing practical schemes for improving the sanitation at all the big centres of pilgrimage. The work will take some time, and I am sure that it will be very thoroughly done, and I believe that it will be, in the end, one of the most important sanitary reforms ever carried out in this country. I am told that this Committee will go to Puri next July, and Gaya shortly afterwards. I do not think I need say anything more. I can assure the Council that the needs of the newly created province are very carefully looked after up here."

The resolution was put and rejected.

RESOLUTION REGARDING INCREASE OF ALLOTMENT OF RECURRING GRANTS FOR PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF SANITATION FOR BIHAR AND ORISSA.

The Hon'ble Mr. MADHU SUDAN DAS moved the following resolution:—

"That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that the amount allotted to Bihar and Orissa in the distribution of the recurring grants for the promotion of education and the improvement of sanitation be increased by five lakhs of rupees."

He said:—"The subject-matter of this resolution is to be found in paragraphs 17 and 18 of the Financial Statement. The total amount of recurring grants allotted to Bihar and Orissa is 10·53 lakhs.

"The recurring grants for education ought to be determined by considerations other than the urban population and lists of schemes ready and waiting for funds.

"The urban population is not a safe guide in determining the demand for education. The urban population is made up to a large extent of business men and their employees and servants—men who resort to towns and cities to earn, not to learn. The population of a town depends on the nature and extent of business done there. In a city like Cawnpore, which commands an extensive business in the manufacture of leather and leather goods, the population would be a deceptive index to the demands of education, for a very large portion of the population either do not want to educate their children, or come to the place to earn their living, leaving their children in their villages.

"There are a very large number of Uriyas in Calcutta. There are about a lakh of them in Calcutta and its vicinity. If an Uriya primary school were opened there, I do not think even fifty students will be forthcoming to join it; the reason for this being that these men leave their children at home and go to Calcutta to earn a living.

"As regards ready schemes to go by in determining the needs for education the province of Bihar and Orissa was created the other day, it is a new province, the Government is new; the head of the Government has hardly a place to live in; the Secretaries and high officials are moving about like a nomadic people; they have not had time and opportunities to study the wants of the province in matters of education and sanitation. Under these exceptional circumstances it would not be fair to judge of the wants of the province by the number of schemes ready for execution.

"We know and believe that this Government's object in separating Bihar and Orissa from Bengal was to ensure to these sub-provinces a larger share of the attention of Government than they received under the old administration. In order to give effect to this noble object, it would not by any means be out of place to take a nursery view of the extent to which the interests of Orissa were neglected in the past.

"Besides the importance which the past has in its connection with the present and future, the past might show reasons for considerations of a compensating character.

"Orissa stands out prominent in the early history of East India Company's connection with Bengal. Their first factories were built in Orissa. The first two Englishmen who came to Bengal in 1632 came from Orissa, and they were supplied with an Uriya escort for their safe journey.

"In the beginning of the nineteenth century the British occupation of Orissa was achieved at the invitation of the priests of the great temple of Juggernath, a singular testimony from the residents of the holy land of Hindus, to their faith in British administration and their hope to participate in its advantages: and this faith they have cherished unabated to this day. But as regards their hopes to participate in the advantages of British administration, alas, they were blighted.

"Orissa was given away to Bengal as its partner; she found in Bengal a partner who demanded the whole absorbing attention of the paternal Government, leaving Orissa in an almost solitary confinement in the dark and cold regions of the zenana; Bengal waxed strong and fat. The endowment of a permanent settlement made Bengal rich. A similar endowment was promised to Orissa. Some promises have been compared to a pie crust. The crust was of no value when people come to know the nature of the contents within. This discovery led to the breaking of the crust. Orissa was completely lost sight of by the paternal Government. How dark the ignorance of Government was with regard to the affairs of Orissa a reference to the devastating results of the great famine of Orissa will show. Over a million of its population died of starvation while the Government as its head-quarters in Calcutta remained in blissful ignorance of this dreadful state of things. I could give a long list of the injustice to Orissa under the Bengal Government, but I shall conclude this mournful part of Orissa's past history by remarking that it was only in 1911 that the Bengal Government discovered that the Bengal land-law did not suit the peculiar agrarian conditions of Orissa, and that Orissa should have a special agrarian law to suit its peculiar local condition.

"What a discovery—after an administration of the country for over a century.

"Ignorance on the part of Government extending over nearly a century has crystallized into a strong prejudice. This is unfortunate and embarrassing to me being the first Uriya who found his way to this Chamber. I noticed a remarkable instance of this prejudice born of sheer ignorance in the remarks made the other day by the Hon'ble Mr. Clark. The Hon'ble Member said there are rogues probably in the arcadian groves of Orissa. Had the Hon'ble Member acquainted himself with facts showing to what extent and with what result the Indian Companys Act has been worked in Orissa, he would have come to a different conclusion. No doubt there are rogue elephants in the jungles of Orissa. If the Hon'ble Member ever visits those arcadian groves, for on a sporting excursion he may find his life in dangers from these rogue elephants, but the contents of his pockets will be safer than they would be in Piccadilly circus.

"As regards education there was still greater injustice. Probably it was thought proper to enforce the zenana rules and the light of foreign education was shut out from Orissa. The first Uriya young man (I can hardly believe I was ever young) who cherished the idea of a university education had to go to Calcutta, a journey of nearly three weeks.

"Long after Bengal had made gigantic progress in Western education the chance of high education on a very limited scale was given to Orissa. The college was ill-equipped. Cheap management was the main object in view. For a few years Uriya students were given an opportunity to study law. There was no law college, but a cheap arrangement was made by which one of the Uriya pleaders undertook to teach all the classes.

"Government would not pay a farthing. The lecturer was paid from the fees realized. But nevertheless the result was very creditable.

"The students from these low classes not only passed but secured distinguished positions among the successful candidates and some time topped the whole list of successful candidates. But subsequently the privilege was taken away from them, and now the Uriya students have to go to Calcutta; but this arrangement is not popular with some parents. They do not like young men to be away from parental influence. The last year's results of the Calcutta University in the Intermediate and Bachelor Degree examinations will show that Uriya boys occupy high places among the successful candidates.

"Let us take female education. Government sent a Bengal lady as Government scholar to England to study training there. Government would not spend a pice for the Uriya girls. But nevertheless Orissa sent a young lady to England with the same object. On her return from England she started a girl school in 1908. This was maintained by private subscription which amounted to several thousand rupees, while Government paid only a grant-in-aid. The school teaches up to the Matriculation standard and girls have passed Matriculation from the school.

"Even in the city of Calcutta the oldest girl school known as Bethune School is supported even now entirely by Government, and Government pays a much larger sum than they ever paid as grant-in-aid to the school in Orissa.

"Let us now take the percentage of literate population in the several provinces. The census figures of 1901 show that Orissa has the highest percentage of literate population in India. The figures are as follows:—

These figures show the number per 10,000 persons (of both sexes) over 15 years.

Bengal proper	938
Bihar	503
United Provinces	426
Punjab	520
Madras	903
Bombay	838
Orissa	1,019

"The facts given above furnish sufficient data for a reply to the following question:—

"Has Orissa made a proper use of the small educational advantages granted to her? The parable of the talents does not lay down a principle exclusively applicable to the relation of master and servant. It applies with great force to the relation between the paterfamilias and his children. To the several races of India the Viceroy occupies the position of a father. May it not be justly said of Orissa 'thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things.'

"The benefits of education should not be judged by the number of graduates which the Colleges turn out. There is mal-assimilation in education as much as there is in the supply of nourishment to the body. Indigestion in the brain is more dangerous than indigestion in the stomach. The latter kills the sufferer only, whereas the former is a source of danger to society. The costs of treatment of the latter (indigestion of food) are borne by the sufferer, but illdigested knowledge produces moral and political epidemics which have cost the State immense sums. There is another consideration which should influence Government in judging the claims of Bihar and Orissa for additional grants for education. Orissa is a temporarily settled area. That is a strong reason for preferring the claims of Orissa to provinces which enjoy the boon of permanent settlement. A permanent settlement produces a rich aristocracy, who should feel their obligations to the tenantry. The increasing prosperity of the tenantry arising from rise in prices and improved method of agriculture is shared by their landlords. No part of it comes to the State. But in a temporarily settled area, Government have their share in the rising prosperity of the country. It is but just that in the matter of the mass education the ryot who contributes to the Imperial Exchequer in a gradual ascending scale should have greater share in the distribution of the funds in the hands of Government available for education and sanitation.

"One more matter and I have done—

"I beg to be pardoned for offering a remark on the educational policy of Government: not generally, but so far as it concerns the noble anxiety of Government to develop technical education. We all admire and are thankful to Government for spending large sums of money in sending young men to Europe to study the details of particular industries. The public have also liberally subscribed, lent their sympathy and worked on the same line with the same object in view. But what has been the result?

"I know a young man who studied agriculture in England at Government expense, but he worked as a Magistrate and retired as a Sessions Judge. I know other Government scholars who became experts in agriculture, but are working now as Deputy Magistrates. I know a young man who learned the sugar industry as it exists in Japan; but he is now a Deputy Collector in a Native State. Instances might be multiplied. The mistake lies in beginning at the wrong end. Industries in Europe are managed on organised principles. The governing principle at the bottom of organised industry is division of labour. Division of labour secures finish, saves time and necessarily effects cheapness; and cheapness is an important consideration which all anxious to secure success in a competition with Europe should keep before their eyes. During ages in the past history of India, the caste system has developed a contrary principle, a principle which operates as a great obstacle to the introduction of division of labour. The various handicrafts rest on the basis of caste. The same man does a work in all its stages from start to finish. Consequently there is no division of labour in the sense it is adopted in the factories in Europe.

"The present need of the country is to educate the eye and the hand by means of such primary education which will impress on the mind of the student the advantages of skilled

labour, of division of labour, of the value of time and of the value of carefulness in handling machines. Before skilled labour is available, before the country has its sufficient supply of literate workmen, all efforts to transplant the industries of Europe must fail. This embodies the result of my practical experience extending over several years.

"Orissa is a province especially suited for primary education on the above lines. The ancient architecture of Orissa shows the Oryas' capabilities in the direction. But alas the hand that carved out of rough sand stones the beautiful figures in the temple of Bhubneswar (figures referring to which a Lieutenant-Governor once remarked that if he had the time he would gaze on those figures for days), the hand which carved those figures now drives the plough for two annas daily wages. Can't anything be done to restore to that hand its original value?

"The amount mentioned in the resolution is five lakhs. I leave it to the discretion of Government to increase the present allotment by such amount that can be spared without injustice to other provinces. I shall be satisfied if I have succeeded in convincing Government that in the past injustice has been done to Orissa. I shall then consider the increase as an earnest of the Government's desire to accord a more sympathetic audience to the claims of Orissa in the future."

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER:—"I really answered this resolution in dealing with the preceding one when I pointed out that the province of Bihar and Orissa had already got more money than it could spend for the time being, and that it had received a very liberal share of the allotments which have been made. The Hon'ble gentleman does not indicate where extra money is to come from. That is a difficulty which I feel faced with in regard to all these resolutions that have been advanced this morning. One answer covers them all. We have every sympathy with the desire of the Provinces to advance in the matter of education and sanitation, and we have shown, I think, the sincerity of that desire by the liberal grants that have been made. That you want more is quite natural. That we must refuse as we have not got the money is also natural; and I must ask you to accept that as the answer of the Government to this Resolution."

The resolution was put and rejected.

RESOLUTION REGARDING INCREASE OF GRANT TO MAJOR PROVINCES FOR RECURRING EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AND SANITATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. FUZELBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM:—"Sir, I beg to move the following resolution, for which I have obtained permission under rule 3 for the discussion of the Financial Statement:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the grant of 85 lakhs proposed to be distributed to the Major Provinces for recurring expenditure on Education and Sanitation in the Budget, be increased by an additional sum of Rs. 15 lakhs from the Imperial Revenue, which should be specially allotted for the development of Technical Education."

"I may frankly state at the outset that my object in bringing it forward, is to obtain from Government, if possible, the acceptance of the principle that the development of Technical Education in this country should be fostered and guaranteed by a special annual allotment in the same way as the development of railways or the improvement of irrigation. It is, I need hardly point out to this Council, on the same plane of importance as a means of advancing the material progress of the country as railways and irrigation works. It has been admitted again and again that the one certain safeguard against the recurring calamity of famine, is the development of industries which will provide the masses with work and wages at a time when the agricultural industry has become impossible in any part of the country owing to the failure of rains. I gratefully acknowledge all that has been done in recent years by the Government of India and by Local Governments to promote Technical Education. The admirable Resolution on Education, issued by the Government of India a few days ago, sums up the more important aspects of the recent growth of Technical Education during the last nine years, among which are the establishment of scholarships tenable in Europe and America, the opening of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore and the sanctioning of the establishment of a great Technological Institute at Cawnpore for the chemistry of certain important industries for which there is a favourable field in this country, and more especially in the United Provinces. Industrial schools have been opened in several Provinces during the last decade. The important Educational Conference, which was held at Allahabad under the distinguished presidency of the Hon'ble Member for Education, formulated certain definite recommendations which have been accepted by Government, and since then there has been inquiry carried on by the Committee of which Colonel Atkinson and Mr. Dawson were members. With reference to the report of the lastnamed Committee, I may take this opportunity of saying that, although I agree with their main recommendations, namely, that Technical Education in colleges should be supplemented by a period of apprenticeship, I am unable to agree with them in their views on the subject of the State Technical Scholarships now in existence. So far from these scholarships being discontinued or reduced in value, I am of opinion that they should be given in larger numbers so as to enable young Indians of education and capacity to avail themselves of them. The hackneyed argument that education in foreign countries removes students from the environment of local conditions, has even less application to industrial than to any other branch of studies, because the environment we seek to create in this respect in India is essentially western. Although, therefore, I entirely appreciate the recommendations made by the Committee with a view to meet the demand of employers at present, I earnestly hope that nothing will be done which may have the effect of retarding the

progress of higher Technical and Scientific Education, because, as was wisely pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler in his admirable memorandum on the subject which he drew up for the Government of the United Provinces six years ago, in countries yearning to be industrial, as India is yearning at the present moment, Technical Education has begun largely at the top. It has been truly remarked in the recent Government Resolution *that no branch of education at present evokes greater public interest than Industrial and Technical Education.* The country is awakening to a realisation of the fact that its regeneration is largely dependent on its economic and industrial advancement. In my own province a large scheme has been formulated for developing the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute into a central Technological Institution, controlling and guiding the technical schools in the districts. If the public and the Local Governments are assured, by the allocation of a definite annual amount in the Imperial Budget, of the support of the Government of India, I am sure that a powerful impetus would be given to their already strong interest in Technical Education. That is the reason why I have taken the liberty of placing the recommendation embodied in my Resolution before the Council. I should like, before resuming my seat, to state that this Resolution is in no way conceived in a spirit of hostility to other branches of education. On the contrary, it is my firm conviction that a large extension of primary education is essential to the industrial growth of the country, and those who are working hard to achieve that object, whether officials or non-officials, have my cordial sympathy. So also in regard to secondary and higher education, I do not think it possible to question the advantages, moral and material, which the country is bound to derive from their extension. My object in bringing forward this Resolution is simply, as I said at the outset, to give Technical Education a recognised and permanent place in the Budget as an object of constant concern to Government and as a means of developing the resources of the country.

"Sir, for the information of Hon'ble Members I may say that the Persian Government has spent nearly 15 lakhs of rupees, the amount which I have just recommended, on the maintenance of one single Institute, namely, the Shah Technical High School. I think looking to that fact that this is a very modest recommendation, and I hope it will receive the approval of the Hon'ble Members of this Council."

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER:—"Sir, the Government of India are in sympathy with the Hon'ble Member as to the importance of Technical Education, and I think that they have shown that sympathy, because since the new Department was created they have given no less than Rs. 40,84,300 to capital charges for technical and industrial education and a recurring grant of Rs. 3,50,000 for the same purpose in addition. In the statement which I shall lay on the table in the course of the day you will see that Technical Education is provided for, conjointly with the education of girls. They have been put together because under neither head are schemes far advanced, and we wish Local Governments to push on whatever schemes are ready.

The Hon'ble Member will realise that great difficulties have been encountered, experiments have to be made and failures have to be overcome. I well recollect a particular institution—the Industrial School at Lucknow—at which the curriculum has been revised about ten times to my knowledge, the difficulty being to attract boys and to get them employed at the end of their school course. As regards technical scholarships, I wish to correct an impression that there is any intention of discontinuing them. That is not the case. The only question is how best to employ them. I do not think I need say anything more. I welcome the interest that the Hon'ble Members have taken in Technical Education. I can only say that if any Member of this Council will come forward with a practical scheme to start in any place, the Government of India will be very glad to discuss it with the Local Governments. Technical Education, as other branches of education, is decentralised and in the hands of Local Governments. The Government of India will give the money as far as it can, but schemes must be worked out by Local Governments, and I am sure that all Local Governments will welcome any help on this very difficult branch of education."

The Resolution was then put and rejected.

RESOLUTION REGARDING ADDITIONAL GRANTS FOR SANITATION IN BENGAL.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANJIT SINHA:—"I beg leave to move the following Resolution that stands in my name:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that an additional grant of Rs. 20 lakhs be given for Sanitation in Bengal.'

"In bringing forward this question I need hardly tell that I am neither actuated by any desire to show my activity in the Council nor to embarrass the Government in any way. The sheer necessity of the Province which I have the honour to represent has led me to do so. I shall be wanting in my duty if I fail to express my deep appreciation of the kind attention which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Finance Department has devoted to this important head of expenditure and for the liberal provision he has made for the same. In one portion of his speech at the time of presenting the Financial Statement, he said that 'Education and Sanitation' have the support of both official and non-official opinion, and in another portion of his speech he described 'Sanitation and Education' as twins of phenomenal development. Sir, these statements have encouraged me to hope that my appeal will not altogether go in vain, and that education and sanitation should go on hand by hand. I find that two and half crores have been provided for education, whereas only one and half crores are budgeted for sanitation. By quoting these figures, Sir, I do not at all mean to envy the grant for education or to question the reason of the differentiation between these two grants, but that my object is to plead for more liberal consideration for sanitation.

"Sir, as regards Bengal, it could lay better claim than any other sister province on the kind consideration of the Government. It is well known that Bengal is the most unhealthy Province in the whole British Empire, and as it is now constituted there is not a single district except Darjeeling which may be called a healthy station. If my information is correct, when the Civil Service cadre was under revision last year, all the European officers and even some of the Indian officers were eager to go to Bihar only because of the insanitary condition of Bengal There is not a single district in the Province which is not afflicted with malaria. Whatever may be the scientific cause of the outbreak of malaria it is certain that for the better sanitation we require free ventilation of air, light, and pure drinking-water. Sir, if one goes to the interior of a district he finds that almost all the houses even within the Municipal area are covered with jungles and trees so much so that houses are not visible even from the main road.

"There are pits and holes all round the houses where waters accumulate during the rainy season, and when they commence being dried up after the rains malaria breaks out in a virulent type.

"Sir, the rivers and water channels which were the main supply of drinking water in most of the villages are now gradually being silted up, and just after the cold weather the water becomes stagnant and unwholesome for drinking purposes. In various places the people have no other alternative but to resort to use the muddy waters which accumulate in *Bils* and pits during the rains for bathing and drinking purposes, and I doubt not that my Hon'ble friends who have special experience of Bengal will bear testimony to this fact. I am grateful to the Government for giving up the whole of the public works cess, and I am sure they will be able to devote more money for rural sanitation. But, Sir, the needs of Bengal in this respect are so great, that I am afraid that even with this concession it will hardly be able to cope with it fully and specially that sum won't go to the Municipality which is also in no better position in that respect. I therefore hope that the Hon'ble the Finance Minister will be able to grant the sum which I have prayed for."

The Hon'ble Mr. SITA NATH ROY :—"Sir, I beg to support the Resolution of my Hon'ble friend, Maharaja Ranajit Singh, in which he has asked that the Government of India would be pleased to increase the grant for Sanitation by 20 lakhs of rupees In support of that I beg to say that I am aware, Sir, that the Government of India has been kind enough to treat Bengal very liberally, and that the Government of India has been good enough to set free the sum of 25 lakhs of rupees which is to be derived mainly from public works cesses. I do not enter into the history of those cesses, but suffice it to say that a great wrong has been remedied by remitting this grant of 25 lakhs of rupees and making it over to the District Boards. While we are grateful to the Government of India for the liberal way in which Bengal has been treated, it must be remembered, at the same time, that the requirements of Bengal are varied and various, and now that the Province has been raised to the status of a Presidency, it is necessary that it should be properly treated. Over and above that, I also recognise that the sum of 20 lakhs of rupees has been set apart for the sanitation of urban areas. But what about the rural areas? Millions and millions of people have their homes in rural areas. It is well known that malaria and cholera are the two greatest scourges of Bengal. Several districts which were formerly considered as sanitaria, for instance, Burdwan, Hughli, Nuddea and other districts, have now been deserted. Wealthy people have transferred their homes from those districts to Calcutta and other places. It is well known, and it was seen that in the last census, the population of Nuddea, and I believe of Jessore, were found to be less than what was found in the previous census Bengal is water-logged and it is liable to be inundated for some months of the year, and, as my friend has told us, the greatest want of Bengal is the scarcity of good drinking-water. During the hot months this want is very keenly felt, and what the people do drink in the interior, in mofussil areas, is nothing more than diluted sewage. Under all these circumstances, the improvement of the water-supply is essential if we are to get rid of cholera which is the greatest scourge of India and of Bengal especially, where this disease commits great havoc. During the cholera season when it breaks out in Eastern Bengal, the poor people in some places, far from seeing the face of a doctor, cannot even get a drop of medicine to relieve them from this epidemic disease. Under these circumstances, great care should be taken to establish more charitable dispensaries and to excavate new tanks in rural areas.

"Therefore, with the greatest pleasure, I support the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER :—Sir, as both Hon'ble Members have expressed their great gratitude for the liberality of the grants made by the Government of India, neither they nor the Council will expect me to occupy much time in my reply.

"The grant made to Bengal is really very liberal, as indeed I think the Bengal Government would probably admit, and they benefit to the extent of close on 25 lakhs by the addition to the resources of Local Boards of the full amount of land cesses. In regard to that, in the statement which I shall lay on the table at the close of the day I made these remarks :—

'The Government of India trust that a substantial portion of the sum now added to the resources of the Boards will be set apart for the improvement of rural water-supply, for anti-malarial measures, for the protection of grain stores and markets in plague infected localities, and generally for the sanitation of villages and small towns. General schemes of rural sanitation are not yet sufficiently advanced to justify the Government of India in making large grants for this object; but the Government of India are deeply interested in the subject and will consider favourably any proposal to utilize for rural sanitation, part of the grants now made provided a practical scheme is put forward.'

"It was very evident at the Sanitary Conference at Madras that schemes for rural sanitation were not ready. If practical schemes are ready which will not be simply pouring money into a sieve, as would be at present, in most cases the Government of India will of course consider them. They are very deeply interested in the subject, but it is surrounded by very great difficulties, and experiments are being conducted in different parts of India which show that there is need for very great caution.

"In addition, the Government of India have made a grant of Rs. 50,000 for research, particularly as to the effect on malaria of clearing away jungle round villages. That research is not yet completed.

"I do not think that I need say any more to satisfy the Council that the Government of India are in sympathy with the objects which Hon'ble Members have at heart. If I had accepted the five or six Resolutions which I have been answering in the course of this morning, it would have added 57 lakhs to the budget, and I should have been more gratified than any body to see them there; but we have to find the 57 lakhs first. I can only say that the subject will continue to occupy the close interest of the Government of India."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

RESOLUTION REGARDING SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"Sir, I have the honour to move the following Resolution:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the grants made to Local Governments be increased by such allotments as the Government of India may think fit with a view to enable them to carry out the experiment of the separation of judicial and executive functions in the administration of criminal justice in areas to be selected by them with the approval of the Government of India."

"Sir, the Resolution is a financial one involving, however, administrative issues of great moment. I have tried to make the Resolution as moderate as I could. The Resolution speaks of the separation of judicial and executive functions as an experiment. It is to be in the nature of a tentative measure, not to be definitely incorporated into the regular administrative machinery unless and until it has been tried and has been found successful. If it is attended with results other than those anticipated by its supporters, the experiment will have to be abandoned. The point upon which I desire to lay particular stress is this, that the dominating note of the Resolution is that the separation is to be an experiment for the present, and that its further extension and development is to depend upon the results obtained and the experience gained. Nor is this all. The experiment is not to be tried all over the country, nor even in the Regulation provinces, but only in such areas as may be selected by the Local Governments, subject to the supervision of the Government of India. Therefore, Sir, all that the Resolution seeks to secure is the acceptance of the principle in a definite and practical form, leaving its application to areas such as the Government may in its wisdom decide.

"I claim therefore, on behalf of this Resolution, that it is fenced round by conditions which ought to allay the fears and anxieties of the most cautious among administrators.

"Sir, not for one moment do I lay aside my own strong personal convictions on the subject, or my sense of the unspeakable boon which this reform will confer upon all those who may have to appear before our criminal courts; but at the same time I feel that I have no right to thrust my convictions, however deep-seated they may be, upon a great Government weighted with a sense of its responsibility and naturally anxious to proceed with due caution and circumspection. Sir, no Englishman can regard this combination of judicial and executive functions, this lumping up of the prosecutor and the judge in one and the same person, without violence to his own in-born instincts and the traditions and environments in the midst of which he has been brought up. Accordingly we find, from the earliest days of British rule, many distinguished Anglo-Indian administrators, to whose testimony I shall presently refer, expressing themselves in terms of strong disapprobation of this defect in the administrative machinery and urging its modification. So far back as the year 1792, in the days of Lord Cornwallis, under Regulation II of that year, it was declared that the combination of these two functions was extremely undesirable. That view was reiterated 40 years later by a distinguished Anglo-Indian administrator, Mr. Frederick Halliday, who, as President of a Committee that was appointed to inquire into the police organisation, said that it was most undesirable, and the same opinion was endorsed by his colleagues. With your permission, Sir, I will read what Mr. Frederick Halliday said in this memorandum:—

'The union of Magistrate with Collector has been stigmatized as incompatible, but the junction—he is using much stronger terms than I have or mean to use—the junction of thief catcher with judge is surely more anomalous in theory, more mischievous in practice. So long as it lasts the public confidence in our criminal tribunals must always be liable to injury and the authority of justice itself must often be abused and misapplied, and the power of appeal is not a sufficient remedy. The danger of injustice under such circumstances is not in a few cases, not in any proportion of cases, but in every case. In all, the Magistrate is constable, prosecutor and judge.'

"Sir, quite a distinguished galaxy of Anglo-Indian Statesmen have expressed the same view, including such men as Sir Cecil Beadon, Sir John Peter Grant, Sir Bartle Freer. The two former rose to the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; the latter completed a distinguished Indian career by becoming Governor of Bombay.

"Sir, this question came up for consideration before this Council in 1860 in connection with the Police Bill, which has since become Act V of 1861. It was then held—the Government of

India held it—that that Bill in which there is this combination of judicial and executive functions, was a temporary measure, and Sir Barnes Peacock, Chief Justice of Bengal, who was then Vice-President of this Council—in those days Judges were permitted to be Members of this Council—strongly advocated—(I am quoting his words) 'the total and complete severance of those two functions.' The Hon'ble Mr. Seonee complained that 'the Bill was a half measure'; and Sir Bartle Frere in his reply observed that he would be glad to make it a whole measure, and, if the Government consented, he would bring about at once the separation of judicial and executive functions.

"That was said in 1866. Since then, Sir, the question has again and again come up before the public in consequence of instances of miscarriages of justice with which I need not trouble the Council. I may add that the Indian National Congress kept this question well in the fore-front of its deliberations, and Lord Dufferin in 1884, adverting to the growing volume of public opinion in this connection, said that it was a consummation of perfection.

"Lord Cross, Conservative Secretary of State for India, Lord Kimberley, Liberal Secretary of State for India, in the discussions that took place in the House of Lords declared their adhesion to this principle. In 1889, a very important memorial was addressed to the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, by several distinguished persons, including Lord Hobhouse, who at one time was Law Member of this Council, Sir Richard Garth, Sir Richard Couch, late Chief Justices of the High Court of Bengal, Sir Raymond West, of the Bombay Civil Service, Sir John Budd Phear, Sir William Markby, Judges of the High Court of Calcutta, Mr. Reynolds of the Revenue Board of Bengal. Nothing came of this memorial beyond a pious expression of hope that the needful would be done at some future time.

"Sir, the question received an added impetus by the discussions which took place in this Council in March 1908, when Sir Harvey Adamson, Home Member, made a very important pronouncement on behalf of the Government. With your permission, Sir, I will read that pronouncement. 'I fully believe—I am quoting from his speech delivered, I think, on the 27th March 1908, though I am not quite sure of the exact date—'I fully believe that Subordinate Magistrates very rarely do an injustice wittingly, but the inevitable result of the present system—(the combination of judicial and executive functions)—is that criminal trials affecting the general peace of the district are not always conducted in that atmosphere of cool impartiality which should pervade a Court of Justice. Nor does this completely define the evil (he calls it an evil) which lies not so much in what is done as in what may be suspected to be done; for it is not enough that the administration of justice should be pure: it can never be the bedrock of our rule unless it is also above suspicion.'

"I do not think it is possible to add to the force and eloquence of these words. I therefore claim, Sir, that we have a vast body of official testimony coming from officials of the highest eminence, impregnated with a lofty sense of their responsibility as Members of this great Government in support of the principle underlying the reform which I have ventured to place before this Council. Not only that, Sir. We have passed the stage of discussion; we are about to enter upon the stage of action. On this occasion, in the course of this debate, Sir Harvey Adamson declared that the Government of India had definitely decided to introduce the reform, it may be in a cautious and tentative way. I will quote his words. He said:—'The Government of India have decided to advance cautiously and tentatively towards the separation of judicial and executive functions in those parts of India where the local conditions render that change possible and appropriate.' Sir, the Local Governments take their cue from the Supreme Government. This was said in March 1908. As I have just observed, the Local Governments derive their inspiration from the Supreme Government, and in the Budget discussion which took place in the Bengal Legislative Council in April 1911, Sir William Duke, now Member of the Executive Council of Bengal, then Chief Secretary to the Government, held out the distinct promise that the reform would be introduced at an early date. I will quote his words:—

'The scheme for the separation of judicial and executive functions is continuously under the consideration of Government, and no doubt some proposal regarding it will be brought forward as early as possible. But a scheme of that kind is one which requires mature consideration, not merely by the Provincial Governments, and it is certainly unlikely that anything will take place within this year to which the Budget refers.'

"The Government of India decided that no advance should be made in a cautious and tentative way, and here, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal with a due sense of the responsibility of his utterances, says that 'The scheme is continuously under the consideration of Government, and no doubt some proposals regarding it will be brought forward as early as possible.' Those are his words. But he goes on to add 'a scheme of that kind is one which requires mature consideration, not merely by the Provincial Governments and it is certainly unlikely that anything will take place even this year the year to which the budget refers.' That was said, Sir, in April 1911. We have a still later pronouncement. In September 1912, round this table, though certainly not in this hall,—I think it was the Home Member, I am not sure, but it was a Member of the Government of India speaking on behalf of the Government who said in reply to a question asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, that the matter was under the consideration of the Government of India. Therefore, Sir, we have three outstanding facts to be gathered from the three pronouncements to which I have called your attention. In the first place, that the Government of India have decided to inaugurate this experiment, tentatively or cautiously is immaterial, but that the Government have made up their mind to start this experiment. Secondly, we have it from the lips of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, speaking on behalf of that Government, that the experiment would soon be introduced, and lastly, we have the statement made, on the floor of this Council by a responsible Member of the

Government of India, that the matter is under consideration. Therefore, Sir, I take it that the question has emerged from the stage of discussion, and has entered the stage of practical politics. And, Sir, it seems to me that one of the immediate effects of this separation would be an effect highly beneficial to the interests of the Indian Civil Service. We have heard a great deal about the necessity of judicial training of the members of the Indian Civil Service. I have no opinions of my own on that subject, because I myself am not a lawyer and have never been one; but, Sir, it is clear that the effect of the separation of the executive and judicial branch would be a severance of that alliance between the executive and the judicial branches which, I think, does not improve the tone of the judicial branch, and a concentration of the attention of the judicial branch upon its own appropriate duties. Well, Sir, it is clear that the Government have decided to introduce this experiment cautiously and tentatively, and the question is, when is that to be done? We have waited long enough; how much longer are we to wait? In 1911, the matter was under consideration. It was time that the deliberations of Government should bear fruit in some practical scheme inaugurating this experiment.

"The only possible objections that I have heard against the inauguration of this experiment are prestige and cost. Sir, with reference to the question of prestige, I will say this, that that indeed is a poor sort of prestige which is associated with a system that in theory is indefensible, and in practice is attended with miscarriage of justice. Such prestige is no aid to the Government: on the contrary it is a source of weakness and embarrassment to the Administration. With regard to this question of prestige, again, a convincing reply comes from Sir Harvey Adamson, and I venture to quote it. He says, in the course of the debate on the 27th of March 1908:—

'Can any Government be strong whose administration of justice is not entirely above suspicion? The answer must be in the negative. The combination of functions, in such a condition of society, is a direct weakening of the prestige of the Executive! The fetish of prestige, in the larger sense has been altogether discarded, and no longer forms an operative part of the policy of the Government of India.'

"Here again I quote a very distinguished authority, namely, Mr. Montagu, the present Under Secretary of State for India.

"Speaking at Cambridge in 1912 he referred to prestige as a principle and policy which has often controlled the actions of the Government of India. This is what he said:—'Oh India! how much happier would have been your history if that word had been left out of the English vocabulary! But there you have Conservative Imperialism at its worst. We are not there mark you, to repair evil, to amend injustice, to profit by experience. We must abide by our mistakes, continue to outrage popular opinion simply for the sake of being able to say 'I have said what I have said.' I have in other places and at other times expressed my opinion freely on prestige. We do not hold India by invoking this well-mouthed word. We must uphold it by just institutions and more and more as time goes on by the consent of the governed."

"The question therefore resolves itself into one of cost; and with reference to this aspect of the question of cost, I again appeal to the authority of Sir Harvey Adamson. He said the experiment may be costly, but the object is a worthy one. And Sir, in 1883, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt—a name honoured in Bengal, I hope, not only amongst my own country men but amongst the members of the Indian Civil Service—formulated a scheme. Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt was a brilliant executive officer. He was the first Indian who rose to the position of Commissioner of a Division, and during the time he was District Officer he held charge of three of the heaviest districts in Bengal—Backergunge, Mymensingh and Midnapur. Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt thought that an addition of about 30 Deputy Collectors ought to suffice for the purpose of the separation of judicial and executive functions. He gave this opinion before the days of the recent redistribution of territory. The size of Bengal is not now what it used to be in 1883. Assuming that 30 Deputy Collectors would even now be necessary for the separation of the functions, the cost would be 1½ lakhs, on the basis that each Deputy Collector with his establishment would cost Rs. 500 a month. Sir Harvey Adamson has also himself formulated a scheme. That scheme was laid before the Council in 1908. The central idea of the scheme was the complete separation of judicial and executive functions, and the appointment at the headquarters of each district of a District Officer and a senior Magistrate,—the District Officer is to be in charge of the executive work, and the senior Magistrate of the judicial work. The District Officer is to be assisted by Civilians, Deputy Collectors and Sub-deputy Collectors. The senior Magistrate is to be assisted by Civilians, Deputy Magistrates and Sub-deputy Magistrates. Sir, this scheme involves, so far as I can see, the appointment of a senior magistrate in each district where the experiment is to be tried. Assuming that the senior Magistrate would be an officer of the position of a District Officer, the pay and establishment of the senior Magistrate would be about Rs. 2,000 a month, for every district to which the experiment is extended. Taking Bengal, at the present moment we have twenty-five districts in Bengal excluding the two non-regulation districts. I confine myself to Bengal because my experience does not extend to other parts of India. Assuming that the experiment is to be extended to all the twenty-five districts, the cost would not come to more than 6 or 7 lakhs a year for Bengal. But, Sir, there is the additional safeguard to which my Resolution points, namely, that the experiment is to be extended to such areas as the Government may select. The Government can thus always control the expenditure. But, Sir, whether the expenditure be great or whether it be small, it has to be faced; for in the words of Sir Harvey Adamson, 'the object is a worthy one'. Sir, justice is the bulwark of States and Thrones. Justice is and has always been the strongest support of British rule in India. 'A single act of injustice, or one held as such by the people, said a great Anglo-Indian authority in this Council Chamber, 'is more disastrous to British rule than a great reverse sustained on an Asiatic battlefield.

"The Court of Directors again and again reminded their servants in India that not only is it necessary that justice should be done, but also that the people should be convinced that justice has been done. I can conceive no better investment of public money than its investment for the improved administration of justice, rendering it efficient, pure and above all suspicion. It will bring an abundant return in the added happiness, prosperity and contentment of the people.

"Sir, the Government of India makes a large surplus out of the law Courts. I have got the figures here before me. For 1913–1914 you estimate the receipts from the law Courts as amounting to 5¼ crores, and the expenditure to 4½ crores, which means a surplus balance of 75 lakhs. That is not all. On the Miscellaneous side you have receipts to the extent of 48 lakhs. Deducting from it 11 lakhs as the cost of stamps, you have a revenue of 64 lakhs plus 48 lakhs, or a surplus balance of over a crore. I claim, Sir, that the first charge on this surplus balance should be the improved administration of justice. And no improvement is more urgent, more vital, or will be acclaimed with more genuine enthusiasm by a grateful people, than the separation of judicial and executive functions in the administration of criminal justice. I hold and my countrymen hold, that the Government is pledged to carry out this reform. I invite the Government to redeem its pledge; and when it will have done so, it will have conferred an unspeakable boon upon the masses of the people for whose welfare all Governments exist. For this reform will not sensibly affect the rich and the well-to-do or those who are able to take care of themselves, but the poor and helpless millions of my countrymen who have to attend the criminal Courts. With these words, Sir, I beg to move the Resolution that stands in my name."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI of Kasim Bazar.—"Sir, in supporting the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr Surendra Nath Banerjea, I may, with your permission, mention that among the questions drafted by the Royal Public Services Commission there is one referring to this very subject of the separation of judicial and executive functions in the administration of criminal justice. The result will be that a certain body of opinion will be recorded for and against the proposal. It appears to me, Sir, that the stage at which the accumulation of such evidence was necessary has gone by, and the time has arrived for a practical experiment. It may be in the recollection of Hon'ble Members that so far back as 1899 a memorial was presented to the Right Hon'ble Lord George Hamilton, then Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, urging the need for the separation of judicial and executive duties in India. Among the signatories to that memorial were such high authorities as Lord Hobhouse, Sir Richard Garth, Sir Richard Couch, Sir Charles Sargent, Sir William Markby, Mr. Herbert Reynolds and others. The arguments used in that memorial made out conclusively a case for the separation of the two functions. It is not necessary for me to refer here and now at any length to such mature and considered proposals as those of Mr Monomohan Ghose and Mr. Romesh Chundra Dutt. I respectfully submit that the matter should no longer be treated as an open question, and I hope the Resolution will receive the support it deserves."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHALPAL SINGH.—"Mr. President, after the very able, exhaustive, and eloquent speech of the Hon'ble mover of this Resolution, it may seem presumptuous on my part to address the Council on this subject. But it seems necessary to show to the Government that the conservative bodies like the landed aristocracy of the province of Agra are in favour of this Resolution. The union of executive and judicial powers is contrary to right principle. The combination of these functions is objectionable in principle and mischievous in practice. It has been well said that 'the frame of mind necessary for an executive officer and the frame of mind necessary for a judge are different. Executive officers ought to mix freely with the people; they ought to try to make friends with them; they ought to see this, and they ought to see that; a judge, on the contrary, ought to shut his ears against everything except that which comes before him in Court. But an executive officer has as such to learn everything and to do everything, and when he comes upon the bench, he is expected to divest his mind of whatever he has heard elsewhere. Even the best officer of Government is after all a human being.'

"As to the plea of increase of expenditure it would not be necessary to make any considerable increase in the total number of officers employed. The landed aristocracy of every province is beginning to take a fair share of public work and with the progress of education among the aristocracy their share will continue to grow. The disposal of the greater part of the criminal work can safely be entrusted to Honorary Magistrates sitting singly or by benches. It is not at all difficult to so distribute work and allot officers so as to make available a sufficient number of them for purely executive work. A portion of the surplus should be applied towards the inauguration of this reform. For the foregoing reasons, I beg to second this Resolution and to recommend it for acceptance by this Hon'ble Council."

The Hon'ble RAI SIR RAM BAHADUR.—"Sir, I support the Resolution which has been so ably moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji. I come from a province in which about 35 years ago the judicial and executive functions used to be discharged by the same officer, viz., the District Officer assisted by his subordinates. In the year 1879, the separation of purely civil functions took place and the District Officer remained District Magistrate and chief executive officer of the district. The functions which are now combined in the same officer are criminal and executive charge of the district. District Magistrates, Sub-divisional Magistrates and other subordinate Magistrates, viz., Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates still exercise criminal powers and try criminal cases. With regard to the last class of officers, that is Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates, separation of the two functions can be very easily made. Some of them may be set apart exclusively to try criminal and revenue cases. They should be relieved of executive duties. Then there remain officers of the next higher grade, viz., Sub-divisional Officers.

As regards them also the separation of the two functions is not difficult. Lastly, comes the District Officer himself. As suggested by the Hon'ble mover of the Resolution the experiment may be tried in selected districts to relieve District Officers of their judicial function and allow them to retain charge of executive matters only. The question of prestige need not be considered at all. We have the administrative head of the province, that is, the Lieutenant-Governor or the Chief Commissioner who has no magisterial powers. The Member of the Board of Revenue and the Divisional Commissioners also have no magisterial powers. But are the people of the district or division or province wanting in respect towards these officers, because they have got no magisterial powers? I submit that this is a matter which need not come into consideration at all in deciding the question. Then, Sir, there is another advantage that will be gained by relieving the District Officer of his magisterial functions. He would have more time to devote to executive matters of his district. The executive work has now increased to such an enormous magnitude, that a District Officer hardly finds time to look after it properly. If he be relieved of judicial functions he will have more time at his disposal to devote to the proper discharge of his executive functions. It must also be considered that, if the District Officer has more time at his disposal, he will be able to mix more freely with, and see more frequently, the people of his district, and thus be in a position to receive more correct information regarding matters of public interest and gauge the real feelings of the people of his district. Therefore, Sir, for these additional reasons, I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANJIT SINHA OF NASHIPUR:—"Sir, I beg to support the Resolution which has just now been moved by my Hon'ble friend on the right. The Resolution asks for, as an experimental measure, the separation of executive and judicial functions. Sir, from personal experience I can say that sometimes District Officers are a little inclined to trust the police. If the police sends up a case to a Magistrate and he discharges the accused, the Magistrate instead of calling for an explanation from the Police officer as to why he sent up such a bad case, would generally ask the Subordinate Magistrate to explain why the accused has been acquitted. So, Sir, I think there should be a separation of judicial and executive functions, but at the same time I am inclined to think that this may weaken the district administration to a certain extent and will also involve large expenditure. But I think there is no harm in making the experiment in the matter. This may be done in some of the districts in each province, and if the experiment be found successful, then it might be extended. With these few observations, I beg to support the Resolution which has just now been made."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH ROY:—"Sir, I beg to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by my Hon'ble friend, and I beg to express my sympathy with the Resolution moved by him. I know that there has been no greater blessing and no blessing has been so much appreciated and none has gone so far to make the people more attached to the British Government and more contented with it than the blessing of the pure administration of justice. I know very well that lately an experiment of the separation of the judicial and executive functions was tried in some of the eastern districts. Additional Magistrates were appointed in some of the districts, as, for instance, Dacca, Mymensingh, Barisal and other places, and their functions were strictly confined to the administration of justice, while the District Magistrate devoted his attention purely to district work. I do not know what became of that experiment and why it has not been extended. What we pray for is that the experiment tentatively begun should be extended to some selected areas. I quite agree that there are occasional miscarriages of justice, and it is in cases where the Magistrate becomes displeased whenever a Deputy Magistrate discharges an accused who has been sent up by the police. It is fear, I know, that makes Deputy Magistrates hesitate to discharge an accused who has been sent up by the police. Under all these circumstances, it is absolutely desirable that these two functions should be separated, and the experiment should be begun in some selected areas."

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK:—"Sir, this Resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr Banerjee is purely financial in nature. It does not in its terms go into the merits of the controversy regarding the separation of judicial and executive functions. What it asks is, that this Council should recommend to the Governor General in Council that the grants made to Local Governments be increased by such allotments as the Government of India may think fit with a view to enable them to carry out the experiment of the separation of judicial and executive functions in the administration of criminal justice in areas to be selected by them with the approval of the Government of India. This Resolution simply implies that the Government should accept a motion in favour of making allotments only as it think fit, and it is therefore extremely vague in character. There are no indications given of the extent of the experiment and of the cost of the experiment, nor of the place of the experiment. In these circumstances, it is impossible for the Government to accept a Resolution of this kind. Before money can be allotted for the furtherance of some scheme, it is necessary that some scheme should be devised, cut and dried and approved by the proper authorities, and that an experiment to carry out this scheme so approved and so devised should be determined upon. If there exists at present no definite scheme, it is impossible to decide to what extent an experiment to carry out that definite scheme should be tried.

"Further, the Resolution supposes that, in order to make any such experiment, it is necessary that the Imperial Government should make a grant to the Local Government. It does not at all follow that if such an experiment were to be tried on a small scale, any such grant as that recommended would be necessary. And thirdly, when such allotments are made as that proposed in this Resolution, it will prove necessary to divert the funds required for that allotment from some other purpose which stands included in the Budget. That purpose has not been

indicated, and, until that purpose is indicated, it would be impossible to determine how far money intended for carrying out the plans and proposals of the Government which have already received approval ought to be detached from that and devoted to carrying out, in the vague manner suggested in this Resolution, schemes which have not yet been formulated, and the experimental carrying out of which cannot yet be determined.

"I am obliged to treat this Resolution in its purely financial aspect, and the reason for this I can explain very briefly to the Council.

"When Sir Harvey Adamson made his speech which the Hon'ble Member has quoted, he also foreshadowed consultation with the Local Governments. In consequence of that consultation various difficulties of a practical nature were elicited, and correspondence upon them took place between the Local Governments and the Government of India, and between the Government of India and the Secretary of State. That discussion is still going on. It is not yet finished, and although Hon'ble Members might say that the Government have taken an unnecessarily long time over this matter, that cannot effect the motion that the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee has moved. The point remains the same, that to ask the Government of India to allot an unknown sum of money to undetermined experiments for a scheme that has not yet been devised, would be a course which, I think, everyone here must admit to be unreasonable.

"In these circumstances, Sir, on behalf of Government, I am unable to accept this Resolution, and I put it to the Hon'ble Members of this Council that it is unreasonable to ask the Government to accept this Resolution, whatever may be their views on the merits of the question. The question, as I have stated in reply to questions in Council, is still under consideration with the Secretary of State, and until these questions under discussion have been decided and a definite conclusion has been formed upon them, any action in the nature of that suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee would be wholly premature."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"Sir, I am sure my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee and other friends who have spoken in support of this Resolution will recognise and feel grateful for the attitude which the Hon'ble Member has taken up, which, as I understand it, is an attitude not against the Resolution, but in sympathy with it. The remarks of the Hon'ble Member mean, so far as I understand them, that the matter is under the consideration of Government, and the Secretary of State, and as no definite scheme has been put forward, it is best to wait until the matter has received further consideration, and then ask for an allotment for such a purpose. Ordinarily, Sir, that announcement on behalf of the Government should satisfy the supporters of such a Resolution as is now before the Council; but I beg leave to point out that, in the special circumstances of the case, in the matter of the special reform with which it deals, perhaps it would be justifiable to press the matter upon the consideration of the Government and to ask the Government to be pleased to allot, tentatively, a sum of money which, in the event of the Secretary of State and the Government of India coming to an understanding during the course of the year as to the manner in which the reform should be carried out, should be available for initiating the reform. The Hon'ble the Home Member has said that no definite scheme has been put forward. The Council will recognise the difficulty of any private member putting forward a cut and dried scheme for the consideration of the Government in a Resolution like this. If the Government are pleased to set apart a certain sum of money, however small it may be, that would be a proof of the earnestness of Government, of the earnest desire of Government, to carry out the reform and to give effect to the scheme at an early date: and, on that allotment being made, the Government may be pleased to appoint a committee of some officials and some non-officials to discuss the scheme and to make recommendations to the Government; or the Government, as a result of the correspondence that has been going on, may find itself in a position to adopt one of two or three schemes which, I presume, are under consideration, and give effect to them. It has been stated by the Hon'ble the Home Member that at present the extent of the experiment has not been estimated, nor its cost nor the locality where it should be tried. That is too true, but that, I submit, is the very reason why the Resolution should be acceptable to Government. The Resolution leaves the determination of the extent, of the cost and of the localities in which the experiment should be made, to the Government. All that we seek is to press this matter upon the attention of Government in order that a beginning should be made. My Hon'ble friend Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee has drawn attention to the fact that it is now over 125 years since this matter has been under the consideration of one or other of the officers of Government. It was in 1792, I believe, that the first Regulation was planned, and nothing that has been said subsequently could, I venture to say, equal in intensity and character the expression of opinion that was contained in that Resolution of 1792. From that time forward the matter has oft and on been considered by various officials of Government. The highest placed officials of the Crown have expressed themselves unreservedly in favour of the principle of the separation of these two functions. The condemnation of the combination has been as unequivocal as has been the desire to see it put an end to. The last statement of Sir Harvey Adamson to which my friend referred, left no room for doubt in any one's mind that the Government had definitely decided to carry out the experiment. The Hon'ble the Home Member has been pleased to point out that there has been some correspondence since that time between the Local Governments and the Government of India, and between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and that difficulties of a practical character have been pointed out which require further consideration. I am sure, Sir, when a vast scheme is to be introduced difficulties of a practical character must manifest themselves; but I submit that English statesmanship, that British-Indian statesmanship has surmounted difficulties of a far harder character,

and many reforms have been initiated and carried out for the benefit of the people and the glory of the Government where the difficulties were of a very much harder character than any that can arise in a scheme like this. The only difficulty which can represent itself in a matter like this is the question of cost, and on that point my friend has shown that the cost is not a formidable one, certainly that it is not a forbidding one. That being so, I ask the Members of Government to consider the question in this light. Here is a reform, the beneficent character of which has been recognised by Government for over a hundred years, to which the Government, through its highest officials, has committed itself. The position taken up by the Government is one from which the Government cannot recede, and I have no doubt in my mind that it will not recede, that the two functions ought not to be confined in one officer. The whole question, so far as practical politics are concerned, relating to the separation of judicial and executive functions, is one of time when the reform will be begun, when the experiment will be taken in hand. That being so, the Resolution, in asking that a certain sum should be set apart, only tries to bring that time when the experiment would be begun nearer than perhaps it might otherwise be."

"We all know that the Government has to consider numerous problems connected with the administration of the country; and it is no reflection upon the Government that the officers of Government should require a longer time to consider some of the questions which are presented to them than other questions. We all recognise it; but as the urgency of this reform has made itself manifest among the people, as there is a very keen desire among the non-official Indian public that this reform should be carried out, it is our duty to press it upon the attention of the Government in order that a beginning may be made. If an allotment is now made, that will ensure that matter will be considered during the course of the year, and that in some places at least an experiment will be made. Personally I do not see why there should be any such necessity of making the experiment in half a dozen places. The principle is on a absolutely safe and sound one. The method of carrying it out does not admit of any complexity. Government have only to add a few Deputy Collectors or to appoint a few junior Magistrates to deal with judicial cases alone, and the question will be very near solution. The entire scheme might be too costly, but if a certain amount is allotted for the purpose to be spent in the course of the year, then there will be an assurance to the public mind that the matter will not be shelved for another twelve months, and that will give great satisfaction to a great body of the non-official public who are interested as keenly as the Government in upholding the purity of the administration of justice and in securing that great blessing to the people—a blessing which they value above most other blessings—that of being sure of feeling, in the most critical times, that the justice given to them will be untainted—entirely untainted by any consideration except the strict administration of justice. For these reasons I most earnestly urge upon the Government the desirability of reconsidering the decision which the Hon'ble the Home Member has announced; and if he is able to allot a certain sum, however small it may be, I hope the object of this Resolution may be gained."

"There is only one other remark of the Hon'ble the Home Member to which I will advert. The Hon'ble Member said it had not been indicated how this sum was to be spent. Now, Sir I need not take up the time of the Council by reminding it that on many occasions sums are allotted for definite and distinct purposes, and at the end of the year it is found that these sums have not been spent. The Hon'ble Member for Education was pleased to say earlier in the day in regard to my province that the sums allotted to it had not been spent."

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK:—"May I have a word of explanation? I think the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya misunderstood a remark of mine. I did not raise any objection to the request that an allotment might be made because it was not indicated how it was to be spent if the experiment could not be worked at any time. What I said was, that it had not been indicated from what source this sum could be diverted."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"I thank the Hon'ble Member for his explanation, and would like to point out that the 15 lakhs of rupees which are unallotted to which my friend Mr. Fuzalbhoy Currimbhoy drew the attention of the Government this morning, and out of those 15 lakhs kept for Education and Sanitation, a small sum may be easily and usefully diverted to provide the money needed for this reform. I am sure I need not dilate upon the feasibility of the scheme any longer, because if the Council agrees that it is possible to initiate this scheme during the course of the year, no harm will have been done either to the finances of Government or to any other interest. The reform is a very urgent one, and the sooner it is adopted, the better will it be for the people of this country."

The Hon'ble Mr. GHUZNAVI:—"Sir, I find that I can support the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee with regard to the Resolution which he moves to-day. The question of the separation of the judicial from the executive functions is a very old one and has been discussed threadbare. Public opinion on this question is very much divided. The Decentralisation Commission, if I am not mistaken, in their Report advocated the separation of these two functions. But their recommendation so far has not been possible to give effect to owing to, I dare say, the question of finance. And, as on the present occasion, we have a good financial year and the Government coffers are full, it would be to my opinion a step in the right direction if an experiment of the kind advocated by my friend is made. So far as my part of the country is concerned I have a large number of friends among the district officials for whom I have the greatest regard. I have had the good fortune of being associated with them for a number of years, and have been able to see with my own eyes the amount of hard work which they have to do from the inspection of a pound to the

writing of the Administration Report, not to say, of their primary duty of discharging the combined judicial and executive functions entrusted to them. For that consideration alone, if for no other, I agree with those who think that the two functions should be separated. For I am convinced that the work which a district head is called upon to do is far in excess of what an ordinary man can do and yet keep his temper sober. On those grounds, the time has come to make an experiment of the kind advocated. The experiment would at least have one good result, namely, it would be helpful in coming to a right decision whether the separation of the executive from the judicial in this country is feasible and whether it would be conducive to the best interest of the rulers and the ruled. With these few brief remarks I have much pleasure in supporting the Resolution.

"I am sorry I was not here to listen to the speech made by the Hon'ble the Home Member, and I do not know what line was taken by him. At the same time I am very thankful to the Government for showing a certain amount of sympathy for this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR:—"Sir, I desire some information about what the Hon'ble the Home Member has said. I was not able to understand exactly what it is which he said is under the consideration of Government; whether it is the principle that is under consideration or whether the principle having been accepted, a workable scheme is under consideration and being devised. I beg to be furnished with this information."

The PRESIDENT (to the Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK):—"You will be able to answer the Hon'ble Member. I understand the Hon'ble Member is only asking a question."

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK:—"Perhaps I may be allowed to speak a little later on."

The Hon'ble Mr. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR:—"Sir, whether or not I shall speak on the Resolution before us depends very much on the nature of the information that will be furnished to me. If it is the case, Sir, that the principle has been accepted and it is being considered how to carry it out, I don't wish to speak. But if the question of the principle itself is under consideration, I have a few words to say."

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Member appears to be under some difficulty in understanding the position. I would just like to make it clear that I have carefully abstained throughout from dealing with this matter except purely from the financial point of view. My contention—the contention I made on behalf of Government—is that it is unreasonable to expect Government to depart from all its customs in making allotments."

The PRESIDENT:—"I am very sorry to interrupt my Hon'ble Colleague, but I am afraid we are getting a little bit out of order. The Hon'ble Member asks a specific question. I am afraid you will be losing your chance of speaking later if you speak on the merits of the case now. Answer or not, as you like, the specific question of the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK:—"Will the Hon'ble Member state again what he wants?"

The Hon'ble Mr. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR:—"What I ask is, has the question reached the stage of finality as to the principle? My own belief is that Government have long ago accepted the principle. However, I wish to make it clear, and hence my question is simply this:—'Whether what is now under the consideration of Government is the question of the acceptance of the principle, or the principle having been accepted, how to devise a workable scheme.'"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK:—"I have no objection to giving an answer on that point. It is quite impossible to differentiate either the question of principle from the details or *vice versâ*."

The Hon'ble Mr. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR:—"In that case I shall say a few words on this important question. Sir, it requires very great abilities to prove scientifically and by argument what everybody knows to be true instinctively. In my youth I read a remark made by the author of a treatise on Geometry, and that remark was to this effect:—'It was left to Euclid scientifically to prove the truth of the proposition that two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third, a truth which even asses knew instinctively. He said that if an ass had to go to a pond to quench its thirst and there were two ways to it, one direct in a single straight line and the other round about along two straight lines, the ass was sure to take the single short way.' Sir, I would say that the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee has performed to-day a great feat in conclusively proving a similar proposition. On the other hand, I have never troubled myself with the reasons for this accepted creed in every civilised country, namely, that the executive and the judicial functions should be kept separate. It is true that there have been some isolated opinions in this country to the contrary. But Government has nowhere ever said that the combination of its judicial and executive functions is necessary either for efficiency or in view to prestige. And what the meaning of the word prestige in this sense is, I do not know. Western notions often tell us that our Gods are Gods of fear and not of love. Perhaps one can only understand what this prestige means if one remembers this fact. The idea is in relation to fear and based on it. But it seems to me that greater prestige would attach itself to the position of executive officers if they would divest themselves of all judicial functions and leave them to Magistrates and Judges exclusively. Then there is far greater chance of really cordial relations being established between the people and the rulers. Then is the chance of more and greater truths being obtained by the District Officers divesting themselves of all show of fear. It is absurd for the District Officers to endeavour to get at the truth and the whole truth if they are to get it

from people who are always afraid of them. To be at once Magistrate and Chief of the Police in the District, to be at once Judge and the Chief Executive Officer, does not make for the efficiency of the officer and the prestige of Government or the well-being of the people. I have never been able to reconcile myself to the extraordinary aspect of the question, that the association of the two functions is necessary in the interests of the prestige of Government. I believe that if marriages are made in heaven, so also is this separation between the judicial and executive functions ordained in heaven, and we must accept it as a divine principle and give full effect to it for better and for worse. I am not for making experiments piecemeal. I am for accepting the principle and acting on it fully throughout the country at once and for ever. The separation when applied to the question before us is one word no doubt, but as a practicable principle it implies a lot of things. It involves not only a complete severance of the whole agency from executive functions, but also questions as to special qualifications, mode of recruitment, promotion, as well as the kind of machinery for their supervision.

"The question of the separation of the judicial from the executive functions is incidentally now before the Royal Commission. It is true it is not part of the reference to the Commission, but I believe it arose incidentally in determining questions as to recruitment and qualifications, etc., of the services. I had the honour of being invited to be a witness before the Commission, and I then stated my views fully in writing. I do not think it necessary to reproduce them now. I think it is an absolute impossibility for one man to combine in himself these two functions efficiently. In the interest of every body it is essentially necessary to separate the two at once. There is an intense and growing feeling in the country that the sooner that this heaven-born truth is given effect to, the better it will be for the Government and the people. As to the question of a workable scheme, I would suggest that Government should appoint a Committee for the purpose. I have equal faith in Committees appointed by the Government of India as in Royal Commissions. I once had very great faith in Royal Commissions, but I have now become a convert to commissions appointed by the Indian Government as well. These would be certainly much less expensive than Royal Commissions. The system of combined judicial and executive service we have now, was not invented by the Government. It is a survival of the growth of institutions that arose under the sovereign company of merchants. It arose incidentally and gradually, and the proper course now is, it seems to me, to appoint a Committee in India to overhaul the whole system and, in view to find ways and means, to see what expenditure can be curtailed and reduced here and there and what additional taxation, if any, is necessary for the purpose. This could all be easily investigated by a small Indian Commission. On this Commission may sit representatives of all shades of opinions. I do not object to representation of even hostile opinions, for instance, by persons like the Hon'ble Mr. Madge who, it appears, from his speech here three years ago is an apostle of prestige. After he finishes his labours on the Public Services Commission, he may be invited to sit on the Indian Commission and the whole matter may be investigated and a workable scheme arrived at; then Hon'ble Members of this and Local Councils and the country at large may scrutinise the scheme before it is finally accepted by Government. As I said before, I am against experiments and partial experiments, but as my Hon'ble friend asks for such partial and isolated experiments, I shall vote for his Resolution on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread."

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA:—"Sir, I agree with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Malaviya in regarding it to be a gratifying feature of the debate that the Hon'ble the Home Member has not taken up a hostile attitude in connection with this question. Were it not for the answer which he gave to the question which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar put to him, I would not have risen to address the Council. The Hon'ble Sir Reginald said in reply that the question of principle of the separation of judicial and executive functions was under consideration and formed the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State along with the details. Under the circumstances I think we are entitled to ask how long will this consideration last? The subject, as the Council is fully aware, is not a new one. It has been both before the public and the Government for many years, with the result that there is a general consensus of opinion in its favour. As the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee pointed out many high officials of Government have also recognised the soundness of the principle that these two functions should be separated. If I remember rightly the only point that has been raised against the immediate application of it has been one of cost, and that has now been so for many years. May I venture to enquire how long it will take to provide funds to give effect to an admittedly useful reform? The Hon'ble the Home Member says that the Resolution puts forward no scheme before us and the amount that is required is not stated, and he argues that a vague demand for provision in the Budget is manifestly unreasonable. We may for argument's sake agree with that view. But may I inquire what other course is open to the non-official members if they wish to press and press with all the force at their command the desirability of getting the Government to come to a definite decision in regard to this matter within a reasonable time? It appears to me, Mr. President, that the only course open to the non-officials who feel strongly on the subject is the one adopted by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee. If the explanation had been that the Government of India are as equally anxious to introduce this principle, and that all they are waiting for is the preparation of a workable scheme and its application within a reasonable time, I would have gladly appealed to the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee not to press his Resolution to a division. As far as I have been able to follow the official explanation, it merely means that we are still to wait for years before anything tangible or definite may come out of a question of urgent reform in regard to which both official and non-official opinion is largely on one side. Under these circumstances, I think the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee will be well advised to press for a division for this reason if for

no other aim, to convince those people who may still have the smallest doubt on the point that non-official opinion in regard to this question is solid and unanimous."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADHU SUDAN DAS:—"Sir, it is perhaps absolutely too late at the present stage of this question to bring out facts and figures or the personal experience of any person in support of the desirability of this proposition. It has been before the public for over a century and, wherever one likes to go, he hears the cry for the separation of the judicial and executive functions surging round him. The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee in his speech has given several extracts from the opinions of Official Members of this Council and from gentlemen of great judicial experience who had been in position such as Judges of the High Court—who had been in positions to form valuable opinion as to whether the combination of these two functions has worked satisfactorily or unsatisfactorily. There has been, Sir, enough material before the Government to come to a decision. If these opinions are not sufficient to induce the Government to accept the desirability or the popular desire for having a separation, it will be far better for Government to say 'No' we do not consider this sufficient. If this mass of evidence is not sufficient to enable Government to come to a definite conclusion, Government would be justified to take such measures, with the knowledge of the public, as they consider necessary to come to a definite conclusion on the subject. But from the answer that has been given by the Hon'ble the Home Member, I am perfectly unable to understand the present position of Government. First of all his reply was that he wanted to meet the question from a technical point of view as simply a financial question; that there was no scheme, cut and dry, before him, that there was nothing to show how much money was to be allotted, consequently he was not in a position to accept the Resolution. An answer of that character would lead one to think that what Government was waiting for was a definite scheme; that the principle had been accepted by Government and it was only for want of definite figures and a definitely formulated scheme, that Government could not accept this Resolution. But when the Hon'ble the Home Member replied to the question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaragavachariar he said the question of principle and the question of the details to be carried out were so mixed up, that it was impossible to give a reply. That means the principle has not been accepted yet. It may, perhaps be due to a particular lack of intelligence in me, but I cannot understand, Sir, how it is difficult to dissociate the principle from the scheme. The only possible way in which the difficulty could arise would be from the fact that the scheme having been accepted there are not funds enough at the disposal of Government to carry out that scheme. Then the question assumes this form. If a principle has been accepted by Government Government is bound to find funds for carrying out the scheme; or if the funds necessary for carrying out the scheme are so exorbitantly high that it is beyond the power of the Government of India to carry out that scheme, then the public ought to be satisfied by a definite answer to that effect:—'that here is a sum required for carrying out the scheme and it is beyond the power of the Government of India to carry it out.' Then, if necessary, fresh taxation might be made. There has been such a cry for this throughout the country, that I should not be surprised, if the Government of India were in need of fresh taxation, the people would be willing to pay a new tax for carrying this out.

"But the position of the Government of India has not been definitely explained. Certainly, Sir, after these clear enunciations and announcements of the opinions of men and officials in very high and responsible positions, and this continuous cry of the people for this separation extending over such a long period, the public have at least a right to know the exact position of the Government with regard to this question. I have been very much disappointed, and I am sure my disappointment has been shared by most of the non-official members, that the reply from the Hon'ble the Home Member, considering the gravity of this important question and the period for which it has been before the public, has not been as definite and as satisfactory as it ought to be.

"If the Government of India really are not prepared to accept the principle, the people should be informed that they are not so prepared, and allow the people to take such action as they may be best advised to take under the circumstances."

The Hon'ble MEHERBAN SARDAR KHAN BAHADUR JAHANGIRJI VAKIL:—"Sir unlike some of these Hon'ble friends of mine who have preceded me, I am only going to take two minutes. I am not aware of any instance of miscarriage of justice by the present state of things, that is, the combination of executive and judicial functions in one and the same person. However, I am inclined to believe that the separation of the two functions would be a distinct improvement on the present state of things.

"My Hon'ble friend Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar advocated the appointment of a Committee by the Government of India to inquire into the question and gather opinions from public bodies; but I suppose he does that on the assumption that the Government of India approves of the principle of the separation of these two functions. For this reason, I believe we ought to be first informed by the Government of India whether they have decided to accept the principle of the separation of the two functions. It was my misfortune to miss the speech of the Hon'ble the Home Member, and I am not therefore in a position to understand the exact position the Government of India have taken up; but whatever it may be, I think that, if we are expected to wait only because a practical scheme to work the reform is not ready, and if we are assured by the Government of some certain time-limit, that is, if they are going to give us some exact and definite time within which they would be able to give us the exact decision of the Government, then I say that we can afford to wait and I do not see any harm in waiting. But if nothing of that sort is going to come from the Government, then I suppose it is much better to see the Resolution put by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee passed to-day. I again say that, if we are assured by

the Government that, by waiting a little, the scheme to which they referred will be ready and put into operation wholesale, then I suppose that there is no harm at all in voting against the Resolution that has been moved by my Hon'ble friend. Otherwise I request the Members of the Council to vote for the Resolution, because we do not lose anything at all. The Resolution simply proposes to enable the Local Governments to carry out the experiment—only the experiment—of the separation of judicial and executive functions in the administration of criminal justice in areas to be selected by them with the approval of the Government of India. They may select only a very small area, only one small district, and I suppose Government does not lose anything in carrying out that experiment. I suppose the question of cost will not be a very great one."

The Hon'ble Mr V. PANDIT :—"Sir, I rise to accord my support to the very modest Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr Banerji. In spite of the objection to the Resolution which has been taken by the Hon'ble Home Member, I consider that it has been very considerately worded, for this reason that the Hon'ble mover of the Resolution has not asked for the introduction of this experiment in any particular area, but has left to Government the option of selecting the area which, from every point of view, they might consider best for a trial of the experiment.

"The Resolution really wishes the Government to give an earnest of the fulfilment of the promise which was made by Sir Harvey Adamson on behalf of the Government of India in this Council; and although the Resolution does not give all the details which would be required for working out a scheme, surely, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Government can show its active sympathy with the principle, or at any rate, with the proposal to try as an experiment whether the separation of executive and judicial functions will not be in the best interests of the country

"The question of this reform, as other Hon'ble Members have told the Council, has been before the country for a very long time, and it is unnecessary to discuss the merits over and over again.

"There is no doubt that the objection on the score of prestige had been raised in bygone times, and mention was made of it in one of the speeches to-day, but prestige is a dead horse and it is no use flogging the horse any longer. In its best acceptation prestige has, as I understand it, been taken to mean this: If a District Officer appeared as a helpless person who, in spite of seeing any wrong or injustice perpetrated in his own presence, or proved to his satisfaction, came and told the people that he was unable to do anything, but that the persons aggrieved must go to some particular Court, that would lower that District Officer in the estimation of the people, and it would not conduce to the best administration of his charge. That is the highest interpretation which, as I understand it, has been given of prestige. And even from that point of view, the District Officer of to-day is no longer the District Officer as he was 30 or 40 years ago. We know of District Officers who had in themselves combined all the powers of the administration so far as their districts were concerned. The District Officer was the head of the civil judiciary in the district; he was the head, as he is even now, of the magistracy; he was, as he is now, the head of the police, and he had large powers in respect of the District Board and the Municipality and all institutions combined in him, in the work whereof he was the active participator, the organising head of the district, who moved everything and carried out everything practically himself. We find that the District Officer has no longer anything to do with Civil work. The District Officer also, in heavier districts, practically does no criminal work himself, and even functions such as those conferred by section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code are exercised by other Magistrates than the District Magistrate. Therefore, if whatever little power in connection with judicial administration may be left to the District Magistrate are taken away, it will not in any way cause any serious loss of the prestige which he possesses to-day Moreover, the principle of this reform is not that injustice is done which ought to be avoided, but that there ought not to be the slightest chance of any one conceiving on account of the union of the functions that injustice has been done although in fact, the fullest measure of justice has been meted out. It is the confidence in the administration of justice in the minds of the people which ought to be secured, and this is the principle at stake in the form which has been advocated.

"I also think that the trial of this reform might enable us to see whether the police could also be made more efficient by this means. It seems to me, Sir, that the police, having been or being in constant touch with the head of the district and also with the magistracy, sometimes feel that if in their minds they have created a sufficiently strong suspicion, or according to their own view, created a moral conviction that a particular person has committed a crime, it is no part of their duty to exert and bring all the legal evidence that would be necessary to prove a conviction in a Court of law And I speak not only from the point of the view of the accused persons, but also from the point of view of the prosecution that this not unoften has the effect of causing a failure of justice. The High Courts and various other Courts have, for example, from time to time remarked that the police, in investigating cases, seem to regard the confession of the accused, instead of the checking point of the investigation, as the goal they have to attain: and after they have obtained that confession, they do not proceed further and try to connect the links in the chain, and fully bring home the charge to the accused.

"Sir, the District Officer, as every one knows, has now-a-days a very heavy burden thrown upon him. The complexity of the administration and the requisite development of various branches of the administration throw upon him so much work, that it is really not possible for him to devote his attention sufficiently to all those various branches of work as he would be able to do if certain of his duties were taken off, and he were left free to devote his attention more to

the development of the district with which he is entrusted. From all these points of view, I think that so far as the principle is concerned, it will not be denied that there is a great deal to hope for, and as this Resolution merely asks for a trial by way of an experiment, I submit that nothing will be lost by trying this experiment on the modest scale which is proposed. I therefore support this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM:—"Sir, up to now I was under the impression that Government had accepted the principle of the separation of judicial and executive functions. As the Hon'ble mover of the Resolution has told us, many big officials in authority have pronounced in its favour, and the people of the country have been under the impression that the Government had already accepted the principle. But now I find that the Hon'ble the Home Member has not spoken one way or the other, and he hesitates to announce that the Government is in favour of the principle. I hope the Government will soon decide and will accept the principle. They know the opinion of the public. Without any exception the general opinion of the public is in favour of the separation.

"In regard to the expenditure, I must say that for Bombay, Madras, the United Provinces and some other Provinces, Government will take some time to formulate separate schemes, but I think Bengal is a province where they have got a Permanent Settlement and where it will be very easy to try the experiment. Taking this view, Sir, I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. WHEELER:—"It is perhaps inevitable, Sir, that a certain air of unreality has crept into this debate owing to the fact that the Hon'ble Members who have spoken, and the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock who spoke on behalf of Government have not, perhaps, been looking at the subject on identical lines. The Resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee has raised the merits of a long and interesting controversy in the history of Indian administration, and we have had a view put which, as is well known, is held by a certain section of the people in this country. Assuming the merits of the question be established, one point of view which we have heard to-day is—let us make a small entry in the Budget, because it is so small that it will not matter. On the other hand, another Hon'ble Member is whole-heartedly in favour of the wholesale and immediate marriage of the Judicial and Executive branches, oblivious of the fact that a hasty marriage may possibly lead to domestic disturbances hereafter, though in this view he apparently desires a more ambitious provision. To-day's discussion has opened up vistas and has raised points which have engaged attention for many years past. It is possible to pursue such a discussion with interest, and possibly with benefit, but that is not the question which at the moment is before the Council, and that is not the standpoint from which Sir Reginald Craddock invited the Council to consider this matter. We are at present dealing with the Financial Statement, and the question before us is purely a matter of financial provision. The intention of Resolutions moved at this stage is that in the place of the proposals for the expenditure of the public funds which may have been inserted in the Budget, other preferable objects should be substituted. But one essential condition for a financial provision, as having been once connected with that not always popular Department, the Finance Department, I have occasion to know, is that at the time the Budget is prepared a definite scheme, or at any rate a scheme of which a reasonably approximate estimate can be framed, can be laid before the Finance Department by the administrative department concerned. The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock has explained to the Council that fortunately or unfortunately, rightly or wrongly, this project is not at present in that position. The Hon'ble Member moving the Resolution naturally started its modern history from the statement of the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson in this Council. Since that date, however, there have been discussions with Local Governments and correspondence with the Secretary of State. Those discussions are still proceeding, and it is not possible now to make any statement as to the results of them. The Hon'ble Mr. Vijayaghavachariar asks us to say whether this correspondence dealt with questions of detail or principle, and the reply can only be, as made by the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, that matters of principle and detail are so intertwined that it is impossible to distinguish between them for the present purpose. If then, Sir, there is no scheme of the kind at present ready which would satisfy the Budget requirements, according to the ordinary administrative procedure, the motion to insert in the Budget, either a small provision or a large one, necessarily fails, and without any pronouncement on the merits of this question which has been argued in so many quarters to-day, that, I take it, is the standpoint of Government with reference to this Resolution."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"Sir, I desire to associate myself with the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in appealing to the Government to reconsider its position. I think the Government have now some idea, as the result of the discussion which has taken place in this Council, of the intensity of public feeling which exists with regard to this matter. Indian Members of this Council who may differ in other matters are altogether of one mind in presenting an united front, and pressing for the acceptance of the Resolution which I have had the honour to move. And, Sir, this feeling which has been reflected here in this Council to-day, is the feeling of the country only expressed with perhaps less moderation, and less self-restraint. I earnestly beg of the Government to take note of this feeling, for, since the visit of His Majesty to this country, the policy of the Government has been a policy of conciliation and a policy to walk in the light of public opinion. Sir, exception has been taken to this Resolution on the ground that no scheme has been formulated by me. Is it my business to formulate a scheme? I claim, Sir, as a Member of this Council, as representing the non-official members, that it is our business to recommend principles to this Council for its acceptance and for the Executive Government to work out the details. It is not our business to formulate

schemes It is our business to lay down principles and to suggest the outlines of schemes which may or may not be acceptable to the Executive Government. And then, Sir, when you talk of formulating a scheme, the scheme that will do for Bengal will not do for Madras: the scheme that will do for Madras will not do for Bombay. The conditions and the circumstances of the different provinces differ so widely, and if I were to undertake to formulate a scheme that would be applicable to Bengal, my friends round this table may not accept it.

"If therefore a scheme has to be formulated, it has to be formulated by the Executive Government, and not indeed by the Executive Government sitting at Delhi, but by the various Provincial Governments subject to the supervision and control of the Government of India. Sir, I have no doubt as to what the ultimate issue of this contention will be I am perfectly certain that British sense of justice and fair play will eventually triumph, and that, if not now, in the near future, the Resolution and its underlying principle will be accepted. But is it wise, I ask, to prolong the day of contention, the day of controversy, the day of disappointment? I cannot help thinking that the statement of the Hon'ble the Home Member, which has been repeated by the Hon'ble the Home Secretary, will create a sense of profound dissatisfaction throughout the length and breadth of the country If there is one question more than another which is at the present moment exercising the minds of my countrymen and which will (before long) become the burning topic of the day, it is the question of the separation of judicial and executive functions, and it is the clear duty of the Government to take note of the rising tide of public opinion and to formulate administrative measures that will bridge the gulf between the administration and the people. Once again, most earnestly do I appeal to the Home Member to reconsider his decision and to give us the assurance that within a definite time a practical scheme will be laid before the Council, and that this experiment will be put upon its trial"

The Council divided as follows:—

Ayes—25.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi; the Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi; the Hon'ble Raja of Mahmudabad; the Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Sing; the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur; the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad; the Hon'ble Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar; the Hon'ble Mr. Panaganti Rama Rayaningar; the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan; the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Rustomji Jehangirji; the Hon'ble Mr. Fuzulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim; the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji; the Hon'ble Ranajit Sinha; the Hon'ble Raja Saiyid Abu Jafar; the Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das; the Hon'ble Maharaj Kumar of Tikari; the Hon'ble Mr. Qumrul Huda; the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Roy; the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayat Khan; the Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand; the Hon'ble Mr. V. R. Pandit; the Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis; the Hon'ble Mr. Srijut Ghanasyam Barua.

Noes—37.

The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson; the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle; the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler; the Hon'ble Mr Syed Ali Imam; the Hon'ble Mr Clark; the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock; the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey; the Hon'ble Sir T. R Wynne; the Hon'ble Mr. Monteath; the Hon'ble Mr. Saunders; the Hon'ble Sir A. H McMahon; the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler; the Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven; the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp; the Hon'ble Mr. Porter; the Hon'ble Sir E. D. Maclagan; the Hon'ble Mr. Gillan; the Hon'ble Major-General Birdwood; the Hon'ble Mr Michael; the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis; the Hon'ble Mr Gordon; the Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell; the Hon'ble Major Robertson; the Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick; the Hon'ble Mr. Kestevan; the Hon'ble Mr. Kinney; the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent; the Hon'ble Mr Carr; the Hon'ble Sir C. Armstrong; the Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson; the Hon'ble Mr. Maude; the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur; the Hon'ble Major Brooke Blakeway; the Hon'ble Mr Meredith; the Hon'ble Mr. Walker; the Hon'ble Mr. Arbuthnott; the Hon'ble Mr. Eales.

So the Resolution was rejected.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Second Stage.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan:—"On behalf of the Hon'ble the Finance Member, I beg to open the second stage of the discussion on and to introduce the following heads of the Financial Statement for 1913-14:—

REVENUE.

II.—Opium.
XII.—Interest.
XV.—Mint.
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation.
XXIV.—Exchange.
XXV.—Miscellaneous.

EXPENDITURE.

1. Refunds.
4. Opium.
6. Stamps.
16. Assessed Taxes.
14. Interest on obligations other than the Public Debt.
17. Mint.
20. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
31. Exchange.
32. Miscellaneous.
36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

"I do not think it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Finance Member to add anything to what was said in the Financial Statement or explanatory memorandum."

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GARLYLE:—"I rise, Sir, to introduce the following heads of the Financial Statement for 1913-14:—

REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
I.—Land Revenue.	3 Land Revenue.
VI.—Provincial Rates.	8. Provincial Rates.
IX.—Forest.	21. Forest.
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.
	33 Famine Relief.
XXIX.— } Irrigation.	35 & 42 A } Protective Works.—Irrigation.
XXX.— } Irrigation.	42 & 43 } Irrigation.
XXXI.—Civil Works.	45. Civil Works.
	49. Capital outlay on Irrigation.

"I will take first the heads dealt with by the Revenue Department.

"The distribution of the special grant of 10 lakhs for agricultural and allied purposes is explained in paragraph 24 of the Financial Statement.

"I have nothing to add to the Financial Statement regarding Land Revenue and Provincial Rates.

"While our forests are essential to the well-being of India from other aspects, they are also of very great importance from the revenue point of view. It will probably be generations before we can get from our forests anything approaching the results obtained in some countries of Europe. Yet even now our net revenue is not inconsiderable, though it is a trifle to what we may reasonably expect when forest industries develop on a considerable scale. I foresee a great advance in the near future. I spoke last year of experiments made by a private firm in connection with the preparation of wood pulp from bamboos. These experiments appear to have been successful, and several concessions have already been given, while others are now under consideration, with a view to manufacturing paper pulp from trees, grass and bamboos. Though a beginning only has been made, it is a very promising beginning in the direction of utilising what are now over thousands of square miles practically waste products. One of the most important functions of the Forest Research Institute is to examine into the possibility of increasing the wealth of the country by the commercial exploitation of our forest products. I would, in this connection, draw attention to a Commercial Guide to the Forest Economic Products of India recently issued by the Research Institute, and I can assure all desirous to investigate and utilize the resources of our forests that they will receive the co-operation of the Provincial Governments and of the Research Institute at Dehra Dun. Improved laboratories and apparatus are required to increase the efficiency of the Research Institute, also an increase of accommodation. For this purpose we have provided Rs. 80,000. We are also making small grants to all two of the provinces, namely, Burma and Assam, where development is most urgent.

"Another very important line of development is to improve our methods of extracting forest produce, and a proposal is now before Government to appoint a Forest Engineer to enable us among other things to introduce more largely mechanical means of extraction. I am sure that once we seriously set ourselves to reduce the cost of extraction of forest products, the work will very rapidly expand, and in a few years the results on our revenue will be very marked.

"Under the head 'scientific and other minor Departments' I will deal with—

The Survey of India,
Meteorological Survey,
Bacteriology and Agriculture.

"So far as the Survey Department is concerned, the main point to notice is that with the sanction of the Secretary of State the pay and prospects of the Provincial Service have been greatly improved. Extra expenditure this year under the head of Provincial Survey was Rs. 78,000 and in 1913-14 it will be Rs. 80,000.

"The increase in the estimate under the head 'Meteorological Survey' for 1913-14 is due to our having decided to spend during the next ten years some three lakhs on inquiries into the conditions of the upper air, as knowledge of these conditions may enable us to form much more accurate forecasts than is now possible, and special arrangements will be inaugurated at Agra and elsewhere before the next rains to carry out this investigation. We have also under consideration the possibility of improving our arrangements for storm warnings in the Indian Ocean, and we have set aside Rs. 40,000 from our special grant of 10 lakhs for these and some other minor objects connected with the department.

"Under the head of 'Bacteriology' I have to deal with the expenditure on bacteriological work carried out at the Government Laboratory at Muktesar and of the branch laboratory at Bareilly in the United Provinces. The laboratories now provide anti-rinderpest serum not only for India but also for other countries in the East, and we have during the year received a specially large order for the supply of serum to the Egyptian Government. Owing to the researches of the Officer in charge, Major Holmes, new methods of preparation have been discovered, which have enabled us to make considerable economies and to avoid the risk of a breakdown to

which we were some years ago exposed. We hope to spend a substantial part of our special grant in providing increased accommodation at the branch laboratory at Bareilly, and in strengthening the staff at Muktesar.

"An increase of 3 lakhs, as compared with last year's budget, shown under the head 'Agriculture' in the Budget for 1913-14 is mainly due to that portion of the special grant which has not been distributed to Provincial Governments and includes the special provision which we are making for Bacteriology. So far as Agriculture proper is concerned, we propose to spend some Rs. 60,000 of this grant in connection with the Agriculture Institute at Pusa. At Pusa our officers continue to do excellent work for the country, and I would invite such members as are interested in the agricultural progress of India to peruse the report issued recently of the work done at Pusa during the last year. I would specially draw attention to the work which is now being done in the selection and cultivation of Indian wheats and in the examination of insect pests. We intend to expand and to improve the work done at Pusa by devoting part of our grant, among other matters, to the purchase of steam cultivating machinery, the development of fruit work, the testing of milling and baking qualities of wheats, bacteriological investigation into rice cultivation, the demonstration of improved methods of saltpetre refining, and the establishment of a dairy farm. We have distributed Rs. 4,85,000 of our special grant to Local Governments. We have not tied their hands, but we have indicated to them our desire that the grants should, as far as possible, be utilised for certain specific objects, such as the establishment of sugarcane farms, the extension and improvement of sugar and cotton cultivation, the boring of tube wells and the improvement of agriculture and fisheries. We hope too that the Local Governments may be able to utilize part of the general grant of one crore which has been made to them, on the development of agricultural resources.

"Famine relief is at present confined to the district of Ahmednagar and its neighbourhood in the Bombay Deccan and to the tracts round Mirzapore and Benares in the United Provinces, but the recent rain has done much good in the United Provinces. In Bombay the distress is at present almost entirely confined to classes incapable of earning wages. Test relief works were opened, but had to be closed as they did not attract labour, and gratuitous relief alone is being given. A serious feature of the situation is the want of water and fodder for cattle, and measures have been taken to cope with the situation in both respects. Among other measures, the rates for the transport of fodder by rail to the districts affected have been largely reduced. In the United Provinces the distress has been met mainly by relief on test works, but these have largely been supplemented by a considerable expansion of ordinary public works.

"The financial results for the current year of Major Irrigation Works are very satisfactory. The net profit after paying all charges inclusive of interest will be over 269 lakhs of rupees. This constitutes a record, the previous highest return being 228 lakhs in 1911-12. We anticipate for 1913-14 a slightly reduced net revenue but still higher than the previous record.

"The annual expenditure on new productive and protective works taken together continues to increase. The total provision in the Revised and Budget Estimates is 289 lakhs for the current year and 310 lakhs for the ensuing year. This is well in advance of the annual outlay of 220 lakhs contemplated by the Irrigation Commission. The Irrigation Commission submitted its report in 1903-04. It was not till 1908-09 that we were able to work up to anything near the annual expenditure of Rs. 2,20,00,000 proposed by them. Since then we have never gone back and during the last two years the expenditure in excess of the standard they suggested has been very considerable, and we will, I hope for many years to come, never go back to it. So far as productive works are concerned, I am glad to say that for several years in succession we have exceeded the original budget provision. This has not been the case with protective works. The estimated expenditure on protective works is 64 lakhs for the current year, and 96 lakhs for the next year. I regret that the original budget provision of 75 lakhs for protective works was not worked up to. There has again been some difficulty in working up to the programme in some provinces, but I am glad to say there is every prospect of a higher standard of expenditure being established in the near future. It is hoped that the contracts for the Nira Right Bank Canal in Bombay will be placed shortly and that construction will be pushed on rapidly. The expenditure on this canal in 1913-14 is expected to be about 28 lakhs, and the work will probably require an annual grant of some 25 lakhs for the next nine years to come. The Tendula Canal in the Central Provinces is in full progress, and will require ten lakhs or more of our annual grant during the next decade. The estimates for the Gohak Canal in Bombay, another large protective work, will, it is hoped, shortly be submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State, and its programme provides for an annual expenditure of 15 lakhs for twelve years or more. Those three large works are calculated to absorb about one-half of our annual protective works grant for several years to come and their prosecution will, I hope, enable us soon to utilise the full maximum annual grant of 100 lakhs which the Secretary of State has sanctioned. But it is not only by the construction of new works that we are increasing the area protected by irrigation. The area protected by existing works is being steadily and largely extended by improvements in the works themselves, by better methods of distribution, by reduction in the supply to areas which receive at present more water than is actually required to bring the crops to maturity and by measures for preventing loss of water by percolation from government channels. There is no doubt that in many cases more water than is required for their crops is used by the cultivators, and I hope it may shortly be possible to appoint an Agricultural officer working in close touch with the Public Works Department to inquire into the best means of ascertaining and bringing to the notice of the cultivators the amount of water which can be most effectively utilised. Nothing would more tend to check the excessive use of water for irrigation purposes than the introduction of a system of selling water by volume; and we trust that the

modules which are now being introduced on certain works will in time lead to the introduction of such a system.

"As regards Civil Works the grant provided next year is 102·33 lakhs (excluding 1·1 lakh for Archæological works) against the grant for the current year of 86·37 lakhs. Of the sum provided in 1913–14, 48·43 lakhs represents the amount it is proposed to spend on Original Works chiefly to meet the requirements of Posts, Telegraphs, Customs and the Currency Department. Under Telegraphs there is a provision of Rs. 3·32 lakhs for Radio stations at Bangalore, Secunderabad, Madras, Peshawar, Quetta, Burma and Port Blair. As I pointed out last year, so far as the Original Works are concerned, the Public Works Department is practically in the position of an agent for other departments, and the number and size of buildings to be put up must depend mainly on the demand of other departments. The provision for repairs amounts to 18·75 lakhs which is 1·75 lakh more than that allowed last year. The cost of repairs must necessarily increase *pari passu* with the maintenance of a larger number of civil buildings, roads, etc."

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER:—"Sir, I beg to introduce the following heads of the Financial Statement: Revenue—'Education,' No. XIX and the sub-head 'Sanitation,' under 'Medical,' No. XX of the Budget heads and the same heads under Expenditure. I think it will be for the convenience of the Council, as my statements consist largely of a tabled statement of financial figures, if I lay them on the table. I lay on the table a statement of the educational grants and an educational summary with statistics showing educational progress during the year, which will be published in the next *Gazette*; also a statement showing in detail the sanitary grants and the objects for which they are given. I will now ask the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis to make a statement as to what is being done in the important department of research."

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir PARDEY LUKIS:—"Sir, as requested by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Education Department, I rise to submit to Council a statement as regards both research work which has been carried out during the past year and the various inquiries which are either in progress or about to be undertaken in the immediate future. In so doing I will be as brief as is consistent with making clear to a lay audience this highly technical subject. The diseases with which I shall deal are seven in number. Five of these, namely, Malaria, Yellow Fever, Plague, Kala Azar, and Relapsing Fever, are conveyed from man to man by biting insects. The remaining two—Cholera and Dysentery—are as a rule water-borne.

"I will first deal with what is being done in connection with malaria. There can be no doubt that this disease is responsible for more sickness and death in this country than any other individual cause. In some tracts it is a scourge worse than either plague or cholera, and in few places does the population escape entirely. To this the Government of India is keenly alive, and special exertions are being made to mitigate the evil. At the present time there are eight officers on special duty in different parts of India studying the local conditions which underlie and are causing the malaria and devising schemes for its reduction or abolition. Special grants have been made by the Government of India for such investigations, and as schemes have been prepared, further grants have been given either to cover their full cost or assist in bringing them into effect. To Madras Rs. 26,000 has been given for a malarial inquiry in Ennore, and this is also a general investigation into malarial conditions throughout the whole Presidency is in progress. A complete survey of the conditions favouring the prevalence of malaria in Bombay has furnished recommendations for the prevention of that disease within the City. A grant of Rs. 50,000 has been given to assist in carrying these out. Two other investigations—one in Sind and the other in the Canara district—are also in progress in this Presidency, and for these a grant of Rs. 21,380 has been made.

"In Bengal the conditions are very different from those in other parts of India, and, as the Hon'ble Member told you just now, malaria appears to be largely due to overgrowth of jungle. The Government of India suggested that an experiment might be made to see how far conditions could be ameliorated by the clearance of this jungle, and the grant of Rs. 50,000 has been made to help in carrying it out. Other experiments and investigations are in progress in this province which, it is hoped, will lead to further good results. In the United Provinces malarial surveys were undertaken in the towns of Saharanpur, Nagina, Kosi, Kairana and Meerut. These have all been completed and recommendations made for each place. In Saharanpur, Nagina and Kosi an active anti-mosquito campaign is being carried out with the aid of a grant of Rs. 1,80,000 from the Government of India. The schemes for Kairana and Meerut are still under consideration. From the Punjab Government a scheme regarding the town of Palwal, which lies in a specially malarious tract, has been received and Rs. 35,000 is being allotted towards its cost. In Burma the Malaria Officer has prepared a scheme for the town of Kyaukpyu, and in Delhi a full survey of all the conditions tending to malaria has also been made. This survey has placed us in possession of accurate information as to the nature and extent of malarial infection in and around old Delhi—information which will be of great use to the authorities when they are considering the location of the new Imperial City. The list of work in progress is a long and satisfactory one, but it is Government's intention to further extend it to other places as men and funds become available.

"In this connection I may mention that several interesting points were brought into prominence during the discussion at the recent Malarial Conference at Madras. Thus investigations have shown that the cultivation of rice and of other crops for which an abundance of water is necessary need not lead to the formation of dangerous breeding grounds for mosquitos. In the interests of agriculture, therefore, we are endeavouring to ascertain the precise conditions under which such cultivation is, or is not, likely to be harmful. We are also pursuing inquiries

with a view to discovering what are the most effective larvicides and natural enemies of the mosquito and which of them are best suited for use in particular localities and under different conditions of environment. Here I must mention a very interesting paper on insect psychology, which was read by Professor Howlett before the last meeting of the general malarial committee. This paper shows that we must regard the biting insects not as intelligent beings consciously shaping a path through life, but as being in a state of active hypnotic trance and influenced by external stimuli such as particular scents and sounds. If Mr. Howlett's view is correct, it is obvious that it opens up great possibilities in mosquito control. Once we discover the stimulus which determines a mosquito's action we hold the key of the position since we can apply our knowledge to the mosquito's undoing. As Professor Howlett aptly puts it 'it is no intelligent foe we have to fight, but a mere battalion of somnambulists'.

"I turn now to Yellow Fever. The Council will remember that Major James was sent to Panama to devise measures for keeping this disease out of the country. This officer has returned to India and submitted a most interesting and valuable report which will shortly be published. Meanwhile Hon'ble Members will be glad to learn that after a careful study of the trade routes Major James is of opinion that the immediate danger to India on the opening of the Panama Canal is not as great as was anticipated originally. His chief reasons for this view are first that the very thorough precautions taken at Honolulu, which is the first port of call for the trans-Pacific voyage to the East, affords a strong protection against the infection of Asia and the East Indies, and secondly, that on the usual route to Hong Kong, the ships after leaving Honolulu pass northwards into latitudes not as a rule favourable to the life of the mosquito so that there is little likelihood at present of the introduction of infected mosquitos into our ports. This however does not justify the conclusion that little or no action is at present necessary. Major James makes a number of important recommendations which are now under consideration. Time will not permit of my dealing with these, but I must say a few words with reference to the extermination of the stegomyia or 'tiger' mosquito or its reduction to non-dangerous numbers in our ports. The surveys already carried out show that the stegomyia is essentially a domestic mosquito which breeds in small collections of stagnant water such as old bottles, tins, water-barrels, etc., within house limits. Its extermination therefore is essentially a matter of house sanitation. But from the observations made it is clear that the key to the problem of reducing the number of stegomyia mosquitos in Indian sea-ports lies in the improvement of the water-supply. We can easily deal with discarded tins, bottles, etc., thrown away in yards, but if we are to attain success, it is necessary that arrangements should be made for a continuous water-supply to the houses, thus obviating the necessity for water storage in houses, for it is the receptacles for such storage which constitute the most important breeding grounds of this mosquito.

"I now come to Plague. In connection with this disease, two very important points have been brought into prominence at the recent Sanitary Conference—

"(1) The large part played in the spread of plague by grain stores and grain markets. Captain White has shown clearly that there is a close correlation between the import of grain into each trade block and the amount of plague from which such areas have suffered in the past. It follows, therefore, that the protection of grain in bunnias' shops, the construction of rat-proof grain godowns and where possible their erection at some distance from human habitations are useful preventive measures. There is also the problem of the disinfection of grain in bulk. Last year I informed the Council that experiments were in progress at Parel with a view to solving the problem of how to disinfect bags of grain without damaging their contents. These experiments have proved encouraging under laboratory conditions, but we considered it necessary to carry out a practical experiment of disinfection of grain on a large scale, and for that purpose a sum of one thousand rupees has been sanctioned from the research fund.

"(2) The second important point is that if a locality is infected late in the plague season the disease does not burn itself out and the locality thus becomes the starting point of an early epidemic in the next season and thus a potential source of widespread infection. It is obvious therefore that special attention should be paid to the definite marking down of such localities, and that the energies of plague preventive staffs instead of being relaxed as is so often the case should be specially concentrated on them during the quiescent period.

"I now come to the Kala Azar inquiry. The researches into this disease have been carried out under the direction of a committee consisting of Surgeon-General Bannerman as Chairman, and Major Christophers and Dr. Bentley as Members. The actual investigations have been entrusted to Captains Patton and Mackie and Dr. Korke, the division of labour being as follows: Captain Mackie has conducted an epidemiological inquiry into the distribution and prevalence of Kala Azar in Assam, where the conditions for the spread of the disease appear to be peculiarly favourable. Captain Patton and Dr. Korke have worked in Madras, the former devoting himself chiefly to laboratory experiments in the King Institute, Guindy, while Dr. Korke undertook the investigation of the disease in the endemic area at Bayapuram. Distinct progress has been made by all the officers working on this inquiry. Captain Patton has shown that under certain definite conditions the parasite of Kala Azar undergoes its full cycle of development in the body of the bug which he considers to be the insect-carrier of the disease. He has not yet succeeded however in transmitting the disease from one animal to another. The difficulty of course is to obtain a susceptible animal for the transmission experiments, but we hope that this difficulty will soon be surmounted. I must mention here that Colonel Donovan, who was the original discoverer of the parasite, has given good reasons for thinking it possible that the infection of Kala Azar may also be conveyed through the mouth and that Dr. Korke as a result of his investigations is

Ravapuram has elicited the interesting fact that the disease is not strictly speaking a house infection, but that it tends to cling to communities having close social intercourse with one another. It is obvious therefore that more work is needed, and it has been decided to continue the inquiry for another year both by laboratory experiments and investigations in the field

"The last of the insect-borne diseases is Relapsing Fever:—This is a disease due to an animal parasite which from its peculiar spiral shape is called a spirochaeta, and the insect carrier of the disease, as was proved some time ago by Captain Mackie, is the body louse. The disease had practically died out in this part of India, but it has recently re-appeared in the United Provinces, and there are reasons for believing that it is endemic in the Jumna Kadir where it is frequently unrecognised and treated as Malaria. We have therefore at the request of the Local Government deputed Captain Brown from the Research Institute at Kasauli to proceed to the United Provinces for a period of three months in order to investigate the causes of the recent outbreak.

"I now come to the two so-called water-borne diseases, Cholera and Dysentery.

"Major Greig working at Calcutta and Puri has during the year carried out a most important series of observations which go to prove that in addition to contaminated water the following three factors are of great importance in the spread of cholera:—

"(a) Convalescents, who though showing no symptoms, are still infective

"(b) Healthy persons who have been in contact with cholera cases and who are acting as "carriers" without having themselves contracted the disease.

"(c) Flies.

"Major Greig is still continuing his researches which will, I trust, prove of much value to the Committee which is now inquiring into the possibility of improving the sanitary arrangements at the different pilgrim centres. As regards dysentery which is the cause of so much sickness and mortality throughout India generally and specially in Eastern Bengal and the Andamans, all I need say is that much uncertainty and doubt still exist as to the causation of its different varieties. It has been decided therefore that the whole subject shall be carefully and thoroughly investigated, and we have selected for this purpose Captain Cunningham, the assistant to the Director of the Central Research Institute, Kasauli

"One word more and I have done. It is obvious that in dealing with water-borne diseases we must be in a position to say definitely whether or no a given sample of water is fit for human consumption Now this is a point on which there is much difference of opinion. It is recognised that the bacteriological standards fixed for England are not always reliable in this country. Moreover, when samples of water are sent to distant laboratories, they are liable to undergo decomposition *en route*, and thus the analysis may be of little or no value It has been decided therefore to hold an exhaustive inquiry into the following points:—

"(a) What are the most suitable methods of water analysis?

"(b) Is it possible to fix definite bacteriological standards for India?

"(c) What plans should be adopted for conveying samples of water to and from distant laboratories?

"This, Sir, is our programme. I trust the Council will find it satisfactory."

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK.—"Sir, I have to introduce the heads of Excise, Customs, the Post Office and Telegraphs, Stationery and Printing and Railways. As regards the heads of minor importance in this list, I have nothing to add to the memorandum explaining the details of the estimates, except that in relation to Stationery and Printing, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing an appreciation, in which I am sure Council will share, of the effective manner in which the difficult task of creating at Delhi a printing press adequate to meet the heavy strain imposed upon it during our Legislative Session, has been carried out by Mr. Cogswell, the Controller of the Stationery Department, and Mr. Meikle, the Superintendent of Printing. Great credit also is due to their staff for their loyal co-operation and for the excellent work they have done in their new surroundings

"The record of the Post Office and of the Telegraphs for the year is eminently satisfactory. For the year 1911-12 the receipts of the Post Office amounted to £2,134,279 and the expenditure to £2,008,470, so that there was a surplus of £125,809. Adding to this the sum of £46,030, representing the surplus for the preceding year, we get a total of £171 839, which exceeds the deficit for the two years 1908-09 and 1909-10 taken together by £100 352. According to the revised estimates the receipts for the year 1912-13 will amount to £2,250,500 and the expenditure to £2,030,400; and, if our anticipations with regard to the coming year are realised, the surplus for the year will exceed £300,000. The expansion of business and the curtailment of expenditure during the past two years has fully restored the financial equilibrium of the Department, which was seriously disturbed for a time by the great reductions made in postage rates and the comprehensive measures taken to improve the pay of the staff in all grades. I think, therefore, I am fairly entitled to say that the financial position of the Post Office at the present time is highly satisfactory, and that we may look forward to even better results in the next few years.

"Turning to Telegraphs, the revised estimates of revenue for the Indian Telegraph Department exceed the budget estimates by £44,100 owing to the prosperity of the country during the year, while there is a corresponding increase of £30,500 in expenditure, which is chiefly accounted for by the purchase and installation of wireless apparatus. For next year we have budgeted for an increase of £50,600 in revenue and £87,200 in expenditure, of which Capital expenditure accounts for £44,500 and Revenue expenditure for £42,700. The former is due to the extension of the wireless system, and the latter is required to provide for the extra establishment necessary to deal with the growth in traffic and for the cost of remodelling the wireless stations in the Bay

of Bengal. Provision has also been made for the expansion of the Telegraph and Telephone systems, and the Department has arranged to make their funds for this purpose go further than before by using cheaper material for erecting the less important lines.

"The details which I have just given belong to the every day life of the two Departments; I turn now to the event of special interest in their history during the current year, namely, the step forward which has been taken towards a permanent amalgamation of the Posts and Telegraphs. Last April, Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, the Director-General of the Post Office, was placed provisionally in charge of the two Departments with instructions to report whether a complete fusion of the Postal and Telegraph services was feasible and advisable, and, if so, to prepare a scheme for their gradual amalgamation. Sir Charles considered that the problem could only be satisfactorily solved by an experiment, and he accordingly proposed to Government that a tentative amalgamation should be carried out in two selected circles. The principle which he recommended for adoption was to entrust the traffic administration to the two Postmasters-General, and to place the engineering work of both circles in charge of one officer of the Telegraph Department directly subordinate to himself. By this means he proposed to avoid the evils inseparable from the system of dual control which had long impaired the efficient administration of the traffic side of the Department. He proposed, in effect, that engineers should be employed solely for engineering work instead of also being entrusted, as has hitherto been the case in the Telegraph Department, with traffic duties, in the discharge of which specialised technical knowledge is not required. These proposals secured the approval of the Government of India, and the experiment was introduced in the Bombay and Central Circles, where it has worked smoothly and successfully. In addition to this experiment, Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson and the Hon'ble Mr Maxwell have, either one or the other, visited nearly every important centre in India, and at every place have discussed the scheme with all bodies and persons who might be interested. They have devoted no less labour and care to the investigation locally of the interests and requirements of the staff, in accordance with the desire expressed by Government last year that all possible protection should be afforded to the personal interests and prospects of the existing staff of both departments in all grades.

"The draft scheme which is the outcome of their investigations is now under consideration by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and I cannot therefore discuss it to-day. But from what I have said I think Council will agree that Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson and the Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell, who has been his righthand man throughout, have dealt with their part of the task on an altogether admirable plan, which they have carried out at the expense of much time and labour to themselves. They have recognised—as Government have recognised from the beginning—that this is a matter in which the public have special rights. Whatever affects postal and telegraphic communications, affects modern life on all its facets alike in its pleasures and its business, its public and private relations. They have spared no pains therefore to take the public, and especially the commercial public, thoroughly into their confidence, and the Chambers of Commerce on their side have been most helpful in meeting them and thoroughly discussing the scheme. They have equally spared no pains in investigating by personal discussion and inquiry the interests of the staffs of both departments, with a view to devising proposals by which their prospects may be adequately and efficiently safeguarded.

"I cannot close this review of the work of the two departments, without a reference, however brief, to the loss which they have sustained through the departure on leave of Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, preparatory to retirement. Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson has been Director-General of the Post Office since 1906, and was made Director-General of the combined services of the Posts and Telegraphs, when the provisional appointment was created, in April of last year with a view to testing the possibilities of amalgamation. During the seven years of his rule over the Post Office, he brought that service to a pitch of efficiency of which this country has every right to be proud. His term will be especially memorable—apart from the question of amalgamation—as having witnessed the introduction of the reduced rates of postage which have conferred upon the millions of poor people in India the inestimable boon of probably the cheapest postal communication in the world. When the question of placing the two services under one head arose, there could be no doubt but that Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson was the best man who could be found for the post. Many men nearing the end of their service might have hesitated about accepting a task involving the heavy work and responsibility of the double administration and the preparation of the scheme of amalgamation; but Sir Charles undertook the duty readily and, in spite of health which was not at its best, threw himself into it with his accustomed energy and with a characteristic optimism which made light of difficulties. I have already referred to the manner in which that work has been carried out, and I need only add here that if, as I hope, amalgamation becomes an accomplished fact in the future, if it proves the success which I venture to hope it may, this result will be due in very large measure to the manner in which it has been initiated under Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson's guidance. It has been my good fortune at different times to be associated with men of widely variant types who each in their way have been gifted with a real genius for administration; one characteristic they have all had in common. They have possessed the power of devolving non-essential work on others; of avoiding the burden of excessive detail; while at the same time owning an intimate and almost magical knowledge of every essential factor in the organisations under their charge. Sir Charles possessed this faculty in no small degree. He never allowed himself to be overburdened with masses of work which could be done by subordinates; he was never too busy to give full time and thought to matters of importance; yet he knew intimately all the intricacies

of the complex machine which he controlled, and could meet any defect or emergency with unfailing readiness and resource. Add to this that he was a co-adjutor of imperturbable good humour and kindliness; a delightful companion and friend; and Council, I think, will realize that, ably as we know his work will be carried on by his successors, I, at least, as head of his department, may well feel a very real sense of personal loss that the time has now come for his retirement.

"I turn now to the railways. According to custom I will ask my Honourable friend, the President of the Railway Board, to lay before Council a review of the progress made during the year, but I think it is desirable that I should say a few words on the subject which has been of capital interest in the last 18 months—the question of congestion. It is a problem of far-reaching importance, affecting alike the commercial, industrial and agricultural interests of the country; and it is only right that Council should have Government's policy in the matter put clearly before them. First of all, as to the nature of the task which has been set on the railways. There has been an enormous and altogether unprecedented expansion of trade in the last two years. Our total import and export trade in the calendar year 1912 showed an increase of £25¾ millions over 1911 and of £42¼ millions over 1910. Some of this increase must be put down to the rise in prices, but with all deductions made the figures are still enormous. The statistics of shipping tell a very similar tale. So great was the activity in foreign commerce that the total tonnage entered and cleared at Indian ports last year was more than a million tons in excess of the figures for 1911. The increases in exports of agricultural produce especially have been phenomenal. Shipments of grains of different kinds increased in the last two years by 48 million cwts. Barley alone, which in 1910 was exported in only a trifling quantity, amounted last year to 13¾ million cwts. And it is not too much to say that, when foreign trade has been so markedly prosperous, the internal trade of the country, for which correspondingly recent figures are not yet available, will not have lagged far behind.

"Now these figures indicate two things. They indicate the great strain which has been put on the railways, and they also indicate that they have by no means broken down under it. I have no desire to minimise the serious losses caused to producers and manufacturers by the delays to traffic and by the undoubted failure of the railways to carry all that has been offered; but they are entitled to this much credit; for, if their failure had been anything like as complete as it has been represented in some quarters, this huge expansion of the country's trade could scarcely have taken place. Efficiency of railway transport is an essential factor of commercial expansion in any country, but especially so in a country of vast size like India, where a year of exceptionally good trade implies the movement of largely enhanced volumes of agricultural produce. In point of fact the carrying capacity of the railway has shown itself remarkably elastic. The actual weight of goods carried in 1912 reached the record figure of 84 million tons—13 million tons more than in 1911 and 19 millions more than in 1910. This, I venture to think, is no mean achievement.

"The prosperity of the last two years has not been peculiar to India; it has been world wide. Similarly the strain on railways would seem to have been a very general experience in the great commercial countries of the world. Students of the railway papers will have noticed that the same complaints have been heard in France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada and the United States of America. A great railway expert in the United States recently spoke of the disaster. I use his own word, with which the commerce of the country was threatened by the deficiencies of the railways. I do not mention these examples as in any way desiring to whittle away Government's responsibility for the losses and difficulties which the defects of the railway have caused in India, any more than the responsibilities of railway administrations in the United States could be lessened by American railway magnates citing the troubles of Indian railways. But it is a significant fact that the same phenomena should be producing themselves simultaneously in countries like India, France and Germany, where Government takes a hand in the administration and management of the railways, and in those, such as England and the United States, where railway management is altogether a matter of private enterprise. I think the fact illustrates the true nature of the difficulty—the difficulty, namely, that railway facilities cannot beyond a certain point be rapidly expanded to meet a sudden and violent increase in demand. It will be said, no doubt, that Indian railways, even in altogether normal years, are not equal to the demands made upon them. That is not an entirely fair way of putting the case, for the difficulties of Indian railway administration are enormously complicated by the seasonal nature of Indian business, which means great pressure for a relatively short period of the year, pressure which is enhanced by an immense proportion of the produce exported having to be shipped from one of two ports. The railways are judged by their success or failure during this busy period, and little or no allowance is made for difficulties of organising traffic economically to meet the varying demands at different times of the year. But I do not deny that there is truth in the charge, and the railway policy of Government in the last few years has aimed steadily at its removal. The rate of progress has had to be conditioned by finance, but at least Government have had a clear end in view. Desirable and tempting as the further extension of railway construction would be, Government has consistently stayed its hand, and instead has devoted far the larger part of the capital available in each year to the improvement of open lines and the provision of rolling-stock. In the last five years the average proportion so utilized has been some three-fourths of the whole. My Honourable Colleague, the Finance Member, dealt in his speech on the 1st March with the provision of capital for railways. I need only

remind Council that this year the sum of £12 millions is being provided, representing an increase of 1½ millions over the revised figures for last year, and of more than £4 millions over the average expenditure during the three years 1909–10—1911–12. At the same time the question has been taken up of making it easier for the Railway Administrations to spend their allotted grants within the financial year and thus avoid lapses. Some of the causes which lead to lapses are outside our control; they depend on the activity of the English markets, the demand for railway material in other countries or the occurrence of labour troubles. But in so far as they depend on our machinery for financing railways, they are being closely examined and good results have already shown themselves in the current year in which the anticipated lapse seems likely to be much smaller than recently. I hope that an even greater improvement may be achieved in future.

"One other point I must touch on and I will then not detain Council farther. It is not enough to have plenty of money to spend; we must be sure that it is being spent the right way, and that the existing railway facilities are being utilized to the best advantage. It was this consideration no doubt which led the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the East India Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce to press for an outside expert inquiry into our railways. Government have very carefully considered this suggestion, but, on the whole, its adoption in the present circumstances has appeared to them inadvisable. I need not give our reasons in detail, but broadly what has influenced us is that such an inquiry would inevitably take a very long time; it would *ex hypothesi* be conducted by a person or persons unfamiliar with the special conditions and difficulties of Indian railway administration, which has dangers of its own; and as there is no reason to suppose that the different Railway administrations and the Railway Board are not fully cognisant of the immediate improvements required, insufficient grounds would seem to exist for risking these disadvantages. I think anyone who studies the detailed lists of works included in the programme for the next three years will be satisfied that the needs of our railways are well understood and are being met. At the same time we are very far from wishing to debar ourselves from the advantage which may be reaped from experience in other lands. In a country such as India, cut off from actual railway contact with other countries, it would be always possible that our methods might be getting rusty; besides, every country has something to learn from another in railway matters, and it is of great value to see how difficulties have been surmounted or at least grappled with by other nations, whose railway problems are in some respects similar to our own. What has seemed to us the best policy is from time to time to send our own men, who of course are thoroughly conversant with Indian conditions, to study special methods in other countries and to examine how far they might be applicable in India; and to combine this with bringing over to India foreign experts to help us in specific cases and for specific purposes. We thus avoid the delay inseparable from a large inquiry; and we avoid the risk of having forced upon Indian railways methods not suited to their circumstances. In pursuance of this policy, Major Cameron, of the North-Western Railway, was sent early last year to Canada and America to study the possibility of introducing on Indian railways the A. B. C. despatch system which has been specially devised to meet the requirements of traffic over long leads of single line—a very familiar condition in India. If in light of Major Cameron's Report, this system, which I understand has been amazingly successful in increasing the carrying capacity of American and Canadian lines, is found likely to prove workable in India, we shall endeavour probably to obtain the services of American or Canadian experts in introducing it experimentally on one of the State-worked railways. Similarly advantage has recently been taken of Mr. Merz, the well-known expert in electrification, being in the East, to obtain reports from him on the possibilities of electrification for suburban traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways at Bombay and on the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Calcutta. The use of electrical power has played a very important part lately in western countries in expediting local traffic and preventing congestion in the neighbourhood of large terminal stations, and it has been well worth our while to obtain expert opinion as to its potentialities in our most crowded areas. It is on these lines, rather than by a general, and therefore perhaps rather diffuse, inquiry that Government think outside experience can be most practically and usefully applied to our railways. Two instances I have given are fraught with very far-reaching possibilities, and the Railway Board have under consideration whether action of a similar kind might not advantageously be taken in other directions. In the meantime, as Council is aware, Sir Henry Burt has been appointed temporarily as an Additional Member of the Railway Board solely to investigate on the spot causes of congestion, and to advise what steps might be taken to bring about some immediate relief; and I think the commercial representatives here in Council will agree that he has already achieved very valuable results in the areas which he has visited.

"I have not attempted to discuss comprehensively the whole problem of congestion on Indian Railways, a task which would involve far too large a draft on the time of Council. I have merely endeavoured briefly to explain the principles on which we are grappling with it. Let me conclude by summarising them. As a purely temporary measure, Government have placed one of their most capable railway officers on special duty in order to assist and advise Railway Administrations in congested areas. Their policy for the future is to continue to devote to open lines, until they have reached the necessary standard of efficiency, the lion's share of the annual capital grants. They are endeavouring to effect arrangements which will facilitate the expenditure within the year of the allotted grants and avoid the lapses which have been a too frequent characteristic of our railway finances in the past. Lastly, as I think I have shown, they are not

neglecting the problem of how the grants may best be spent, and how India may best benefit by the experience gained by men responsible for the management of railways in other lands."

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 8th March 1913.

DELHI,
The 17th March 1913.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secy. to Govt., Legislative Dept.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Saturday, the 8th March 1913.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,
Vice-President, *presiding*,
and 58 Members, of whom 52 were Additional Members.

DISCUSSION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SECOND STAGE.

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE:—"The Budget Statement shows that the net results of the working of the State-owned Railways of India for the year 1912-13 has been the sum of £5,653,000 sterling as compared with £3,800,000 for the previous year, an increase of nearly two millions of pounds of profit.

"The credit for these splendid results is mainly due to the officers and subordinate staff of the Railways of India, who have worked under most trying and exceptional conditions with the greatest devotion to their duties.

"The figures also show that within the limitations within which the Railway Board have to operate the funds placed at their disposal have been well spent.

"Taking a period extending over 16 years from the year 1896-97 to 1912-13. I take 16 years, because the Railway Board has been constituted for the last 8 years.

"For the year 1896-97, the gross receipts of Indian Railways were only 23 crores of rupees.

"For the year 1904-05, the Railway Board being constituted at the beginning of 1905, the gross receipts were 37½ crores.

"For the year 1912-13 the gross receipts will be 55½ crores.

"During the first eight years of this period the gross receipts rose by 11 crores, during the second period they rose by 21½ crores, or for the whole period by 32½ crores. Furthermore the percentage of working expenses in 1912-13 has been the lowest on record.

"Now the Railways of India could not have earned such largely increased gross receipts unless the funds available had been judiciously spent on a fixed and steady policy, the charge made that there has been no such policy is not borne out by the figures before you. Whether the progress of development has been equal to the growth of trade is quite another point. The Honourable Member in charge of the Department has already dealt with the recent congestion and the efforts which are being made to meet it, and I will not therefore take up further time of Council in discussing it; but I wish to make it very clear that I am not in any way arguing that we should rest satisfied with what has been done. Far from it, I hold the opinion that the development of trade in India depends very largely on railway transport being thoroughly efficient and reliable as the certainty of being able to get prompt carriage for produce to the ports encourages trade to enter into larger transactions; and I am convinced that we should persevere in our policy of steadily improving our transport facilities.

"Turning now to what is actually being done in railway working. As you know the major part of our railway grant is being spent on open line improvements. Lines are being doubled, terminal facilities enlarged, larger accommodation is being provided at junctions, and in fact all works which will increase carrying capacity are being pushed on. Last, but not least, large orders have been placed for locomotives and wagons. Though not much money has been available for starting new lines this last year, it must not be thought that construction of new lines has come to a stand-still. For the year 1913-14, a sum of 350 lakhs will be spent on lines now under construction, and I will refer to a few of the projects in hand.

"In Bengal the most important work, the Sara Bridge, is well in hand and its completion will remove one of the biggest obstacles which now exists in the development of the trade between Northern Bengal and Calcutta. The cost of this bridge will be 4 crores, and it is expected it will be opened in 1915, that is two years from now. It will be one of the great engineering works of the world.

"In the Punjab the construction of valuable branch lines to Hoshiarpur, Abbottabad and Bannu is well in hand.

"In the United Provinces the Cawnpore-Banda Railway is nearing completion.

"In Assam the important connection between Chittagong and Dacca is being pushed on.

"In Burma ample funds have been provided for the construction of the line to open out the Southern Shan States, a country which offers great prospects of development.

"In the Central Provinces the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are completing their line from Itarsi to the Pench Valley coal fields and in Chota Nagpur a line is under construction to tap the Ramgarh Bokaro coal field, a most important work.

"These are only some of the lines which will at no distant date come into operation as useful feeders to the main system and they are all financed from the railway programme. Plans and estimates of new lines have been prepared, and as the demands for funds from the programme for lines in progress diminishes it will be possible to put in hand new extensions.

"But the most important development of railway construction is occurring in the direction of the formation in India of branch line companies with the financial assistance offered by Government in their resolution published in the year 1910. These lines are all being constructed by capital provided outside the funds supplied by Government under the railway programme and the capital so raised is in addition to that provided by Government.

"A very considerable number of proposals of this nature are now before the Railway Board, some from Indian firms of high repute.

"The Jessore-Jhenidah line promoted by Messrs. Khetter Mohun Dey and Company of Calcutta is almost ready for opening, and another Company was successfully floated a month ago in Calcutta to carry out some very useful branches in Northern Bengal.

"The great attraction of this investment is that the shares tend to rise in value, the shares of several such companies on the Bombay side being now at a substantial premium.

"The terms of this resolution may not be familiar to Hon'ble Members, and it might be useful to briefly explain them.

"What the Government of India offer is this. Provided the project is a sound one the Government of India agree that if a Company is formed to provide the capital, and the proposed line is in connection with a State-worked line, it will work it at a fixed percentage of the gross receipts and in addition either give a guarantee of 3½ per cent. and a share in the surplus profits, or give such an addition in the net receipts of the line as will enable a dividend of 5 per cent. to be paid, *plus* a share of surplus profits, such addition being subject to the limitation of not exceeding the net profits of the main line on the traffic interchanged.

"The capital must be in rupees and the Company must be domiciled in India.

"These terms have the very great advantage of offering to rupee capital in India a form of investment which is sound and has possibilities of growing in value, and experience is showing that it is a form of investment which is beginning to be much appreciated by Indian investors.

"In a speech at the recent meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Mr. Marshall Reid referred to the large source of capital available in this country, and expressed the opinion that he could not think of any public security which would appeal more to the Indian mind than the very tangible one of a railway security. I am fully in accord with Mr. Reid's view and think that the capital required for branch lines in the future can be raised mainly by Companies domiciled in India formed under the branch line terms of 1910 with rupee capital. There is every sign that Indian investors are turning their attention to this class of investment which the Railway Board has done its best to encourage, and its development will add largely to the amount spent every year on railways in India and be a most substantial addition to the funds provided by Government in the programme which could, as has been the steady policy of the past, continue to be mainly devoted to improving the capacity of the existing lines.

"With this increase in the source of capital available, it should be possible for the Government of India to continue their conservative and sound financial policy of financing their railways, and at the same time ensure the construction of the many branch lines required. It should be able to raise such additional capital as was wanted for branch lines on terms it was willing to give and without affecting the rate of interest at which it now raises capital for railway construction.

"Another very marked feature in railway construction in India is the great interest some of the leading Chiefs are taking in railway construction in their states. Schemes are now being worked out which collectively will involve the expenditure of some 5 crores of rupees, the whole of which capital will be found by these Chiefs.

"In conclusion, I think it would be useful to explain the conditions under which the Railway Board work, as considerable misconception appears to exist on this point.

"In a recent memorial by the Indian Mining Association, which has been published in the papers, reference was made to the gigantic task of the Railway Board in managing and controlling all the railways in India.

"The Railway Board is not responsible for the provision of capital funds. It is liable to be overruled in the amount it considers should be provided for working expenses required in order to enable railways to be worked efficiently and for the provision of works debitable wholly or partly to revenue.

"In times of dull trade, and when railway receipts do not come up to budget anticipation, they are accused of extravagance.

"Time passes, trade improves and the Railway Board are blamed for more money not having been spent in the past so that the railways might have been in a better condition to deal with the growth of traffic.

"What the Railway Board has done is to plod steadily along with the settled policy of improving the carrying capacity of railways as far as the means placed at their disposal permitted.

"I do claim that it has spent well the money with which it has been supplied, as is illustrated by the financial results shown in the budget. I also claim that as far as its powers go it has done its best to settle differences between trade and railways and to assist in the development of industries and commerce.

"Such differences exist in every country. In England Mr. Lloyd George, speaking last month in the House of Commons on a Railway Bill, made the following remark in connection with English Railways:—

'They ought to have a reconsideration of the railway system, not merely for the protection of the shareholders, but for the protection of trade and industry.'

"I believe the railways of India are fully alive to the need for doing their best for the development of the trade and industry of India, but there is still large room for improvement

and in many ways railways could, I think, deal in a more businesslike way with trade than they do now. But while I hold this view, and while the Railway Board are always willing to help as I have said in the adjustment of differences, it must be remembered that the daily dealings between railways and traders is a matter for them to deal with and not the Railway Board. There is a very general tendency in the mind of the public to hold that the Railway Board is responsible for the whole of the working and detailed management of the railways of India. This is not the position the Railway Board have been placed in, and if this is appreciated I think the work the Railway Board do would be judged more fairly than at present, and they would not be held liable and be made responsible for every detail in railway working regarding which any of the public or any branch of trade may consider that they have a grievance against a railway."

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK :—"Sir, I beg to introduce the heads of the Financial Statement for 1913–14 which belong to my Department. These heads are Registration, General Administration, Courts of Law, Jails, Police and Medical. Under all these heads, except Medical, the bulk of the expenditure involved goes in maintaining these necessary services, and any fluctuations and alterations in these heads which require notice are sufficiently explained in the memorandum which accompanies the Financial Statement. I propose, therefore, to confine any remarks that I may have to make, to the head 'Medical.' Under the head 'Medical' is included the very large expenditure devoted to sanitation, which is in the charge of my Hon'ble Colleague the Member for Education, and by the side of the sums that are spent on sanitation, the sums that are spent on medical, apart from sanitation, are comparatively small. But as you all know, and as the proverb goes, 'Prevention is better than cure,' and therefore larger sums have to be spent for prevention in the shape of sanitation than for cure in the shape of medical relief.

"But in the present budget there has been included a special provision of 10 lakhs for grants-in-aid for medical purposes. I could have wished that my Hon'ble Colleague, the Finance Member, had been able to spare more for this particular head, but it is gratifying to find a grant of this kind for the first time, and in so far as part of it will be concerned with medical education, treating medical education as a part of technical education, I have hopes that my Hon'ble Colleague, the Member for Education, may be able to find, in apportioning the large sums at his disposal for education generally, that he can apportion some for the improvement of medical colleges and schools However, this grant of ten lakhs will be of great value to the various provinces among which it is distributed. For the present 1 lakh is being kept in reserve. The provinces of Madras, Burma and the Central Provinces receive 1½ lakhs each; Bengal, the United Provinces and Bombay 1 lakh each; Bihar and Orissa and the Punjab ¾ lakh each, and Assam and the North-West Frontier Province, ½ lakh each. These are modest beginnings, and I must confess that the sums given bear only a small proportion to the sums asked for Some of the provinces sent up large demands under these heads, and others sent more modest demands, but in apportioning them the principle generally followed was to pay regard, first, to the definite schemes which the provinces were able to point to as being ripe for execution, and secondly, to their own financial ability to help themselves and, thirdly, to the extent to which medical institutions and medical relief in those provinces were advanced or backward. On these three principles this sum of 10 lakhs has been distributed, after full consultation with the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, who, in the course of his extended tours to the various provinces is fully able to advise us on the relative merits of the projects and schemes that are in operation I hope that at some future time it may be possible to increase the grant made for such excellent purposes. For the present I am sure that the Council will be interested to know that this subject has received our attention."

RESOLUTION REGARDING OPENING OF A PORT BETWEEN CHANDBALI AND SHORT'S ISLAND.

The Hon'ble Mr MADHU SUDAN DAS :—"Sir, in the despatch in which it was first proposed to create the new province of Bihar and Orissa there is mention of the intention of Government to give a port to the new province. There are, at present, three ports in Orissa: there is Puri, False Point and Chandbali, but all these three ports are maintained by Government at a loss. Puri is nominally a port, because it is very shallow and steamers cannot approach it within a distance of some miles. It can never serve the commercial purpose which a port is naturally meant to do. At present it imports only diseases and exports the sins of the Hindus who go and bathe there. Doctors consider it a sanatarium and recommend Puri to most patients and all that we import are microbes, and they will never pay Government False Point was used in former days very largely, but unfortunately the sea is receding there towards the east now. As a matter of fact it was used in those days when there was another communication between Orissa and the outside world, and the communication between the busy markets of trade in the interior of the province—between these places and False Point—is by creeks and channels over which it is very tedious and costly to travel, and they are by no means attractive from a commercial point of view.

"In rough weather steamers cannot go near False Point; they have to anchor at a very considerable distance as it is impossible for these steamers to unload and load their contents there. Consequently, for all practical and all commercial purposes, the port does not exist. The only port that is now used is Chandbali; but within the last few years the river there, near the port, has silted up. It was always a narrow river, and is used only by small steamers which ply between that port and Calcutta. It is not a place where a sea-going vessel would go; but that has become worse now within the last few years as the river has silted up.

"Orissa exports a large quantity of rice. A good deal of it is exported to Ceylon, and a large portion also to Mauritius. Mauritius sends sugar in return to Orissa. At present all these things which are used for export and import have to come to Calcutta, and then they have to be re-booked either by steamer to Chandbali or by railway to different parts of the province. There is a large export trade in hides. These hides are exported to Europe and to foreign countries. At present they go by Chandbali to Calcutta or by railway to Calcutta, and then they are re-shipped by sea going vessels to foreign countries. Jute is a growing—(I do not know what to call it)—agricultural pursuit or by what name—it is growing very much. At the last revenue settlement of the province, as far as I remember, there were only a few hundred acres of land which were used for jute cultivation; but within the last few years the area has increased by leaps and bounds, and now it is several thousands. All this jute is for export to foreign countries. As it is, it comes to Calcutta now, and then it is exported to foreign countries. It is a remarkable fact that, notwithstanding that we have so many coal mines in India, Japan can supply coal cheaper than we can, the reason for that being merely greater facilities of transportation. There are coal mines in Orissa which have never been worked, simply because they are now in places which are inaccessible. The country has not been worked up—I mean to say, opened up; capital is wanting, enterprise is wanting, and the present state of the country is not inviting either to capital or to enterprise. Kerosene oil is a thing which is used in every household, and of course it comes from abroad. It is now carried from Calcutta by railway, and brought to Calcutta by steamer, by some of those steamers, which are called tramps. They go about coasting and unloading their contents at places where they can find a place to unload. Now any steamer coming through the Bay of Bengal to Calcutta must pass through that part of the sea which is near the mouth of the Dhamra. The route to Calcutta, besides being circuitous, is expensive on two grounds: (1) because the Hooghly river being what it is there is the cost of the pilot; (2) sailing vessels cannot come, so they have to be towed by steamers, and that means additional expenditure. If there were a port near Dhamra or somewhere in the neighbourhood of it, where vessels could safely anchor, and load and unload, there would be a great saving.

"The iron works of Kalamati will soon require a port for the export of its contents. It has been considered the second largest factory in Asia. It has just been opened, but it has a great future before it. It is an immense organisation. I have not got the figures except for 1905–06, and they show that Chandbali exported things to the value of about 34 lakhs, and imported about 29 lakhs, and the passenger traffic was about 80,000. Of course it should be taken into consideration that Chandbali is not connected by railway or any other means of communication, not even by decent roads, with the interior of the country; and therefore my Resolution is that, if a railway line be constructed connecting Bhadrack with Chandbali or any other place where a suitable site could be had for use as a port, the country will be opened up, commerce will benefit and the public will be benefited by it.

"Sir T. Wynne, in just making his remarks on the budget, enlightened me on the policy of the Government, and that policy is that feeder railway lines are patronised by Government in some form, if outside capital is raised under certain conditions. Chandbali from Bhadrack is about 30 miles, and if the site selected for a new port be a few miles more, I don't think it will exceed 40 or 45 miles. That would be approximately the length of the railway line. There is no large river which requires bridging. In putting these facts before Council and the Government in this Resolution I don't suppose that Government expect me to specify whether it would be profitable to the country and to the investor. On the contrary I do sincerely hope that, in taking into consideration this Resolution, which is more in the nature of a suggestion, the Government would not expect that I would put before them a scheme which was cut-and-dry and give them facts and figures to enable them to give me a definite reply. Of course first of all a site has to be found; that may be done by taking soundings of the river, a survey of the country has to be made and statistics gathered. I sincerely hope that Government would not expect that non-official members would go about and give them soundings of the river unless they expect them to sink in debts or be drowned in the river. All that I expect is to hear it is the intention of Government to develop the resources of the country by the supply of a port. I need not trouble the Council with the ancient history of Orissa, which, if referred to, will show that Orissa had several ports to carry on trade with foreign countries long before the advent of the British Government. In putting this Resolution before the Council, I wish it to be clearly understood that I do not wish Government to misunderstand me to say that I am asking Government to commit itself to any site. I should in fact withdraw the Resolution if I received an assurance from Government that it is the intention of Government to take steps in the near future to fulfil the promise contained in the memorable despatch.

"I beg to move the Resolution that stands in my name, namely:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that necessary measures be taken to find out a suitable place between the present port of Chandbali and the vicinity of Short's Island which may with necessary improvements be used as a port by sea going vessels, and that the new port be connected with the Bhadrack Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway by a new railway line.'"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE:—"Sir, it is a very natural desire on the part of the new Province to wish to have a port of its own. The Hon'ble Member who has just spoken has very correctly described the character of the ports on the Orissa coast. I know them all personally; they are not ports at all; they are road-steads. In his Resolution he has distinctly indicated where he thinks the port of this new province should be, namely in the vicinity of Chandbali.

In the course of his remarks two points arise; one is whether if a port is opened there trade would use it, and the second is whether a port can be made to the particular locality. With regard to the question of trade using the port, trade, as many of you know, has many peculiarities. You may make a port but it does not follow it will be used. Trade is carried on in certain grooves, and it is very difficult to get it to diverge from these grooves, in which it has been running for many years and in which merchants are making a very good profit.

"The Hon'ble Member referred to the possibility of the Orissa coal developing if there was a port at Chandbali. As far as I know the coal is absolutely unfitted, in regard to its quality for export, and therefore it is extremely unlikely that any coal would go to that port. Then as regards the hide trade. I think I am right in saying that the hide trade is concentrated in Calcutta. Hides are brought there and treated before being exported, and one great advantage of Calcutta is that you can get a ship to any part of the world to which you may wish to despatch the hides.

"As regards the Tata Iron and Steel Works, Calcutta is far nearer to Kalimati where the Steel Works are situated than the new port would be. There is another difficulty: You may open a port but you cannot get sea-going vessels to go there. I will give as an illustration the port of Chittagong. You may think that from its situation it would be a port which would do an enormous amount of business. Trade there is increasing slowly, but you cannot get a port to develop until you get a regular line of steamers to go there. A steamer will not go to a port for a small amount of cargo; it will not go unless it can expect to pick up a large amount of export cargo. The thing goes round in a vicious circle. Steamers will not go to the port unless they see cargo there for them and unless they go trade will not develop. Turning now to his next point there is no possibility of a port being made near Chandbali which would be a satisfactory one. When I was Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, I went personally into the possibility of establishing a port in the particular locality that the Hon'ble Member refers to. I know the place well. After passing the light-house by Short's Island you proceed up the Dhamra river for 8 or 9 miles and you find a place where there is very deep water, but to get to this place you have some very nasty shoals to pass over beyond the mouth of the river. The ships that trade between Calcutta and Chandbali do not draw more than 12 feet of water, some even less, and even with that depth I have been aground in one of them both in approaching Short's Island and in the river. To make the port it would be absolutely necessary to spend a great deal of money in dredging. The investigation I have personally made included also the construction of a railway from Bhadruck.

"Since I have left the Bengal-Nagpur Railway that line has again made a further investigation. I may also say that a leading steamship company of Calcutta has also looked into the possibility of establishing a port in the locality referred to by the Hon'ble Member. They had at their disposal seamen who made soundings and consulted all the charts that were necessary, but they ultimately came to the same conclusion as I did, namely, that the only justification for a port in that particular position, namely, in the River Dhamra, would be that the export coal trade from the Bengal coal fields could be attracted to it; but as things stand at present this is not possible. I am afraid, therefore, that from the point of view of suitability and of cost and the problematical possibility of attracting trade to it, the establishing of a port near Chandbali for sea-going ships is not a practical matter. I can assure the Hon'ble Member that the proposal to establish a port there has been fully investigated. I speak from my own personal knowledge of what I did myself, from what I know has happened since I left the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and also from what I know the well-known steamship company did. If a port is established on that side of India, I think the port that will be most suitable and one which will be of considerable advantage to the new Province would be the port of Vizagapatam; that possesses very much greater possibilities than Bhadruck. To begin with Vizagapatam is already a trading centre of considerable importance. It also does a large amount of business in manganese ore, which, as a basis for a trade with a port, would be a very valuable one.

"The Hon'ble Member asks that necessary measures might be taken to find a suitable place for a port in the locality referred to by him. I can assure him that the possibility of this site has been fully investigated, not only by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, but also by a steamship company. As both these parties came to the conclusion that for financial and other reasons there would be no advantage in spending money in opening such a port, I am afraid I must oppose the Resolution brought forward by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADHU SUDAN DAS:—"I beg to withdraw the Resolution."

The PRESIDENT:—"The Resolution is, by permission, withdrawn."

RESOLUTION REGARDING CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW RAILWAY CONNECTING ORISSA, CHOTA NAGPUR AND PATNA.

The Hon'ble Mr. MADHU SUDAN DAS.—"Sir, the next Resolution that I desire to move is:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that necessary measures be adopted for the construction of a new railway line to improve the communication between Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Patna, the capital of the new Province of Behar and Orissa.'

"Before I proceed, Sir, I beg to submit that, perhaps my defective knowledge of English or something else has caused me to make a mistake. I do not mean a single line of railway. What I mean to propose is the opening up of the country by railway communications, so that different parts of the Province may be linked up by several lines instead of their being only one

line. Of course the Resolution, as it stands, might be misunderstood: I am sorry for it but that is what I mean. Of course I need not say much—in fact, I need not say anything—as regards the usefulness of railways in opening up the resources of a country. In the speech made by the Hon'ble the Finance Member he spoke of the value of railways in the following terms:—'I recognise fully their immense significance as an instrument of general progress, their necessity for the development of trade, their growing and indeed momentous importance to the finances of India.' Well they are not only useful to the people; they are useful also to Government. Not to open up a country is to keep the people in confinement, shutting out the light of heaven from them. Inhalation and exhalation are very necessary processes in human existence. We perform them every moment, and we could not exist for a moment without these processes; and what these processes are to the body, import and export are to a country. With inhalation we take in what we want, and with exhalation we send out what we do not want. So what we want we import; what we do not want we export. Just as a human being cannot live without these necessary processes, so a country cannot prosper without export and import. And not only do railways promote trade, but they serve the purpose of circulation; and what circulation of blood is to the system, that railways are to the prosperity and growth of a country. If a part of the body does not share in the circulation, of course that part suffers from atrophy or paralysis; so also if the two parts of a country are not connected by communication the result is that one part must suffer. I am not pleading, Sir, for the baby Province, because all its fathers have conspired to throw it overboard; I am pleading for this from a business point of view, because if the country is opened out its resources will improve, and that is certainly a sufficient inducement to Government. We know that the Feudatory States of Orissa have not been touched. We know also that there are mines there. I was very glad to notice from the speech made by the Hon'ble Sir T. Wynne that some of the Chiefs of India have come forward with large sums to improve railway communications in their States. If that part of the country be opened up, I have no doubt that the Chiefs will contribute, at least so far as that portion of the railway line which lies within their territories is concerned. I am certain they would guarantee a certain percentage of dividend on the capital spent on that portion of the line which would pass through their States.

"There are many things there, for instance coal. Sir T. Wynne was pleased to say that the coal found there was not fit for export. As far as my information goes, the boring has been done only to a certain depth, but I was told by a person who is supposed to be an expert in such matters (I myself do not profess to understand these things) that if we bore down lower, better coal will be found. Of course I am no authority on this subject, but there are other things there—minerals for example—which may be of use and which will certainly find a market in Europe, Japan and places like that. To develop these resources would go a long way towards developing the sources of revenue to Government.

"Of course, Sir, the Member in charge will kindly understand that I do not ask Government in this Resolution to accept any particular line, but to give a general assurance that Government will do what is necessary to open up the parts of the country; and I may mention here that Orissa was the last in railway exploiting, if I may use such an expression. It was only in 1901 that railways were, for the first time, introduced into the Province, and I am quite certain I can say that so far as the railway line between Howrah and Puri is concerned there are very few lines in India which pay so well as that line.

"I heard yesterday that there was a large scheme before the Government of India to make certain improvements of a sanitary character in the resorts of pilgrimage, and the new Province has two places of remarkable interest, Gya and Puri, which are resorted to by a very large number of pilgrims. They are a great source of income to the railway, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, I suppose, derives a large income from them. But I do not know whether Sir T. R. Wynne has seen sometimes, during the car festivals, how pilgrims are packed, not in carriages, but in wagons, meant not for cattle, but for goods. Cattle are far better treated. On the continent I have seen cattle taken by rail; they are taken to be slaughtered but there is more humanity shown towards them.

"I may mention here that for years past we have heard of a line connecting Sambalpur with Cuttack, or some place in the vicinity. I understand that the line has been surveyed; that ought to open up that part of the country, and I am sure it will run through some of the Feudatory States, but nothing has been done in the matter.

"I mention this and I also beg to mention that, if I am favoured with a sympathetic reply from Government that the Government have these ideas before them, and in the near future, as opportunity offers efforts will be made to improve the railway communications in the Province, I shall withdraw the Resolution with pleasure."

THE HON'BLE SIR T. R. WYNNE.—"Sir, before answering the particular Resolution which the Hon'ble Member has just put forward I should like to say a word or two about the quite gratuitous excursion he has taken in the direction of the question of pilgrims being packed in wagons and the inhuman way in which he alleges they are treated. This is, I think, a very uncalled for attack. The pilgrim wants to go to Puri; he wants to go on all pilgrimages; and pilgrims have a habit of coming in huge numbers and they insist on being carried, and if you do not carry them then you would have an extremely strong complaint because they were not carried. Further when they are put in wagons every care is taken that a larger number are not put in than can travel in comfort.

"Furthermore the numbers who now go on pilgrimage largely increase year after year, and if they were treated so badly the result would be that there would not be that increase. Therefore I cannot accept in any way the Hon'ble Member's strictures as regards pilgrims.

"Now referring to this particular Resolution, I take it that what the Hon'ble Member really wants is that more railways should be made in the new Province in order to develop it. If that is the intention of his Resolution, then I can say that I most cordially agree with him. There is no doubt that there are certain parts of the new Province which are very backward in the matter of railway facilities. The trouble in connection with this Province is that in the greater part of Chota Nagpur and the portion to the north of Orissa—and mind you I am speaking from personal experience because I made the railway through the heart of Chota Nagpur and also down to Orissa—the difficulty is that it is a very barren, uncultivated country, and an extremely hilly and difficult country in which to make railways. Therefore if you make a railway there it is a long time before any return comes back. The old original Bengal-Nagpur Railway, running through Chota Nagpur, took 20 years before it began to return a reasonable dividend. All this same, in relation to those railway propositions in the particular parts I have referred to in the new Province, there is no reason why, when funds are available, money should not be provided to build there and open the country out. Of course there is a certain amount of opening out going on already. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway have made a line from Purulia to Ranchi, and this is being extended to Lohardagga and Palkot. These extensions will reach the heart of Chota Nagpur, but there still remains that portion of the country north of Cuttack.

"The only thing that I can say is that I fully appreciate the claim that the new Province makes for having more railways made to develop it, and I feel sure that Government will not lose sight of this claim, and when money is available the opportunity will be taken to construct lines to open up that part of the Province which most requires them."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADHU SUDAN DAS:—"Sir, I beg to withdraw the Resolution."

The PRESIDENT.—"The Resolution is, by permission, withdrawn."

RESOLUTION REGARDING SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TRAINING IN THE IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE AT PUSA.

The Hon'ble Sree P. RAJA RAYANINGAR VENKATARANGA BAHADUR:—"Sir, the Resolution standing in my name is in these terms:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that, with a view to popularise knowledge of scientific agriculture in the country, at least one scholarship of the annual value of Rs. 7,200 out of the recurring annual grants for Education, be created for each province, tenable by sons of landholders who have decent home farms of their own, for training in the Imperial Agricultural Institute at Pusa.'

"The Resolution recommends the appropriation of a portion of the recurring annual Imperial grant for education in the interests of higher agricultural education,—for dissemination of scientific agricultural knowledge among a class of people who would turn it to the best account. This subject of scientific agriculture has engaged the attention of Government about a quarter of a century; evidence of increased official interest in it is found on all hands. Thanks to the initiative of Government, agricultural improvement has come to occupy its legitimate place of prominence in the thoughts of the people. It should therefore be a matter of satisfaction to Government that a Resolution directly bearing upon it is moved to-day in the premier Council of the land by non-official Member. Agricultural education has acquired the dignity of an Imperial question even in popular estimation.

"Sir, Government efforts in this direction have been unremitting. Since the memorable Orissa Famine of 1866, Government have been anxious to ascertain the practical lines of development in Indian agriculture. Each succeeding famine has only stimulated Government action. Investigation has followed investigation until, under expert advice, agricultural inquiry has been systematised, and a special department has been created in each province to ensure regularity and co-ordination in it. Numerous conferences have been held all over the country, and their reports have been carefully and sympathetically considered by the Government of India. The services of the Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society were engaged in 1889 for a thorough scientific examination of the whole position. Sir, Dr. Voelcker's mission is a landmark in the agricultural history of India. His conclusions, coinciding in material particulars with those of the Famine Commission of 1878, have informed and inspired the subsequent Government policy.

"Sir, the past fifty years' record of Government action is thus one of necessary and invaluable spadework. We have got through the preliminaries and have gone one step further. The foundations have been laid for agricultural education, both theoretical and practical. An Imperial Institute for higher scientific education and agricultural research has been established at Pusa at a recurring annual charge of four lakhs of rupees. The existing colleges have been overhauled, and new colleges established; but all this has been a recent growth, the practical influence of which has been little felt. Hon'ble Members will recollect that Dr. Voelcker insisted in 1893 upon agricultural education—high, secondary and primary—as one of the first conditions of agricultural success and improvement. Workable institutions have, however, been established within only the last seven years, after a lull of twelve years. So late as 1905 Lord Curzon gave an impetus to agricultural education. The time has been too short for any important practical results, but for the attainment of such results Government would be well advised to devise means to attract the agricultural classes to these agricultural schools and colleges. In view of the social and economic conditions of India, the expectation is not justified that the training of the non-agricultural classes will be of much practical value. At the same time the fact may be noted that the cultivating classes will not go beyond the primary, or it may be, secondary agricultural

schools; it is the landholding classes who, at least for a long time to come, must supply students to these agricultural colleges and the Imperial Institute at Pusa, if these are at all to produce their normal economic effect on the agriculture of the country. But the Indian landholder is thoroughly conservative in his ideas and ways, and is slow to profit by the educational facilities provided by an enlightened Government. This class must therefore be attracted by special inducements into the agricultural colleges and ultimately into the Imperial Institute for study in the higher branches of the subject. The Imperial Government can only be approached on the subject of the policy which provincial Governments should adopt, specially in regard to landholders having cultivation of their own. In my humble opinion, the cause of agricultural improvement will gain much by Government attracting into the agricultural colleges by special inducements young landholders. They will return to their farms with new and improved ideas of cultivation which will in time revolutionise the agricultural methods of the neighbourhood. They will in fact be missionaries in the cause. Correct notions of scientific agriculture will easily spread among agriculturists through these young graduates demonstrating their practical utility on their own farms. The Resolution accordingly recommends the creation of scholarships tenable by this class. This inducement of scholarships is necessary only in the initial stages. The time will come when landholders' sons would flock to the agricultural colleges for the requisite scientific knowledge without the artificial stimulus of scholarships, but it is distant yet.

"Sir, it may be argued that landholders should be able to pay all the expenses of the higher agricultural education of their sons. Scholarships for their support while at college create a diversion of the public funds which is prejudicial to the interests of the poor. The answer is that the conservatism of the class has to be broken through before they will spend their own money for the agricultural education of the younger members. We shall have to wait long for this consummation, and meanwhile the country will not derive the maximum of good from the agricultural institutions. So long as the landholding classes do not introduce scientific agriculture on their farms the chances of a general agricultural improvement are little. The landholder must do the pioneer work. He is both the capitalist and the leader of the rural population. A great deal therefore depends upon his initiative and example. The sooner this landholding class is initiated into the principles and methods of scientific agriculture the better for the country. The money spent on the agricultural education of this class will accordingly be well spent. The diversion is thus not prejudicial to the larger interests of the community. The Government of India, in consultation with the Provincial Governments, can determine the number and the value of the suggested scholarships. The impulse must come from the Government of India, and Provincial Governments will readily adopt the policy indicated by that Government. Such scholarships will provide an effective incentive to the landed classes, and there will not be a dearth of trained agriculturists in the country.

"Sir, the importance of scientific agriculture in an agricultural country like India cannot be over-rated. Agriculture is the main source of the State revenue and the mainstay of the people. Fully 80 per cent. of the people depend upon the land for a living. With the normal increase in population and the absence of industrial careers larger and larger numbers press upon the soil every year. There is need therefore in this country, if anywhere in the world, for both extensive and intensive cultivation; there is immense scope for the application of agricultural science. Sir, science applied to agriculture has produced marvellous results in the West, and agricultural science is not stationary there. Improvements are going on daily, with incalculable effects on the economic situation. At an American competition ten farmers were awarded prizes who had grown 'from 87 to 114 bushels of Indian corn to the acre.' In Florida, the average yield of marketable vegetables per acre is '445 to 600 bushels of onion, 400 bushels of tomatoes and 700 bushels of sweet potatoes.' In M. Desprez's experiment in wheat culture '600 grains were obtained on the average from each grain.' Professor Grandeau, after a series of experiments on the lines of Major Hallet concluded 'that under proper treatment 2,000 and even 4,000 grains could be easily obtained from every planted grain.' On the other hand, according to the Government of India's Fourth Resolution on Agriculture, 'the value of wheat annually destroyed by the weevil alone is estimated at some crores of rupees.' The time may thus come, if we do not learn and apply the most up-to-date agricultural methods, when India, the granary of the East, will have to depend for her wheat and, for the matter of that, her grain supply upon the progressive West, with the inevitable consequence that millions of people would be thrown out of employment and Government revenue will seriously suffer. We lack even a rudimentary knowledge. The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle in his very interesting speech yesterday, referred to the waste of canal water caused by the cultivator's ignorance of his requirements. There is need for improvement in almost every direction connected with our agriculture and the industries dependent upon agriculture. Western methods are sure to produce here the same satisfactory results. In the United Provinces a simple experiment in 1865 at an outlay of Rs. 3,000 only converted in the course of ten years a waste area 'a net work of ravines affording grazing of the poorest description' into a valuable property yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,000. In the Bombay Presidency the labours of the imported Swiss expert were crowned with even greater success. But these two experiments were in connected departments and not in agriculture proper. Multiplication of instances are, however, superfluous. The great need is high class agricultural education among men who can put it to practical use. And as an important step towards the spread of this instruction these scholarships will be found valuable.

"With these remarks I commend the Resolution to the Council."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI:—"Sir, I have pleasure in supporting the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajaningar. The Agricultural Institute at Pusa

and the other agricultural schools and colleges in other provinces have been established with the avowed object of promoting and popularising the knowledge of scientific agriculture in the country, and the suggestion of founding scholarships tenable in these institutions by sons of landholders who have home farms of their own appears to be an eminently reasonable and practical one. It is too early yet to express any opinion on the advantages that have accrued from the various agricultural institutes and colleges, but the Institute at Pusa has been doing valuable work in the fields of experiment and inquiry and the bulletins and other publications issued periodically by that Institute are as informing as they are useful. In order, however, that the labours of these institutions should bear fruit, it is necessary that the instruction imparted at agricultural schools and colleges should be carried out in actual practice in the farm and the field. The establishment of such stipends as is proposed in the Resolution before the Council will attract young men who are likely to make use of the knowledge they acquire in introducing improved methods of farming, and thereby stimulating the introduction of such methods among neighbouring landholders and the better class of farmers. I believe this proposal will have the support of Local Governments and the heads of the Education Department in the various Provinces, and I accordingly commend the Resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble RAI SIVA NATH ROY BAHADUR:—"Sir, I beg to express my full sympathy with the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend. Considering that agriculture is the greatest industry of India, and that nearly 85 per cent. of its population of 300 millions are entirely dependent for their food on agriculture, it is of the utmost importance that every encouragement should be shown to the landholding classes to acquire a scientific training in agriculture.

"I am fully aware that an Agricultural College exists at Pusa, and that numerous demonstration farms have been started in different parts of the country; but the information they publish is rarely available to the people in the interior, and hardly ever reaches the agriculturists themselves. It is therefore of the utmost importance that every encouragement should be shown to the improvement of agriculture by scientific methods in India where it is at present confined to the most primitive methods and the best instruments of agriculture are bullocks and buffaloes. Under these circumstances I hope that considering the modest nature of the request made in this Resolution, which will cost only a few thousand rupees, the Government will accept it."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANJIT SINHA of Nashipur:—"Sir, I beg to support the Resolution just now moved by my Hon'ble friend. I endorse whole-heartedly every word that has fallen from the mover of the Resolution and also from the Hon'ble Members who have supported him. India is an agricultural country, and it is necessary for the improvement of the land and for increasing the produce of crops that we should have scientific knowledge on the matter. Sir, if the landlords are trained how to improve their land by scientific methods, I think it will be conducive to the interests of both the tenants and the landlords. As the recommendation of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rayaningar is very moderate, I hope the Government will accept the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE:—"Sir, I can assure the Hon'ble mover of the Resolution that he has the warm sympathy of the Government of India in his desire to encourage the study of scientific agriculture by young men who belong to families interested in the cultivation of their own lands. They are the class who are most likely to propagate quickly and with success improved agricultural methods. My Hon'ble friend will not misunderstand me if I tell him I cannot accept the Resolution in its present form. Pusa is not intended for the ordinary student, but for the advanced student who intends to devote his life to agricultural research. Few men are capable of this work and till the taste for science and especially for agricultural science is more general than is at present the case, we cannot expect to get annually from every province men of the stamp suggested by my Hon'ble friend and capable of profiting by the research training available at Pusa. It is true that at present Pusa also holds agricultural classes for scientifically untrained agriculturists, devoted to some special point in agricultural work; but these classes are for short periods and would not be suitable for scholarships.

"It appears to me that the Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar's object would be best attained if Local Governments encourage men of the stamp he has in mind to attend their provincial agricultural colleges. If the Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar would agree to amend his Resolution in this sense, the Government of India would be prepared to accept it and to invite Local Governments to consider the suggestion. I would suggest the following amended Resolution:

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that, with a view to popularise knowledge of scientific agriculture in the country, the Local Governments be consulted as to the advisability of giving out of the recurring grants for education scholarships tenable by the sons of landholders and zamindars in the Provincial Agricultural Colleges.'

The Hon'ble Sree P. RAMA RAYANINGAR VENKATARANGA BAHADUR:—"I am perfectly willing to accept the very reasonable amendment suggested by the Revenue Minister, and I am sure the object I have in view will be very easily attained by the amended Resolution. I feel deeply grateful to the Department of Agriculture and the Government for having expressed their intention to accept my Resolution, if amended, as suggested by Sir Robert Carlyle, and for their sympathetic treatment of my Resolution."

The PRESIDENT:—"Will the Hon'ble Member agree to a small verbal alteration in the Resolution suggested by my Hon'ble Colleague Sir Robert Carlyle—substituting for the words 'be consulted as to' the words 'be asked to consider'?"

The Hon'ble Sree P. RAMA RAYANINGAR VENKATARANGA BAHADUR :—"I have no objection."

The original Resolution was withdrawn, and the Resolution as amended was then put and adopted.

RESOLUTION REGARDING FORMATION OF ADVISORY BOARDS TO HELP IN ASSESSMENT OF INCOME-TAX.

The Hon'ble Sree P. RAMA RAYANINGAR VENKATARANGA BAHADUR :—"Sir, with your permission, I would withdraw the following Resolution with a view to moving it on a future occasion after amendment :—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that Advisory Boards composed of non-official local gentlemen nominated by the Revenue Head of the District be formed to help official assessors in the work of assessment under the Income-Tax Act.'"

The PRESIDENT :—"The Resolution is withdrawn by permission."

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 11th March 1913.

DELHI,
The 17th March 1913.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Tuesday, the 11th March 1913.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Vice-President, *presiding*,
and 54 Members, of whom 48 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS asked:—

"Is it proposed (a) to remodel the railway arrangements in connection with the new Capital, and (b) to improve the sanitary condition of the existing city of Delhi?

"If so, what would be the amount of the approximate cost of carrying out these proposals, and is such amount included in the four millions sterling referred to in the Government's despatch of last year as the probable cost of the new Capital and, if not, how is it proposed to provide the necessary funds?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"The creation of the new Capital at Delhi, resulting as it will, in largely increased Railway traffic to and from Delhi, will necessitate an improvement in the existing railway arrangements there, and future developments will have to be provided for in respect to land required for such Railway works.

"Several schemes of re-arrangement have been investigated, but no decision to adopt any one of them has yet been come to, and the cost of each scheme has not been worked out. The cost of any scheme of re-arrangement will not be a debit against the four millions sterling referred to, but will be a Railway charge, in accordance with the general principle that all improvements required to meet the demands of a new or increased traffic are constructed by railways at their own cost."

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied:—

"The answer to the Hon'ble Member's question at 1 (b) is in the affirmative.

"The approximate cost of carrying out all proposals for the sanitary improvement of Delhi city cannot at present be stated, but a whole-time health officer was appointed to the Delhi Municipality in August last, and a grant of one and a half lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Municipality through the Government of the Punjab in the year 1912–13 for certain improvements in the sanitary condition of the city. A further grant of five lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner in February last for the same purpose, and it is proposed to give him a recurring grant of half a lakh more commencing from the year 1913–14.

"All such expenditure will be debitable to the appropriate service head in the accounts of the Delhi province for which provision is made from the ordinary revenues. It will not be debited to the four millions sterling referred to against which the only capital cost of the new city will be charged."

The Hon'ble Mr. GHUZNAVI asked:—

"(a) With reference to my question whether there was any rule entitling all Mussalman employés of Government sufficient time between the hours of 12–30 and 2 P.M. on Fridays, to enable them to say their Jum'a prayers and the reply given thereto by the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock on the 8th September last, has the attention of the Government been drawn to a question on this subject asked in the Legislative Council of the Punjab on the 14th of December last by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusuf Shah and to the reply given thereto?

"(b) Is the Government aware that the Government of Bengal by their Notification No. 5746 P of 21st November 1912 have graciously accorded the privilege sought for?

"(c) If so, do the Government now propose to grant the privilege to the Mussalman employés of the Government of India and also extend it by a rule to Mussalman employés of Government in all other Provinces and Presidencies of India and Burma?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

"(b) The Government of India have seen the orders of the Bengal Government referred to which, while refraining from laying down any hard and fast rule on the subject, direct that permission should be given on Fridays to such Muhammadan employés of Government as ask for it to say their Jum'a prayers, on the understanding that, if necessary, extra hours are worked at other times of the week.

"(c) As regards Muhammadan employés in the Government of India Secretariats the Governor General in Council will be pleased to allow the concession asked for, and the desirability of action on similar lines will be commended to Local Governments."

The Hon'ble Mr. GHUZNAVI asked :—

"(a) Is it a fact that much inconvenience is felt by persons who have to go to Kasauli for treatment at the Pasteur Institute from long distances, such as Bengal?

"(b) Is it a fact that according to the latest scientific methods a Pasteur Institute can now be established at any place irrespective of climatic conditions?

"(c) If so, do the Government propose to ask the opinions of Local Governments as to the advisability of establishing a Pasteur Institute in Bengal as well as in other parts of India?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied :—

"(a) No doubt the journey to Kasauli is a trying one, especially at certain seasons of the year.

"(b) and (c). As the results of Sir David Semple's experiments, which have been confirmed by other observers, the Government of India have recommended the use of a dead carbolised vaccine in all Pasteur Institutes in India. This vaccine has been proved to be both safe and efficacious, and it can be prepared with equal facility in either a hot or a cold climate, so that the necessity for placing Pasteur Institutes in the hills no longer exists. The various Local Governments are already aware of these facts, and it is proposed to place the Pasteur Institute for Burma in Rangoon instead of at Maymyo as originally intended."

The Hon'ble Mr. GHUZNAVI asked :—

"Is it a fact that great inconvenience is felt by the public owing to the limited hours of working of third-class telegraph offices in the mofussil?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied :—

"Government are not aware that any inconvenience is felt by the public owing to the limited hours of business at third-class telegraph offices in the mofussil, and no complaint on the subject has been received by the Director-General for the past three years. I may add that the question of extending and altering the working hours of all third class offices throughout the country was thoroughly examined three years ago, with the result that they were extended in the case of about 300 offices and altered to meet the convenience of the public in the case of 200 more."

The Hon'ble RAI SIVA NATH RAY BAHADUR asked :—

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any foundation for the rumour that a certain railway company has approached Government with a proposal for taking over the Eastern Bengal State Railway?

"(b) If the answer be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to name it and lay the terms of offer on the table of the Council?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied :—

"No Railway Company has put forward proposals for taking over the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The Secretary of State has, however, been approached by a gentleman acting on behalf of others connected with Indian trade and railways in relation to a project for the transfer of the Railway to a Company to be formed in England. The matter is the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State, and it is not customary in these circumstances to lay papers on the table."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to state if any decision has been arrived at with regard to the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission on Local Self-Government?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied :—

"The Secretary of State has been addressed on the subject of the Commission's recommendations with regard to municipalities. The recommendation contained in paragraph 773 (i) of the Commission's report, viz., that the net proceeds of the land cess in certain Provinces should be made over to rural boards, has already been accepted and given effect to. The views of some of the Local Governments with regard to village organization and rural boards have not yet been received, and these matters are therefore still under consideration."

THE INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK :—"Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

"There is a Note of Dissent by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya attached to the Report, otherwise the recommendations contained in the Report are unanimous. I propose to reserve any remarks that I have on the subject until the time comes to ask for the Report to be taken into consideration."

[*At this Stage the Vice-President left the chair which was taken by the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler.*]

RESOLUTION REGARDING PUBLIC HOLIDAYS UNDER THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. GHUZNAVI :—"The Resolution which I now beg leave to move runs as follows :—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that in the matter of Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881 the principle should be recognised that the

most important days of religious festivals of the principal communities should be included in the general list of public holidays of every Province or Presidency throughout India and Burma.'

"Any Resolution such as this cannot fail to be acceptable, I take it, to all fair-minded men and the question may be asked that for any proposition such as this broad-based on equity and so obviously fair why it was necessary to bring before the Hon'ble Members of this House. The reason for it, Sir, is that a gross injustice is being done to many millions of His Majesty's Mussalman subjects living in some of the Presidencies and Provinces of this Empire who yield to none in their loyalty and devotion to the British Throne.

"Holidays in India, Sir, are of two kinds. Those that are declared as such under the provision of section 25 of the Indian Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881 and those which in addition to the above are gazetted as merely Government holidays. During the former not only Government offices but banks, mercantile firms, mills, factories, docks and in short all places of public business are closed. Whilst during the latter Government offices alone are closed. It is the practice with all Local Governments to declare certain days as holidays in the Local Gazettes under both the above heads in the month of November or December for the ensuing year. On an examination of these Gazettes it will be found that in the year 1911 in addition to the 2 general holidays, viz., the King-Emperor's Birthday and the Proclamation day, there were declared under the provision of the Negotiable Instruments Act in the Punjab 8 Hindu, 8 Christian and 8 Mussalman holidays; in the United Provinces 12 Hindu, 8 Christian and 7 Mussalman holidays; in the North-West Frontier Province 9 Hindu, 8 Christian and 7 Mussalman holidays, in the Central Provinces 10 Hindu, 8 Christian and 7 Mussalman holidays; in Coorg 13 Hindu, 8 Christian and 8 Mussalman holidays; in Bombay 9 Hindu and Jain, 9 Christian, 4 Parsi and 2 Mussalman holidays; in Madras 15 Hindu, 9 Christian and 1 Mussalman holiday; in Burma, 18 Buddhist, 10 Christian and no Mussalman holiday; in Eastern Bengal and Assam 15 Hindu, 8 Christian but not one Mussalman holiday, in Bengal 16 Hindu, 8 Christian and not one Mussalman holiday. I have chosen the year 1911 because in 1912, alone in the Presidency of Bombay this gross injustice was in some measure rectified. Of this I shall deal presently. So now it will be seen that in Bengal both Eastern and Western as well as in Burma and I may also add in the "Baby" Province of Bihar and Orissa and the "young old" province of Assam not a single day of Mussalman religious festivals is a public holiday under the Act and that in Madras there is one and only one day. Now, Sir, what are the principal communities in India that owe allegiance to His Majesty and that are governed by the same laws but that ought to be treated with the same fairness and justice. I think, we are all agreed that the Hindu, the Mussalman and the Christian are the 3 most important communities in British India; at any rate no one will deny that the Mussalman community is one of the most important. I will not say that the Parsis are not important, or the Buddhists are not important, but wherever these communities are found in appreciably large numbers their claims have all along been recognised. In Bombay the Parsi, and the Jain communities are to be found in large numbers and they have each some of their important religious days of festivals declared as public holidays under the Act. Now, Sir, what have the Mussalmans of Bengal, Assam, Burma, Bihar and Madras done to deserve this unfair treatment and to merit this invidious distinction. Some hostile critic, out of sheer ignorance, might say that in those Presidencies and Provinces the important days of Mussalman religious festivals are gazetted as Government holidays. But, Sir, I humbly submit a Government holiday is one thing and a public holiday under the Act is another. No doubt courts and Government offices are closed on those days but in many instances Mussalman employés are asked to attend their offices after their prayers. There are many schools and colleges which are not all closed on those days; only the Mussalman students are allowed to absent themselves. By doing which they naturally miss all their lectures.

"The same critic may say that the Mussalmans in those Provinces and Presidencies are not largely employed in banks and mercantile concerns and therefore they ought to be satisfied with Government holidays only. But these holidays are not asked for only Mussalman employés in banks and mercantile offices but they are asked for on behalf of the Mussalman public who have connections and concerns with all banks, mercantile offices and all business centres. They are asked for on behalf of hundreds and thousands of Mussalman mill hands, factory hands and those that are employed in the docks. If the Mussalman public is perforce obliged to abstain from all business on days which are holy to other communities, surely they have a right to abstain from all business on days which to them are most sacred. But the greatest hardship is caused however to the Mussalman merchants in general who have repeatedly asked the Government to declare their religious days holidays under the Act but so far their feeble voice has been raised in vain. Sir, it often happens that their bills of exchange fall due on days sacred to them, and as Mussalman merchants generally close their places of business on those occasions often forgetting the due dates of their bills, such bills cannot accordingly be met and are consequently dishonoured. Thus they often fall into serious difficulties, and as this is true in Bengal, so is it true in Madras, Assam, Bihar and Burma.

"Now let us see what happened in Bombay. Before the year 1911 only one Mussalman religious day used to be declared as public holiday and that was the Moharrum. As it was found that certain public holidays would fall on Sundays in the year 1912 the Government of Bombay in their Gazette, dated the 21st November 1911, declared another Mussalman day in addition as a public holiday for the year 1912 and that was the Bakr-i-Id or more properly speaking Id-uz-Zuha. Now my friend the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoollah moved a resolution in the local Council on the 26th of July 1912 which ran as follows: 'That the

Government of Bombay be requested to notify under the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act the following two additional public holidays for the next year, *viz.*, the Ramzan Id (*i.e.*, the Id-ul-Fitr) and the Bar-i-Wafat.' To this the Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb replied as follows:

'During the course of this year it has been felt that there is a good deal of trouble and inconvenience relating to public holidays. It has been decided therefore to appoint a special committee, other than the annual committee which meets to recommend the holidays for the coming year. The special committee will be instructed to examine the whole question.'

Of this committee my friend the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir) C. H. Armstrong was the Chairman and my friend the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim was one of the members. I greatly deplore the absence of both these friends of mine, especially the latter, from this Council to-day, for had he been present he would have himself testified to what great difficulties he had to surmount and what a keen fight he had to make and that would have made still more apparent how important was this resolution which I have the honour of placing before you to-day.

"I am perfectly aware, Sir, that the discretion as to the notification as public holidays of particular days in particular provinces was deliberately vested in Local Governments by the Government of India in 1909. But if the principle which is embodied in my resolution had been laid down by the Government of India, it would have greatly strengthened the hands of the Local Governments in using that discretion justly and impartially towards all the important communities and there would not have been any necessity for my friend's campaign on behalf of Mussalman holidays in Bombay or even for me to move this resolution.

"Now the Bombay Committee in their report stated that, 'although the committee recommend the increase of 2 days accounted for by the inclusion of 2 additional Mussalman holidays which brought up the total to 28 whereas the existing number of public holidays all along was 26, they desire to state that they are not in favour of more than 26 bank holidays, in fact a less number is favoured.' So it was seen that whereas my friend pleaded for the very minimum that should be granted to the Mussalmans, namely, the two Ids, the Moharrum and the Bar-i-Wafat, the committee could only recommend 2 in addition to the one already existing. Whereupon the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla submitted a very able though elaborate minute of dissent from which with the permission of this Council I will only quote a few lines. My friend wrote, 'I cannot agree with the report of the majority of the committee. The prevailing feeling in the committee was that as the total number of bank holidays was to be increased from 26 to 28, the 2 additional days should be granted to the Mussalman community and that all the holidays previously recognised should not be disturbed. This attitude can hardly be regarded as consistent with the specific instructions conveyed by Government. What Government desired the committee to do, was to rediscuss the whole question of the festivals to be observed as bank holidays, and I think it was the duty of the committee to have fully inquired into the relative importance of each of the holidays to be recommended and those alone should have been accepted as could have been amply justified.' He then went on to say 'If my community has all these years remained under a manifest injustice and the other communities enjoyed a large number of days as holidays, is that a sufficient reason to perpetuate such injustice in order to secure some of those days as bank holidays for which there never has been any adequate justification.' Now what did the Bombay Government do? Be it said to their credit, by their resolution dated the 28th November 1912 they redressed this long-standing grievance of the Mussalmans once for all. With your permission, Sir, I shall just quote a few lines from their resolution. This is what they said, 'Having regard to the opinion expressed by the committee that they are in favour of a smaller number than 26 actual bank holidays, Government is of opinion that the following 5 days may more appropriately be granted as sectional holidays than notified as holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act: the day following the New Year's day, the Easter Monday, Panjusanu, Kalichandas (*i.e.*, one of the 3 days of the Dewali), and the New Year's Eve. On the other hand, Government consider that all the three Mussalman festivals, namely, the Bar-i-Wafat, the Ramzan Id, and the Bakr-i-Id should be allowed as holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act in addition to the Moharrum which is usually notified under that Act. '*The Mussalman community*', *the Bombay Government went on to say*, '*is large both in Bombay city and outside it and the grant of 4 holidays is not too generous a recognition of festivals which are of very great importance to that community.*'

"Now let us turn to Bengal and let us see what happened there in the course of the last year about the same time. When I was at Simla in September last I raised this very question of Mussalman holidays but as at that time I had in my view particularly the disabilities which we suffer in Bengal I was referred to the Bengal Government. Our thanks are, however, due to my friend the Hon'ble the Home Member Sir Reginald Craddock who on hearing of this strange anomaly sympathised with us and from whom I came to learn for the first time that in the Central Provinces where the Mussalman population was not more than 2 or 3 per cent. they had 7 Mussalman days of religious festivals declared as public holidays. Whereas in Bengal where the Mussalman population exceeded the Hindu by more than 2 millions we did not have a single day. I accordingly submitted a Note on the question of Mussalman holidays on the 27th October last on behalf of the Mussalmans of Bengal to His Excellency Lord Carmichael who has already won our hearts by his broad sympathies, his courtesy, his wise statesmanship and his keen desire of getting all information he can at first hand. The Government of Bengal, notably my friends the Hon'ble Sir William Duke and the Hon'ble Mr Lyon expressed their sympathy and decided after formal reference to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to declare at once the two Ids and the Moharrum as public holidays under the Act for the coming year, that is for the year 1913. To assure that the Chamber did not give an adverse vote altogether and to plead the cause of the Bengal Mussalman community with the European commercial men

I myself interviewed all the principal commercial magnates of Calcutta, among whom, not the least, was my friend on my left the Hon'ble Mr. Monteath. Every one of those whom I saw expressed astonishment at the strange anomaly and his sympathy with the Musalman community. From among the numerous letters of sympathy which I received from the leading commercial men of Calcutta I shall just read a few lines with your permission from one or two of them. My old colleague and the late chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Sir Cecil Graham in his letter to me of the 14th November last says, 'In connection with your visit and the talk we have had with regard to the declaration of certain Mahomedan holidays as public holidays I should like to say that I am certainly in sympathy with your views and consider that your holidays should be recognised and I hope some method may be devised by Government by which this can be done without unduly or excessively extending the number of public holidays which already exist in Calcutta.' Mr. A. Topping of Messrs. Macneil & Co. and a member of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce wrote on the 28th of November last, 'I am in full sympathy with you for some recognition being taken of Mahomedan festivals under the Negotiable Instruments Act. I must say however that I consider that the present number of holidays granted to Christians, Hindus, and Mahomedans is already too many. I think therefore that a solution of the anomaly so far as the Mahomedan community is concerned would be if the present total number of holidays were divided by three and each sect, Christian, Hindu or Mahomedan are allotted an equal number. If this can be arranged there would be no feeling of jealousy or unfairness in the minds of either sect.' Personally I do not go so far as Mr. Topping nor can I advocate a method such as he suggests. The Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in his letter No 2197 of the 14th of December 1912 in reply to the Government of Bengal says 'You solicit an expression of the views of the Chamber upon the proposal that 3 Mahomedan festivals, the Id-ul-Fitr, the Id-uz-Zuha, and the Mohurrum should be declared as public holidays under the Act; and you point out that the adoption of this proposal would involve an addition of 3 days to the number of close holidays. In reply I am to say that the Committee of the Chamber agree with the principle that in Bengal Mahomedans as well as Hindu festivals should be recognised as public holidays. They do not therefore take exception to the proposal provided that it does not involve an excessive addition to the number of public holidays. The point is of course one for determination by Government but in their opinion there ought not to be more than 2 days added to the list.'

"On the receipt of this letter from the Chamber and on finding that the very least number, I may say the irreducible minimum, being the two Ids, the Mohurrum, and the Bar-i-Wafat that is 4 days which alone would satisfy the Musalmans, the Government of Bengal postponed for further consideration the question of Musulman holidays. So in Bengal the situation at present is that in order to meet the wishes of the entire Musulman community the European commercial community through the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have expressed their willingness to agree to an additional 2 days over and above the existing number of public holidays. The solution of the difficulty now is best found in the letter addressed to me by Mr. G. Dunbar of the Bank of Bengal, who wrote to me on behalf of himself and the directors among whom are the Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Sherrock, the Hon'ble Sir F. C. Dumayne, members of the local Council and others. Mr. Dunbar says, 'It seems unreasonable that there should be no Musulman holidays gazetted under the Negotiable Instruments Act for Bengal, Burma and Assam. My directors consider no objection could be taken to 2 or 3 additional holidays being gazetted to meet the wishes of the Musulman community. If the Hindu community can be induced to give up some of their holidays then all the 5 days mentioned in your note might I think be gazetted holidays under the Act.'

"Now it is not for me to ask that a place should be found for Musulman holidays in the list of public holidays by curtailing many of the holidays from other sister communities. But I should just like only to mention that if the Hindu community of the Punjab or the United Provinces or Bombay could do with 8, 12, 9, respectively surely the Hindu community of Bengal could be generous enough towards a brother community by being ready to do with 2 or 3 less from their well-filled stock of 16. It is not for me, Sir, to say how many or which of their days the Hindu community should be prepared to give up out of deference to a brother community. It is for the Hindu leaders to say so and it is for the Government to devise the method by which this consummation could be brought about. I therefore appeal to the leaders of the Hindu community, no less distinguished among whom are some of my Hon'ble colleagues present in this Council today, to give a tangible proof of their sympathy and neighbourly feeling. On looking at the list of holidays in Bengal and in other provinces where the Musulmans are unfairly treated I find that the 27th of December is a public holiday under the Act. For this I respectfully submit, I can find no justification whatever. As this is neither a sacred day nor is it declared as a public holiday in the Presidency of Bombay for instance. The same thing can be said almost of the 24th or the 26th or the 31st of December. So with the two additional days already agreed to by the European non-official community and the curtailment of the 27th of December there remains but only one or two days which the Hindu community of Bengal and elsewhere would have to be prepared to give up, though the same may still be retained as a Government holiday, and may I hope in this they would not be found wanting. The discretion in the declaration and the discrimination of holidays has been vested by the Government of India in the Local Governments. I have already stated that the Government of Bengal are now prepared to look at this question in a sympathetic mood. So acting on the old adage of striking while the iron is hot I beseech this Council to pass the resolution moved by me and the Government to accept it in order that a policy may be

declared once for all how this question should be dealt with by Local Government and also thereby strengthen the hands of all the Local Governments concerned. Before I have done with Bengal I should just like to say with your permission, Sir, a word regarding the nature of Mussalman holidays. The two Ids, the Moharrum and the Bar-i-Wafat are Mussalman days of religious festivals not only in Bengal, not only in India, but throughout the Mussalman world, unlike the Hindu holidays some of which are different and fall on different dates in different provinces and Presidencies. Our holidays are the same in India as in Turkey and as in China. Therefore we cannot agree to anything less than 4. Our brethren in the Punjab, United Provinces and elsewhere have broader shoulders and stronger lungs and therefore they have been able to secure from 6 to 7. We Mussalmans of Bengal and elsewhere plead for only 4.

"The two Ids and the Moharrum are well known even to non-Moslems, but the importance of the Bar-i-Wafat is not so well understood. To the Mussalmans the Bar-i-Wafat is even more sacred than is perhaps the Christmas day to the Christians. The Bar-i-Wafat or as it is also called the Fatiha-Duaz-Dahum is the twelfth of Rabi-al-Awal of the Mussalman lunar calendar. On that day the Great Prophet of Arabia was not only born but it was a happy coincidence that 60 years later on the same lunar month he departed from this mortal world. Therefore this anniversary of the birth and the death of the Great Prophet is naturally held in utmost veneration by Mussalmans all over the world.

"I do not desire to take up any further time of this Council by examining in detail the conditions that prevail in Madras, Assam, Burma or Bihar. For it is the same story all over with slight local variations.

"One word more and I have done. The act of placing the foremost important days of Mussalman religious festivals on the list of public holidays would not unduly or excessively increase the total number of public holidays in any province. For since these days depend on the lunar month they will by rote fall on days that would be already public holidays for the other communities. Hence there would not be any undue or excessive addition to the total number of holidays in any of the provinces or Presidencies where the question of Mussalman holidays has to be readjusted.

"In conclusion, Sir, I say that the Mussalmans have faith in the sense of justice of the British administration. They rely on the friendly feelings of the other important communities who owe common allegiance to the British Throne and they are looking forward with eager hope and expectation to the removal of their just grievance. By passing this resolution we shall be strengthening the hands of the Local Governments in dealing with this question with fairness and impartiality. The omission from the list of public holidays of the most important days of Mussalman religious festivals in some of the provinces and Presidencies of British India, apart from entailing disabilities and hardships on the Mussalmans of those parts I assure you, Sir, affects the prestige and the status of the entire Mussalman community.

"For these reasons I recommend this resolution to the favourable consideration of this Council and fervently hope that it will be carried unanimously."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI:—"Sir, I support this resolution. I am sure that my Hon'ble friend the mover of this resolution will be the first to repudiate any suggestion that the terms of the resolution are capable of the implication that in the existing list of public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act the most important religious festivals of the different principal communities have been lost sight of. In upholding the high principle of religious toleration and non-interference the Government of India and all Local Governments have always given full latitude to the recognition and observance of all religious ceremonials and festivals. The resolution aims at the extension of this wise principle. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi has rendered an important public service to his own community by obtaining a short recess for all Mussalman servants of Government to say their prayers on Friday in all public offices, and he now desires that a similar consideration should be extended throughout India and Burma to other communities in regard to their principal religious festivals. But I cannot agree to the proposal by my Hon'ble friend to curtail the Hindu holidays. We have every reason to believe that the Government are in entire sympathy with such a suggestion, and will give effect to it wherever necessary, or wherever any unintentional omission may be pointed out."

The Hon'ble Mr. FUZLEHOY CHERIMEHOY:—"Sir, the object of this resolution, I think, from my Hon'ble friend's speech is this, that the Mussalmans of some of the most important provinces are not getting their usual share of public holidays which they ought to get, and therefore I support the very reasonable resolution of my Hon'ble friend. He moves for the recognition by the Government of a principle of inclusion of religious days in the general list of what are known as Bank holidays. In my own Presidency a few months ago our claims were acknowledged, after a good deal of agitation in the Council and outside. Formerly we were getting only Moharrum as public holiday, but now we are fortunate in getting the most of the religious Mussalman holidays, namely, Id-ul-Fitr, Id-uz-zoha, Moharrum and Baravafat. Sir, these are the most important religious days in the whole of the Mussalman religious rituals, and I hope that the effect of passing this resolution in the Council will be that it will strengthen the influence of the representatives of its community, including Muhammadans in asking for their most important holidays, and I hope that Muhammadans in every province will do their best in at least getting these four days as holidays, which would be a great boon to the Muhammadan community in observing their religious ceremony. With these few remarks, I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"Sir, I desire to associate myself with the appeal made to the Government that this Resolution should be accepted by them.

"Sir, any addition to the holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act is more or less a serious matter from the business point of view, because it means the closing of banks, the closing of post offices; it means more or less dislocation of public business. But, Sir, when the Muhammadan community have to submit to serious inconvenience by reason of this dislocation for the sake of other communities, I think the other communities, as a neighbourly and friendly act, ought to submit to some inconvenience for the sake of their Muhammadan fellow-countrymen.

"Sir, I must express my feeling of surprise that in the Bengal Presidency, where the majority of the population consists of Muhammadans, not one Muhammadan holiday should be regarded as a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act. It is clearly an omission, and it is an omission which has been allowed to stand too long, and it seems to me that the time has come when it should be rectified. My advice to my Hon'ble friend to the left would be to persuade some Muhammadan Members in the Bengal Legislative Council to take up this matter and agitate about it with that keenness and enthusiasm which my Hon'ble friend has shown in this direction. I can assure him of this, namely, the whole-hearted sympathy of the Hindu Councillors in regard to this matter, which is a grave and clear injustice to their Muhammadan fellow-subjects.

"Finally, with reference to his appeal for the curtailment of the Hindu holidays, I am afraid none of us here present is in a position to give an answer. The question of Hindu holidays has been very carefully considered by the Government from time to time. I am old enough to remember the appointment of a Committee in this connection, when the matter was thoroughly gone into and the number of holidays was reduced. I believe, Sir, we have now come to the irreducible minimum, and any attempt on the part of Government or any public body further to curtail the number of Hindu holidays would give rise to serious controversy and agitation. From a tactical point of view, I would advise my Hon'ble friend not to press his case from this point of view. Let the Hindus enjoy their holidays. Let the Muhammadans have three or four more holidays if necessary, and in the attempt to secure three or four holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, I can assure my Hon'ble friend of the whole-hearted sympathy of my Hindu fellow-countrymen. With these words I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAYID MUHAMMAD:—"The Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend is a simple one in that it does not formulate a new principle and does not advocate a new departure. The principle of granting holidays on important religious days as is well known is already recognised, and it is applied throughout India. All that the Resolution suggests is that the principle should be extended, and I don't think there can be any objection to such an extension. I know as a matter of fact holidays are granted to Government servants on religious days, though they are not gazetted holidays under the Act, and they are known as partial holidays. There is not much to be said on the Resolution as my friend has gone into details, and the remarks he made in introducing the Resolution are quite clear. I therefore support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble MIR ASAD ALI KHAN:—"Sir, in rising to support the motion of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ghuznavi, I desire to point out that Government has already partially recognised the general principle as stated in the Resolution before the Council. For it will be seen from any Indian almanack or diary that important religious festivals of all the other communities are declared as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881. But what the Resolution evidently seeks to obtain is the uniform extension of this principle in the case of Muhammadans to all the provinces of India. In Bengal, Assam and Burma there is unfortunately not even a single public holiday under the Act for any Muhammadan festival, however important it may be. While in the United Provinces and the Punjab, there are seven and six public holidays respectively for Muhammadans, there are but only one holiday in Madras and four in Bombay. It is with a view to secure uniformity in the number of Mussalman holidays all over the country that the Hon'ble mover, I understand, Sir, has brought this question before us. He has left no stone unturned in bringing it into public prominence and in drawing the serious attention of Government. The Muhammadan community are deeply interested in the matter, and are anxious that at least four of their most important religious festivals, namely, Id-ul-Fitr, Id-uz-Zoha, last day of Muharram, i.e., Ashura and Bar-i-Wafat, should be recognised throughout India as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act. These are no doubt partial holidays for Muhammadans. But in the absence of public holidays, the Muhammadan community, especially the mercantile section, are put to no small inconvenience. As the Banks are not closed on these days, business transactions become increasingly difficult and much hardship is felt in attending to Bank dues; also, Muhammadan students are seriously disabled from keeping up continuity of work at college or school. The Muhammadan community who not only number one-fifth of the total Indian population but historically as important as any other large community in India, are entitled to have these public holidays, and will surely feel grateful to Government for including at least their most important religious festivals in the list of public holidays. It may, however, be said that the proportion of Muhammadans varies in different provinces, and that the number of holidays too should vary. But, Sir, I venture to think that Muhammadans in any one province are not in such a hopeless minority that they may be treated as a negligible quantity. In the best interests, therefore, of my community, I consider it highly desirable that the same number of public holidays for Muhammadans should be allowed in all parts of the country. With these words I heartily support the motion of my Hon'ble friend, and trust the Resolution will meet with the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. QUMBUL HUDA :—"Sir, with your permission, I should like to say a few words on the subject of the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr Ghuznavi. It should be admitted by all of us that the public holidays gazetted under the Negotiable Instruments Act must be done on certain fixed principle. The number of holidays may vary in different Presidencies and Provinces, but the principle of Government in fixing these days must be one and the same everywhere. When the Mussalman holidays are gazetted under the Act in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Coorg and Bombay, there appears no reason why the Mussalmans of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, and Burma should not have a single holiday under the Act. It is certainly a strange anomaly that the Mussalmans of these Presidencies and Provinces have not got a single day for the observance of their religious festivals. It is beyond dispute that the percentage of the Mussalmans in these parts of India is not a negligible quantity. Isn't it stranger still that the Mussalmans of the Provinces in which the proportion of Mussalmans is only one or two per cent. should get a large number of gazetted holidays, while, on the other hand, the Presidency and Provinces where their proportion is much higher have not been fortunate enough to get even one day of Mussalman holidays gazetted under the Act. I may be pardoned for saying that such actions of the Local Governments concerned create an invidious distinction between the different races inhabiting India. Therefore it is high time for the Imperial Government to declare the principle on which these religious festival holidays should be gazetted. I being a representative of the Mussalman community of Bihar and Orissa join my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi and submit to this Council that the principle of gazetting Mussalman holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act should be one and the same all over India be declared. The most sacred and important of Mussalman holidays are Id-ul-Fitr, Id-uz-Zoha, Moharram and Fitaha-duaz-Dahum (Bara-i-Wafat), and these are the least that the Mussalmans can do with.

"With these few remarks I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK :—"Sir, the Resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr Ghuznavi is to the effect that this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council, that, in the matter of public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881 the principle should be recognised that the most important days of religious festivals of the principal communities should be included in the general list of public holidays of every Province or Presidency throughout India and Burma. My Hon'ble friend on my right has suggested to me that we might express the principle of this Resolution in two lines of Macaulay—

'Let's keep the feasts of all the creeds.
'And keep the fasts of none.'

"Well, Sir, the principle of keeping the feasts is one which may very well receive our acceptance and, in fact, it has received acceptance in most of the Provinces; but, as the Hon'ble Member who moved the Resolution has himself stated, the matter is one in which under the the provisions of the Act itself as well as by general practice and convenience, the actual determination of the public holidays to be notified is to be left to Local Governments; for not only do the adherents of the different religions vary very greatly numerically in different parts of India but, in the case of Hindus, some religious festivals are not observed everywhere, or are observed with much more importance in some places than in others. It is not therefore possible for Government actually to trespass on the legal powers of Local Governments by prescribing a uniform scale of holidays under this Act for India as a whole. The Hon'ble Member has however shown that in existing circumstances the principal Muhammadan holidays have not received in some Provinces the recognition which they deserve. He has explained to us the different kinds of holidays that exist, and he has given a list of their numbers. I do not think that the numbers he gave exactly correspond to the numbers that we have collected, but of course there may be some inaccuracies in the list. Now, the list that I have here shows that the number of holidays besides the statutory holidays that are named in the substance of the Act itself—the list of holidays notified by the Local Governments vary considerably in the different Provinces. There are only 12 such holidays in Burma, there are 19 in Bombay, there are as many as 26 in the United Provinces and 25 in the Punjab, and, further than this there are, as the Hon'ble Member has pointed out, a number of holidays which are recognised by Government for all its offices. These seem to vary very greatly in different parts of India. For example, Bombay adds to its holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act no less than 41 days in the year, recognised as holidays in Government offices, if this list of mine is correct; whereas hard-working Madras only allows itself two. There are, it will be seen, therefore great variations in the number of holidays and there are also variations in the number and in the kinds of those which are notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act. Well, it would be a very simple and pleasant matter and in accordance with the sentiments of the lines of Macaulay that I read if we took all the Muhammadan holidays, added them to the total under the Negotiable Instruments Act, and increased the number to the total required.

"But, as the Hon'ble mover has himself recognised, there must be some limit to the total number of holidays for banking and commercial purposes. Consequently, it is impossible for us to give any instructions to the exact effect that Muhammadan holidays should be added *en masse*, or at least the principal ones for which the Muhammadans are asking, should be added *en masse* to those already notified; and it will be the duty of Local Governments, if this Resolution be affirmed, to consider carefully, in accordance with this principle, first the total number of holidays that can be notified consistently with commercial interests, and secondly, how they should be distributed with respect to the various creeds represented in India. How far and to what extent the extra holidays for which our Muhammadan friends plead can be added without

detriment to the holidays of any other community it will be impossible for us to say at this moment; but in looking at this list of holidays which are notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act, it would appear that there is some margin in those Provinces where Muhammadan holidays are not recognised before the total number of holidays will amount to the maximum number of holidays in other Provinces where they are recognised. For example, in the United Provinces there are 26 holidays under the Act, of which 7 refer to Muhammadan holidays, whereas in Bengal, Bombay and Madras the total number is 20, 19 and 22, respectively; so that it would appear that it might be possible to find some margin in order to find a place for these Muhammadan holidays.

"The Government of India have every sympathy with the desire of Muhammadans that their great religion should be recognised like the other religions in this matter of the distribution of holidays and they are very ready to accept the principle which has been put forward in this Resolution, and to commend the subject to the favourable consideration of the Local Governments. It is a great pleasure to me to find that on this occasion I have to say nothing whatever in opposition to a motion moved by one of my non-official friends."

The Hon'ble Mr. GHUZNAVI:—"Sir, it was my pleasant duty once before to express my thanks to my Hon'ble friend, Sir Reginald Craddock, and it is my pleasant duty once again to do the same thing. On behalf not of myself but, I may say, of the entire Moslem community of Bengal, I beg to tender our respectful thanks to the Government of India for having recognised the principle which is embodied in my Resolution. I also, with your permission, take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to my brethren from other parts of the country, who have been good enough to lend me their support. I desire, particularly, to thank my Hindu colleagues for having shown that catholicity, for which I always gave them credit. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr Surendra Nath Banerjee, is one of the most distinguished of Hindu leaders, and when we heard from his lips that he is ready to accord us his whole-hearted sympathy in this particular instance, in which the Moslems of Bengal are suffering great hardships and disabilities, I assure you, Sir, that nothing more was desired. But I would just like to point out to my friend that I did not advocate any great curtailment of Hindu holidays. I clearly stated that when I was quoting a few lines from the letter of my friend, Mr. Topping, which expressed a view though perfectly fair, it was not for me to press. I think he would now readily agree that I did not contend that any great curtailment of Hindu holidays should be made. But, at the same time, I should like to make my meaning clear. My friends and very great friends, the non-official European community of Bengal who have been the first to give me their whole-hearted support in this question, have told me that any very great increase in the total number of holidays would not be quite welcome to them; and, therefore, after consulting over this matter, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce agreed that there should be only two days added and no more. Sir, I think I clearly pointed out that the least we can do with is 4. Therefore, where are we to get two more from? This is the question. When I made my appeal to my friends, the Hindus, I pointed out that there were also certain days, besides their own, such as the 27th of December and the 31st of December which also required careful examination. I think, as matters stand, the duty is not mine, nor is it my friends. The duty clearly devolves on Government how to find a solution. What I desire to urge very strongly in this Council on behalf not only of Bengal but of all India, where the Mussalmans suffer the same disabilities, is that we should be given 4 days and not less. I could very well have asked for more, since we Mussalmans have, I suppose, quite as large a number of holidays as other communities; but I only plead for the irreducible minimum, *viz.*, 4.

"I am very much obliged to my Hon'ble friend, Sir Reginald Craddock, for having pointed out that there is room, even as things stand, for these Moslem holidays according to the list which he has got before him, and as such I do not think there is anything which he said that requires a reply.

"In conclusion, Sir, I should just like to say how grateful I am both to the Government and to my colleagues for having considered this Resolution in the light in which they have done."

The Resolution was put and adopted.

RESOLUTION REGARDING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA RELATING TO THE PROMISED ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF INDIAN FINANCE AND CURRENCY.

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS:—"Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the correspondence between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Government relating to the promised Royal Commission for the investigation of Indian finance and currency be laid on the table.'

"Hon'ble Members will recollect that in the recent debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Gwynne's motion, the Right Hon'ble Mr Asquith said: 'The Government thought and the Government of India agreed that although the inquiry into matters so technical by Select Committee was probably not the best means of attaining a desirable result, a stage had been reached at which there should be a thorough investigation by an expert body.' That statement was followed by the announcement that a Royal Commission would be appointed for the investigation of Indian finance and currency. In view of this announcement, an examination of the best method of inquiry is clearly unprofitable. The Royal Commission will come; what remains for us to interest ourselves about is that the best value is got for the costly machinery employed. The result will necessarily largely depend as much upon the personnel of the Commission as

upon the scope of the inquiry referred to it. And, whatever might be said to the contrary, we people of India are the most deeply affected by the conclusions of that body. It is only fair and just, therefore, that India should claim to be heard at the earliest stages both about the constitution and the programme of the Commission. Once His Majesty's Royal pleasure is announced we shall be out of court, so to speak. Hon'ble Members will thus realise the gravity of the situation and the urgent necessity of seeking from Government all available information on the subject. Any suggestions the Indian public may be disposed to make must be based upon accurate information. Sir, Government rightly discourages ill-informed criticism. We, non-official Members of this Council, are sincerely anxious to avoid it. We welcome information. It rests with the Government to supply it to us. If it is not forthcoming, the blame is surely not ours.

"Sir, the foregoing excerpt from Mr. Asquith's speech points to the existence of correspondence between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Government of India relating to the expert investigation of Indian finance and currency. In view of the magnitude of our interests at stake, a request for its publication cannot but be reasonable and legitimate, and cannot be refused with any semblance of justice. The refusal on the part of Government to lay the whole correspondence on the table, further, is liable to misconstruction, and would give a handle to malcontents to impugn the motives of Government. And this consideration alone should commend the Resolution to the acceptance of Hon'ble Members.

"Sir, already this question of Indian finance and currency has caused somewhat of a nervous anxiety among Indians. The genesis of the controversy ending in the official announcement is not reassuring. The clamour of English bankers and bullion merchants against the Indian absorption of a portion of the annual output of gold has been productive of considerable uneasiness in India; and when the agitation moves the Premier to promise a Royal Commission for inquiry, the popular nervousness naturally becomes intense, and the public mind seeks relief in the fullest information available. Messrs Montagu have complained of the Indian imports of gold; so has Sir Edward Holden of the London City and Midland Bank, while Mr. Moreton Frewin has written a lot about what he calls 'the awful hæmorrhage of gold to India.' Indians feel sore this point of gold absorption of which we hear so much will bear the closest scrutiny. Apart from the fact that India has a perfect right to claim, if she chooses, that her debtors shall liquidate their debts in gold, which is the only legal tender for international transactions, it is an open question whether the alleged drain of gold to India is not itself a healthy tonic for European countries. In its issue of February 8th last, 'The Economist,' a financial journal with a world-wide reputation for soundness and integrity, commenting on Sir Edward Holden's recent speech, says 'We regard the Indian consumption of gold with great satisfaction; for otherwise the rise of prices caused by increased production would be far more rapid and dangerous.' With an expanding export trade with gold-using countries, as the Hon'ble Finance Minister has so clearly shown in his speech on the Financial Statement, India must attract some portion of the world's output of that metal. By no chicanery can we be deprived of the value of our exports. At the same time there are other features of the Secretary of State's transactions which require careful examination in the interest of India. Year after year the complaint has been that the maintenance of excessive balances out of the proceeds from taxation and the withdrawal of large quantities of gold from India to be held by the Secretary of State in England, are prejudicial to Indian interests. Out of a total of £19,756,097 put to the Gold Standard Reserve in 1911-12, I find from the *Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1911-12*, on 31st March 1912 only £1,934,302 was held in India in coined rupees, and the whole of the balance had been transferred to England to be invested in securities. The 'cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice,' which might mean cash freed at times to relieve the stringency of the London Money Market, amounted to the, relatively speaking, inconsiderable sum of £1,073,710, while the investments in securities accounted for £16,748,085. The Gold Standard Reserve, according to this year's Financial Statement, now stands at £22,000,000, of which £4,000,000 is held in India in rupees and the balance (£18,000,000) is invested in gold securities. Of the gold of the Paper Currency Reserve held in England, a trifle over £2,666,666 is invested in 2½ per cent. consolidated stock. A strong body of expert opinion in India condemns this procedure. The position is this: If the large gold accumulations of the Gold Standard Reserve are really required for the support of exchange and for the purchase of silver for coinage, the fact of their being locked up in securities, be these gilt-edged or otherwise, is inconsistent with the main object. The only justification, if justification there be, for keeping such a large amount of gold, which belongs to India, in London, is that it may be immediately available for the maintenance of exchange, and not that it may be invested in British securities, or used for the purpose of helping the London money market round a tight corner. The necessity for scrutiny is even greater in the case of the Paper Currency Reserve." A good slice of the gold of that Reserve (£7,300,000) is also transferred to England and the whole is not held in a liquid state. The explanation is that the transaction is profitable; interest is earned. But the question obviously arises, is this procedure consistent with the primary object of the Reserve? The Reserve is held against the note circulation to ensure immediate payment. How is this purpose served by withdrawing the cash to England, only to be locked up in securities? Again, there is the question of the ordinary cash balances held by the Secretary of State in the Home Treasury in London. During the past two years these cash balances have been very much in excess of what the Secretary of State requires for Home charges, and the Indian public would like to know how far the interests of India are served by the maintenance of these high cash balances which have been lent out at low rates of interest to approved borrowers in London.

"Finally there is the question of currency on which widely divergent views are held in London and in India. If one may judge from the opinions which have been voiced in England during the past year, the form of currency which should be adopted in this country should be determined, not with reference to what the people of India themselves desire, but with reference to what it is convenient for Lombard Street to let them have. The view which I wish to emphasise is that it is of vital importance that all these complicated questions should be examined from the Indian standpoint and should be decided upon with the sole view of aiming at the interests of India. In the absence of the correspondence that has passed between this Government and the Secretary of State regarding the impending inquiry, Hon'ble Members of this Council have no means of satisfying themselves that Indian interests will in fact be placed in the forefront of the inquiry.

"Sir, this is our view of the matter, but the Government clearly hold the opposite view that there is nothing wrong about the management of the cash balances, that there is now perfect agreement between them and the Secretary of State about the application of the balances and that the Indian currency stands on a sound unassailable basis. The Hon'ble Finance Minister in his introductory speech on the Financial Statement has laboured the point at some length, and the idea one gets from those observations is that an elaborate investigation is superfluous. And yet, we have it on the authority of Mr Asquith, this Government has agreed that an inquiry has become necessary. It is difficult to reconcile these positions. The correspondence called for in the resolution above can clear up the difficulty.

"Sir, there is another reason why I move Government for the publication of the papers. In my humble opinion, on a Royal Commission of Inquiry into Indian finance and currency both this Government and the people should be properly and adequately represented. The Government of India, after the people, are the most vitally interested both in the issues and the result, and it will be unreasonable to ignore these interests in the composition of the Commission. I think, and I am supported in this view by Indian public opinion, the appointment of one official thoroughly conversant with the up-to-date financial methods of Government, one representative of European commerce and one Indian merchant or banker is absolutely necessary for safeguarding our interests. But our appeal in this respect will secure greater attention if founded upon the preliminary official correspondence I hope and trust Hon'ble Members will weigh these considerations and accord their support to the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. FOZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY :—"Sir, the Hon'ble mover's request does not strike one as an extravagant one. The claim is, on the contrary, so modest that I do not know how it can be resisted with any regard for justice and fairness. The Government take an important step, involving, for one thing, large expenditure, and giving rise to speculation of all sorts. Is it right that the reasons that underlie the action should be kept back from the people? To my mind the case for publication of the papers has only to be stated to carry conviction. The plain truth is, we cannot take stock for our position until we have access to the correspondence on the subject of this Commission.

"Sir, in India we never thought there was any occasion for any elaborate investigation of the Indian currency. The whole subject has been discussed and considered very carefully before by two Committees. Both the Herschell Committee of 1893 and the Fowler Committee of 1898 came to conclusions which for all practical purposes were identical in aim and effect. Definite courses of action and lines of development were suggested, and the Government of India and the Secretary of State accepted them without any reservation The financial policy of the Government of all these years has been shaped and moulded by them. Government once for all adopted a Gold Standard, and a Gold Currency was only a question of time. A Gold Currency is the ideal which the Government has so far kept in view. A reversal of this policy is hardly to be thought of. It stands justified by the results. Exchange has firmed up and has swung round the point fixed in 1893. In 1907–08 alone there was something like a serious disturbance, but the drop was temporary and might be explained satisfactorily. The Finance Minister, in presenting the Financial Statement, was pleased to observe: 'Here in India we have made a great experiment in currency, the experiment has been successful, and we are satisfied with our system as at present developed.' Indeed Government have been so satisfied with the effect of their currency policy that only last year a large and important development was contemplated. And what is most hopeful in the whole situation is that the suggestion came from a non-official Member of this Council who represented large commercial and manufacturing interests and who voiced the prevailing Indian opinion on the subject. Sir Vitheldas Thackersey had the support of practically the whole of the Bombay Presidency in his motion for an Indian gold coin. Government were impressed with the soundness of the views he expressed, and we have just seen the whole correspondence regarding the issue of sovereigns from the Bombay Mint in which this Government took up a strong position and committed themselves unconditionally to the suggested reform. The Secretary of State too favoured the idea, so much so that, notwithstanding the opposition of the Lords of the Treasury and his personal doubts about the anticipated results, he was prepared to sanction forthwith the minting at the Bombay Mint of a gold coin of a smaller denomination. That was, Sir, only on the 18th October last. These circumstances do not appear to leave room for an examination of the Indian currency. The principle is irrevocably settled and awaits gradual enforcement in practice. The official mind up to almost the close of the year was unanimous on the question of policy. There was practical agreement between this Government and the Secretary of State. What may have suddenly transpired to shake the foundations of the official faith in an Indian gold mint and to make the Government sceptic about the expected economic results and agree to a further and superfluous investigation

of the Indian Currency, is puzzling the Indian mind. The mystery is all the greater since the Hon'ble Finance Member appears even now to hold strong views on the success of the Indian Currency policy. And it cannot be that the Government hold contrary views. And yet the Government have agreed to the investigation. The only explanation must be contained in the official correspondence on the subject, and Government owe it to themselves to publish it for the satisfaction of the public. We know this much that a fresh Commission has been demanded by a body of London financiers who have evinced great and unreasonable uneasiness at our gold imports even though, according to the higher authority of the Finance Member, they help to equate our exports to gold-using countries and who would do all in their power to stop the inflow. The suspicion might well be entertained that their anxiety to keep all the gold of the world in the West inspires and prompts the suggestion of another investigation. And this feeling of distrust can only be removed by the publication of the papers. These considerations move me to support the Resolution. Sir Chitnavis' suggestion that an official of the Finance Department and to non-official financiers, one a European and the other an Indian, should be associated with the other experts on the Commission represents the prevailing Indian sentiment. I go further, and would suggest the appointment of two Indians instead of one on the Commission. There are so many capable Indians, now, especially on the Bombay side, who have a clear comprehension of the issues involved and who by their experience and their knowledge of the financial needs of this country, are quite competent to make helpful suggestions. But I do not press this point in view of the terms of the Resolution. With these words, I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sree P. RAMA RAYANINGAR :—" Sir, my friend the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis has truly observed that any suggestions the Indian public may be disposed to make in connection with the investigation of Indian finance and currency must be based upon accurate information. The Hon'ble Member is therefore perfectly right in moving for the publication of the correspondence. The arguments he has advanced in support of his motion cannot fail to impress Hon'ble Members, and I for one have no hesitation in supporting the Resolution. I do not think that Government will object to take the people into their confidence in this matter. The publication of the correspondence will remove a good deal of misapprehension which now exists in India on the subject. The agitation in England over the shipments of gold to India has created quite a sensation in this country, and the Parliamentary debate on the management of Indian finances was watched by the people with the keenest interest. On account of one or other of these somewhat disquieting circumstances the public mind is in a state of doubt and anxiety. The announcement that a Royal Commission of inquiry would be appointed has, instead of relieving this anxiety, increased it to some extent. There is, in consequence, an earnest desire all over the country for more detailed information regarding the preliminary discussion of the points between the Secretary of State for India in Council and this Government. The publication of the correspondence will be welcomed by anxious India. I hope Government will be pleased to accede to this request and to supply the information sought for. The other points which the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis has raised referring to the composition of the Royal Commission has a paramount interest for us. The Government of India, equally with the people, are vitally interested in it. From the Indian standpoint it is absolutely necessary that there should be on the Commission one official thoroughly conversant with the financial methods of Government, one representative of European commerce, and one Indian merchant or banker. I earnestly hope that Government will be pleased to bestow their best consideration on the subject.

"With these observations, I support the motion."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI :—" Sir, I beg to support the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis. The announcement made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on the 13th February last regarding the appoint of a Royal Commission to inquire into the India Office finances intimately concerns this Council. We in this Council are not in a position to express any opinion on the agitation that was set up in England on this subject or the correspondence that appeared in certain leading English newspapers and which ultimately led to the decision about the appointment of the Royal Commission. Considering, however, that the finances of the India Office have an important bearing upon the finances of the Government of India, the correspondence that has passed on this subject between His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and the Government of India should be placed on the table for the information of the Council. I venture to think that this correspondence cannot be treated as confidential in view of the fact that it will have to be placed before the Royal Commissioners when they enter upon the inquiry for which they have been appointed. It may be contended that any discussion in this Council on this correspondence is undesirable at this stage and this is a view which, I am sure, will commend itself to the Council. But this objection does not hold good as regards the publication of the correspondence. The matter was first mooted in the House of Commons and led to subsequent correspondence and agitation outside the House. This agitation has culminated, as I have already ventured to point out, in the announcement of the appointment of a Royal Commission, and we respectfully request that the papers may be laid on the table of the Council before the Commission enters upon its labours."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH ROY BAHADUR :—" Sir, I have nothing to say in particular respecting the subject of the Resolution just now moved. At this stage I need not enter into the question of gold currency. All that I can say at present is, that gold coins would be particularly acceptable to the people in the mufassal, and it would facilitate trade. It is, however, apprehended that gold coins would be absorbed and hoarded by the people. Nothing can be more

groundless than the idea that gold coins would be hoarded or buried underground in this way. They can only be used for trade purposes. They might in some particular cases be used for ornaments and necklaces, etc. I beg to support the Resolution that all the correspondence that passed should be published for the information of the people."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI:—"Sir, I desire to accord my support to the resolution which has been moved by my Hon'ble friend. We ought to know something about this Royal Commission and the circumstances which led to its appointment. There has been a good deal of discussion about the genesis of the proposed Royal Commission. Whether its appointment was due to personal or party considerations is not our business to enquire into. We have the Royal Commission. The Royal Commission will inquire into the India Office finances, and I think we ought to make the best of the situation. In order to be in a position to understand the scope and objects of the Commission and the proceedings that may take place hereafter, it is a matter of the first importance that the correspondence which led to its appointment should be placed before us. I do not wish to follow my friends into the intricacies of currency and the financial questions with which some of them have dealt, but there are two considerations which stand out in striking prominence in the speech of the Hon'ble the mover of this resolution, and I desire to advert to them for a moment. Sir, whatever may be the genesis of the Royal Commission, and the circumstances which led to its appointment, there can be no doubt that it ought to approach whatever questions may be brought before it from the Indian standpoint, and that its sole aim ought to be the protection of Indian interests. Well, Sir, if that be the object of the Commission, it is obvious that India ought to be adequately represented on that Commission—represented by official experts, represented by commercial European experts, represented by Indian financiers.

"Sir, in this matter of finance happily we are all united. There can be no divergence of opinion between Europeans and Indians, between officials and non-officials, for the protection of the sacred interests of our finance and for financial justice to India. Here we meet upon a common platform and are moved by absolute unanimity of sentiment. That being so, I thoroughly associate myself with the appeal made by the Hon'ble the mover that at least there ought to be one official expert, one expert to represent European commerce, and one or two Indian experts on this Commission, so that Indian interests may be adequately safeguarded and the Indian standpoint pressed home. With these remarks, I beg to support the resolution of my Hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble Sir GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON:—"The specific point raised in the Resolution is a request that the correspondence relating to the appointment of the Royal Commission to inquire into India Office finances be laid and published.

"No correspondence on the subject exists, except a telegram received from London announcing the intention to appoint the Royal Commission. I shall be very glad to show Sir Gangadhar or any other Member this telegram, and I am sure that they will agree that it is really not worth while to publish it.

"It will be in the recollection of this Council that in introducing my Financial Statement I alluded to the fact that the Prime Minister had stated in the House of Commons that a scientific inquiry into the various difficult problems on currency and finance, and the relations between the India Office and the Government of India in regard to them had been decided upon.

"I gather that the object my Hon'ble friend has in view in moving this Resolution is not so much the production of documents, which, as I have said, do not exist, but rather to emphasize the opinion generally held in this country that Indian interests should not only be fully safeguarded, but should also be represented on the proposed Royal Commission.

"I may remind the Council that the responsibility for advising the Sovereign in regard to Royal Commissions rests solely with the Prime Minister as Chief of the Cabinet at home; but I have no doubt whatever that the discussion which has taken place to-day will have the effect which my Hon'ble friend desires, of bringing prominently to the notice of the Home Government Indian opinion on the subject, and in the circumstances I think my Hon'ble friend will hardly wish to press his resolution further."

THE PRESIDENT (the Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER):—"In view of the statement made by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, the resolution has ceased to have any bearing, as the documents do not exist."

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS:—"Sir, I am thankful to the Hon'ble the Finance Member for his kind references to me, and for his sympathetic treatment of the whole subject. I am also thankful to the Hon'ble Members who have supported me. The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has stated the Government case with a frankness which cannot but appeal to Hon'ble Members. From the sympathetic nature of the reply we have every hope that the views of the Indian public about the personnel of the Commission will be submitted to the authorities in England, and I have no doubt they will be duly considered by the Prime Minister. Our chief concern as I have already observed, is that in the discussion of the important and intricate questions of finance and currency thousands of miles away from India, Indian interests should be properly represented, and, further, that the conclusions of the commission should be arrived at with the sole object of safeguarding and promoting those interests. We could have rested satisfied if the final say lay with our friend the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson. Indian

interests could not be in better hands. By his solid services to the country, he has earned our confidence, respect and esteem. In view, however, of his explanation, I do not deem it necessary to press the resolution, and I beg leave to withdraw it.

The resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 17th March 1913.

DELHI,
The 17th March 1913.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Monday, the 17th March 1913.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *presiding*, and 59 Members, of whom 53 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. FENTON, C.S.I., made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Sir CHARLES ARMSTRONG asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state whether lately it has been the practice to maintain treasury balances in London beyond the actual requirements of the Secretary of State for the purpose of a working balance?

"If so, does the adoption of the practice indicate a change of policy and, if so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons which have called for such change of policy?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLAN replied:—

"The balance held by the Secretary of State has recently been in excess of his immediate requirements. This circumstance has resulted from the fact that the balances in the aggregate have been unusually high, and indicates no change of policy."

The Hon'ble SRI RAMA RAYA of Panagallu asked:—

"Is it a fact that Proprietary Village Service Cess was for a short time recently collected from certain proprietors of landed estates in the Madras Presidency, that from time to time complaints regarding the collection of the said cess were being pointed out, and that in the last Budget Government was pleased to make provision for the abolition of the levy of that cess? If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to consider the desirability of taking steps to refund to the parties the amount of cess already collected from them?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied:—

"The cess is leviable under Madras Act II of 1894, and has been gradually imposed on landed estates at various times from 1898 onwards. Representations regarding the cess were received from time to time, but its ultimate abolition was undertaken not as an acknowledgment of anything inequitable in the collection of the cess but as part of the general policy of Government in connection with cesses on land. In the circumstances the Government see no reason to give retrospective effect to the abolition of the cess."

The Hon'ble SRI RAMA RAYA of Panagallu asked:—

"Is Grain Compensation Allowance granted to petty clerks and menials in Government service in the different provinces?

"If so, will the Government be pleased to state the present prevailing rates at which the allowance is granted to them in the different provinces?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLAN replied:—

"(1) Under Article 72, Civil Account Code, Local Governments are empowered by special order to grant to any district compensation allowances to all whole-time servants of Government in civil establishments whose pay does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem, when the price of the common staple food grain of that district is dearer than Re. 1 for 11 seers.

"(2) There are two rates of compensation which may be granted:—

"(a) When grain is dearer than 12 seers for Re. 1.

"(b) Do. 10 do.

"Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 10 may thus be given an allowance of Rs. 2 in the former case and Rs. 3 in the latter. Those on Rs. 10 or less can similarly receive allowances of Re. 1 and Re. 1-8, respectively. When pay is less than Rs. 5 allowances may be given sufficient to bring it up to Rs. 6 and Rs. 6-8, respectively.

"The grant of the allowance, once these conditions are fulfilled, is at the full discretion of the Local Government concerned."

The Hon'ble SRI RAMA RAYA of Panagallu asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to consider the advisability of opening in all agricultural institutes classes wherein actual agricultural labourers are taught practical agriculture and are paid for their labour?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied:—

"The system to which the Hon'ble Member refers is in force in several provinces. The Government of India have no information as to the degree of success attained by it, but will take steps to ascertain this and will communicate the result to all Local Governments."

The Hon'ble RAJA ABU JAFAR asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to order an inquiry into the number of Mussalman religious endowments in every district of India, of an annual income of Rs. 5,000 or upwards, with a statement of the names of the donors, the names of the present trustees and the objects and the annual income of every endowment?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"The Government of India regret that they do not consider that the purpose to be served by the suggested inquiry would justify the labour involved in the compilation of the information asked for."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHALPAL SINGH asked :—

"(a) Have different Governments and Administrations in India made rules with regard to the exemption of improvements from enhancement of revenue during the current settlement or after the revision of the settlement?

"(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing such rules?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied :—

"A collection of the rules in question made by various Local Governments will be reprinted and laid on the table at a subsequent meeting of this Council."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHALPAL SINGH asked :—

"Is a project for providing permanent head works for the Upper Ganges Canal under the consideration of Government?

"If so, when may their decision on the subject be expected?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied :—

"The project for providing permanent head works for the Upper Ganges Canal was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in April 1912. The work is now in progress."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHALPAL SINGH asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to consider the desirability of exempting the profits of Co-operative Societies from local taxation in the same way as they have been exempted from Imperial taxation?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied :—

"The answer is in the negative. There is no information before the Government of India to show that it is advisable to enforce any such exemptions on local bodies."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHALPAL SINGH asked :—

"With reference to the following observations made by the Hon'ble Member for Education last year—

"In the majority of provinces considerable provision has already been made for giving free elementary instruction to those boys whose parents are likely to be in any way inconvenienced by the payment of fees. The Local Governments have been requested carefully to consider those provisions and extend them where necessary by reasonable concessions to cultivators and others of small income'

"Will the Government be pleased to state the nature and extent of the concessions, if any, made to cultivators in different provinces of India?"

The Hon'ble Mr SHARP replied :—

"The rules regarding total or partial remission of fees in the case of children of cultivators and of the poor will be found in the educational codes of the various provinces. The Hon'ble Member's attention is especially invited to rule 84 of the Madras Educational Rules, rules 5 and 6 of Chapter II of the Bombay Code for vernacular masters and mistresses, rule 10 on page 122 of the Rules and Orders, Education Department, Bengal, rules 101–106 of the Educational Code of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, rules 203–206 of the Education Code, Punjab, rule 105 of the Education Code, Burma, rules 104, 105 and 106 of the Education Manual of the Central Provinces, and rule 25 of the Assam School Manual. The rules alluded to in the codes of the United Provinces and Burma refer to secondary or English Schools. But in the former province the fixing of fees is left to the District Boards (*vide* rule 50 of Chapter VI of the District Board Manual). Information regarding Burma is to be found on page 244 of the published papers regarding the question of the abolition *of fees* in Primary schools, to which the Hon'ble Member is also referred for information. He is also referred to the statements made in the speech of the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler of the 19th March 1912, on the Bill to make better provision for the extension of elementary education. As then stated, the Government of India have, in a communication to Local Governments in connection with the 50 lakhs recurring grant, expressed themselves in favour of the principle of extension of free elementary education for all those who cannot afford to pay fees. The provincial reports for the financial year now drawing to a close will doubtless contain information regarding the measures taken."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANJIT SINHA of Nashipur asked :—

"Is the Government aware of the existence of a Prisoner's Aid Society in Calcutta? If so, will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to encourage the objects of the said society by giving it some jobs in the way of book-binding, etc?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied :—

"The Government of India are aware of the Society in question, but the matter of assisting it by work is rather for the Local Government to consider, and it is suggested that the question may more appropriately be put in the Provincial Council."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANJIT SINHA of Nashipur asked :—

"Is the Government aware of the present condition of vehicles which are used for traffic in the Ranaghat-Moorshidabad Branch of Eastern Bengal State Railway? Is it a fact that even first-class compartments leak during rains? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps it proposes to take to improve their condition?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied :—

"Government has not received special complaints as to the condition of the first-class compartments of the carriages used on the Ranaghat-Moorshidabad Branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

"The attention of the Agent of the line will be specially drawn to the question asked by the Hon'ble Member."

RESOLUTION REGARDING LOSS OF OPIUM REVENUE.

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS said :—"Sir, I beg to move :—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council the desirability, in view of the loss of opium revenue, of considering financial measures for strengthening the resources of the

Government, with special reference to the possibility of increasing the revenue under a system of preferential tariffs with the United Kingdom and the Colonies."

"Such a motion in a year of abounding prosperity requires a word of explanation. The Revised Estimate shows an improvement in our revenue of over six million pounds sterling (£8,191,000) to which the opium revenue and the railway receipts have principally contributed. A superficial examination of the Financial Statement discloses no need to discuss possible additions to the resources of Government. I may be asked, what urges me to these cassandra-like prophecies of the approaching decrease of a revenue which has just shown such unexpected signs of vitality. I reply, Sir, that though our opium revenue has died hard, it is none the less dead. The position therefore is this. The opium policy of Great Britain has driven a huge breach in our finances. In the ensuing year, we have managed to maintain equilibrium between income and expenditure; but we cannot expect to maintain it for long. Not even our largest sources of revenue—land revenue and excise—could be expanded sufficiently to make up a deficit of 4½ crores, which may be taken as our normal opium revenue in the days before the commencement of the policy of suppression. These sources too are utterly unreliable. They depend on the seasons and the rainfall to such an extent that the Honourable Finance Member will allow me to remind him, he has himself described the Indian budget as a gamble in rain. We cannot forego this revenue altogether. India is a country not yet fully developed, and we require all our resources for our growing needs, if for no other purpose. There is only one course open, namely, fresh taxation. Taxation has its limits, and a wise Government will only impose fresh taxes with great caution and in a manner as little burdensome to the people as possible. None the less fresh taxation will soon be inevitable, and in my view it is advisable to face the fact and consider the remedy at once. The task of filling up the void in our resources left by the loss of opium revenue is one which will heavily tax the skill of some future Finance Member, if he is to avoid laying too great a burden on the people. Sir, I am anxious that a sound principle of additional taxation should be settled in advance, and that in the process it is the Finance Member who should be heavily taxed. That is my justification for moving this Resolution.

"The Hon'ble Finance Member has said 'should financial trouble come on her India is prepared to meet it—*L'Inde fera de se.*' Sir, India cordially responds to this adaptation of Cavour's spirited retort on a memorable occasion in Italian history. India is self-reliant, as she has always been, but she must also be free to utilise her resources solely for the promotion of her own interests. Give her fiscal autonomy, and she can brave any danger. Give her that, Sir, and she will cheerfully forego her just claim on the Home Government for the heavy loss entailed on us by their opium policy. But of this question of compensation on another occasion. The issue I now ask Hon'ble Members to consider is, what should be the form of additional taxation, should such taxation become necessary? On this point I hold strong opinions. I will not have any additional tax except on the manufactured goods imported into India, and that too either as a protective duty or as an import under a system of preferential tariffs.

"Sir, I have said more than once that protection is a necessity to us. We have infant industries to protect. Granted even that, as free traders assert, we lose wealth thereby, yet wealth is not the only thing that nations desire. France and Germany have to be 'protected', so as to become self-sufficient, lest they become economically dependent on a possible foe. *We* want protection because we have to find employment for our people and to foster our growing industries. We shall, possibly, incur loss for the time being thereby, but we shall gain those benefits in exchange. The true question is not whether free trade or protection is the most profitable policy, but whether the benefit that we expect to get from protection is worth the price that we shall pay for it. I contend it is. But our hands are tied. Britain, which maintains free trade because, and *only* because, she can afford free trade because of her geographical position, will not allow us to adopt a protective tariff. Even a 5 per cent *ad valorem* duty on our imports of cotton goods, imposed purely for revenue purposes, was resented in Lancashire; we know with what results. Yet this 5 per cent. duty alone would yield us 2 crores of rupees, and would by itself go far to place Government once for all above want. Not only that; we cannot even retaliate upon foreign nations. We have to bear the 100 per cent. tax on our tea exports in Austria and France and the 240 per cent. tax on the same commodity in Russia. Our coffee and our tobacco are equally heavily taxed. In a word, we are not only not allowed by England to protect ourselves against *her*,—which is intelligible perhaps,—but we are not allowed by England to protect ourselves against foreign countries. And that, Sir, I maintain is neither intelligible nor fair. Therefore it is that we want fiscal autonomy, as I have said. But we may as well recognise frankly the fact that we shall not get it for the mere asking, and that the grant of it will be perhaps for years outside the sphere of practical politics. In the absence of complete freedom of action in the settlement of our tariff, a protective tariff is equally unattainable. An alternative scheme is, however, available, which might be more acceptable to England, namely, a system of preferential tariffs as provided in the Resolution.

"Sir, the British Empire is indebted to Mr. Chamberlain for this new gospel of inter-Empire preferential tariffs. The idea may not be absolutely original, in view of the fact that the German Zollverein, or customs union among the different units of the German Empire, was formed so far back as 1834, but for the British Empire it is entirely new. Since 1902, when the Colonial Prime Ministers at their Conference in England adopted a Resolution in favour of Preferential Tariffs, English economic opinion has undergone a great change, and, notwithstanding the recent temporary set-back in the movement due to the exigencies of party politics, tariff reformers are a power in England. The idea has caught on. It is bound to develop in England, flanked as it is by a protectionist Europe on one side and a protectionist United States on the other. India has so far not been admitted, so to speak, to the confederacy, but in any rational scheme of preference she cannot be ignored. It behoves us now to claim our legitimate place. In this matter at least, I hope, care will not be a cry in the wilderness.

"Sir, the Government have gone fully into this question of preferential tariffs in their relation to India before this. In their published despatch to the Secretary of State of 22nd October 1903, they subjected it to careful analysis, and in their considered opinion, I must admit, India could not 'expect very material advantages in the Imperial market by any measure which appear to be within the range of discussion.' The foundation of this conclusion was the absence of proper data, as will appear from the following observation in paragraph 15 of the despatch. The despatch says:—

"We cannot feel confident that the conditions and requirements of foreign industries have yet been ascertained with the precision and fulness necessary to make them a sufficiently broad and stable

basis on which to rest a fiscal policy of very problematic value to India, whilst the consequences of failure might result in irreparable disaster.'

"At the same time Sir Edward Law, after an elaborate examination of the conditions of our sea-borne trade, in his minute, held:

"I feel sufficiently confident that with the great majority of the countries with which we trade, and as regards the very great bulk of our exports of raw material, we are not only in a safe position, but we could even afford, in certain instances, ourselves to assume the aggressive by going so far as to impose duties on the exportation of produce they require for their industries.'

"And further,

"In my opinion it might be difficult to show that a preferential trade would prove directly prejudicial to Indian interests'

"In my humble opinion, an analysis of the subsequent history of our sea-borne trade will only confirm this last conclusion. The last ten years have brought into greater relief the circumstances noted by Sir Edward Law. 'The position of India is', more to-day than ever before, 'one of considerable defensive strength' On this point, I will not weary the Council with many figures In 1910-11 for which we have complete statistics our imports were valued at 125½ crores, of which 40 crores came from foreign countries. In 1906-07 the foreign imports amounted only to under 28 crores; so that in five years there was an increase of 43 per cent. Our exports in 1910-11 were nearly 208 crores, of which over 118 crores went to foreign countries At first sight these figures would seem to show that our position in waging a tariff war with foreign countries would be weak. We could only tax 40 crores of their goods, while they could retaliate on 118 crores of ours. But our exports are of a totally different kind to theirs. Much the greater part of our exports consist of raw materials of all kinds which the foreigner requires for his manufacturing industries and dare not tax too heavily lest he should damage those industries Not only so, but as regards some of our exports, jute for instance, India is practically a monopolist; and the foreigner if he wants these goods *must* buy from us. As regards the rest, the cheapness of Indian produce gives us an advantage in any market and makes it difficult for any other country that produces the same materials to compete with us. Consequently, it is only a minor part of our exports that are taxable in any tariff. On the other hand, the bulk of foreign imports consist of manufactured goods, which we could tax without loss to ourselves, and in some cases, when we produce the same goods, with actual benefit to our industries The chances of retaliation on the part of foreign countries are remote, for it would hurt them more than it would us. I submit that Government has been somewhat unnecessarily nervous in this matter A more detailed examination of statistics will but strengthen my argument.

"Let us briefly investigate our position in relation to some of the chief foreign countries concerned. China must be left out of account. Customs duties have been settled by treaty with that country till at least 1922. But take Austria-Hungary All our exports,—consisting of raw cotton, rice, raw hides and skins, raw jute and seeds,—except rice, are duty free, because they are required for local industries; whereas our imports consist of manufactures, the most important being sugar, glassware, apparel, cotton goods and hardware. Except wheat, in which there is competition, our exports to Belgium are 'untaxable'. Raw cotton, rice, raw jute, myrobalams, hemp are exports which Belgium will find it difficult to do without. But without much inconvenience to herself India could tax heavily Belgian cotton goods and glassware, and even Belgian steel and iron. Preference shown to the United Kingdom and the Colonies in the matter of steel and iron will benefit them considerably, and might ultimately create a diversion of the trade in their favour. France levies an import duty of 37 per cent. upon Indian coffee and a duty of 42 per cent. upon Indian wheat. This last duty cannot be enhanced without fatal effects upon the sanctione industry of Marseilles for which Indian wheat is alone suited. The heavy duty upon coffee has not prevented so far the normal growth of our export trade in that commodity. In 1902-03 the value of coffee exported to France was something over £200,000, and on the average of the last seven years it is £304,000 Seeds, raw jute and raw cotton, which account, on the average, for £5,852,000 of the Indian exports to that country, are from their nature untaxable. Besides, oilseeds are wanted for the oil industry of Marseilles. French retaliation is not therefore a serious factor in the question of preferential tariffs. The most important Indian export to Holland is rice (an average of £1,024,000 a year), but it has all the advantages of a raw material. On the European Continent rice is not wanted for edible purposes (except in the Balkan Peninsula), and is imported for breweries. Germany, apart from Great Britain, is India's chief customer, and the same advantages mentioned in the case of the other countries assure to Indian exports a ready market there So many German industries depend upon the Indian supply of raw material that a violently aggressive attitude towards India on her part is practically impossible. Germany is anxious for the development of her industries, and the anxiety is reflected in her tariff. Any serious disturbance of that tariff is unthinkable. Our imports from Italy are not of serious importance, but heavy import duties on Italian marble, cotton goods and silk goods could be imposed without fear of our expulsion by retaliation from the Italian market; for our exports consist of raw cotton, raw hides, raw jute and seeds. An import duty of 7 per cent. is now imposed upon the raw cotton without much injurious effect, the average of the last seven years being £1,988,000. A heavier duty will only curtail her own supply of raw material. The United States of America purchase on the average £2,243,000 of our raw hides and skins, £1,336,000 of raw jute, £3,858,000 of jute goods, £233,000 of tanned hides and skins, £247,000 of seeds and £309,000 of lac. There is a 20 per cent. duty upon tanned skins The heavy taxation of jute goods and tanned hides could be effectively checked by the imposition of a heavy export duty upon raw jute and hides and the consequential stoppage of the supply. Japan imports from India duty free, raw cotton (£6,191,000), rice (£730,000), jute goods (£714,000), tanned hides (£43,000) and manures (£56,000). She would suffer from the imposition of heavy customs duties upon these, as the raw materials, except rice, are wanted for her industries; whilst we could tax her silk goods, cotton goods, matches and apparel with great advantage.

"These facts, Sir, show forcibly that India has nothing to fear from retaliation if she should put a protective or heavy tariff on foreign imports; she is strong enough to wage a tariff war with well nigh anybody. But it may be asked, 'Even if this be true, what has India to gain by a scheme of Imperial preference? Her exports to the United Kingdom, for instance, are much smaller than her imports thence; she will have to give a preference in a great many things, and receive a preference in a very few' Sir, I admit the premises, but I deny the conclusion. It is true that we ask for very little—favourable terms for our cotton goods, our sugar, our tea, tobacco and coffee; and it is true that

we can give a great deal. But I maintain that this is not a question to be treated in the spirit of a petty huckster lamenting over a one-sided bargain. There are likewise other advantages to be reaped from Imperial Preference, of which I need but mention one as an instance, the solidarity of the Empire. And I also maintain that our position is not a weak one. If we ask but a little and are able to give much in return, it should make it incumbent upon the other parties in the bargain to accord us better treatment. A customs union with the Colonies would gradually secure for us there a better and more dignified position than we now have. Besides, what may seem little to other people may mean to us a great deal.

"As for the results, I can foresee none to make us pause. There will be no inconvenience to the poorer consuming classes. The conveniences of life which we so largely import will be as easily accessible to all as now; more of them will come from the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and that is all. These countries will have in that case to see to and wish for our greater prosperity in return. There will be no danger of a diminution in India's favourable balance of trade, so vital to a debtor country; for her total volume of exports will not be affected to any extent, and a more diversion of them from foreign countries to the Empire cannot damage Indian interests. But for complete success we want fiscal autonomy in this scheme also.

"It is unnecessary to add, Sir, that a scheme of preferential tariffs with the United Kingdom and the Colonies presupposes the introduction in India of a tariff on the imports of these countries coupled with a heavier tariff on the goods of foreign countries, which latter tariff may or may not be protective in character. The basis there is of course protection, but the system differs from a pure protective tariff in that the units of the Empire act in concert to obtain protection against the rest of the world. Individual national existence is subordinated to corporate existence, and will lead in time to a great federated Empire. India should move in the matter of trade with the other units of the Empire and should be linked up in that great federation.

"Sir, it is possible to detect flaws in any general scheme of preference. Such a scheme is so complicated, so vast that nothing is easier. But let us not lose sight of the wood for the trees. Moreover, 'needs must when devils drive,' and the financial needs of Government force it on our serious consideration. Additional taxation, in all human probability, is inevitable. Here is a direction in which money can be raised in sufficient quantity, and a method which will not only be productive of revenue but stimulating to industry. Government cannot act quietly in view of the danger to their resources. A policy of *laissez-faire* is ineffective; action, determined action, is necessary. My position is this. The best way out of our difficulty is the adoption of a protective tariff, and failing that, of a system of preferential tariffs with the rest of the Empire. If sufficient fiscal freedom for these purposes is refused us, I claim the liberty at all events to put on such duties on foreign imports as will give us the revenue we need *now*, which at a later date can be worked into a scheme of preferential tariffs of the chance arises. One or other of these courses we must follow if we are to remain financially solvent. And I advocate the second, as both practicable, beneficial and expedient. Sir, with these remarks I commend the Resolution to Honourable Members for acceptance."

The Hon'ble SIR RAMA RAYA of Panagalla:—"Sir, the Hon'ble mover has explained his scheme of compensation for the loss of opium revenue. He has quoted facts and figures and has dealt with the subject in his usual thorough manner. But beyond focussing public opinion on the complicated question of preferential tariffs, the Resolution I am afraid may not serve any practical purpose. Even in England the proposed Tariff Reform is yet a long way off. In this country it cannot be said to be within the range of practical politics. India alone cannot launch upon a system of preferential tariff independently of the other units of the Empire. Such a system presupposes conjoint action on the part of all, the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India. But public opinion in the United Kingdom and the Colonies does not appear to be yet ripe for the adoption of such a radical change in the current economic theories. It is too much to expect that India acting by herself can bring about a material change in public thought throughout the Empire. Besides, in this country the subject has not even received that much attention which its importance deserves. It is thus too early to think of adopting preferential tariffs for making up the loss of our opium revenue.

"Sir, in a despatch of the Government to the Secretary of State to which my friend the Hon'ble mover has referred, Government came to the conclusion that 'the balance of advantage is distinctly adverse' to India, and one of the reasons advanced was that, 'we might be forced to shape our policy not in accordance with our own needs, but according to the interests and demands of other constituents of the Empire.' Since 1903, the position has not undergone any serious change for the better, in spite of the improvement in the figures of our sea-borne trade. No doubt the Hon'ble mover has shown by detailed examination of statistics that the defensive strength of India has increased in the interval, but beyond this increase in our defensive strength nothing important has happened. The Government of India as a body, and the then Finance Minister, Sir Edward Law, individually examined the whole question with considerable care. I endorse the Hon'ble mover's view that upon the materials before us 'the danger to India of reprisals by foreign nations, even if eventually were unsuccessful,' has been exaggerated. I am also prepared to agree with him as regards the moral advantages of an Imperial Zollverein. But I do not think a satisfactory answer could be found to the other arguments of the Government of India. There is the serious aspect of the question to which reference was made in the official despatch: 'If the United Kingdom should eventually resolve to adopt a policy of preferential tariffs, or of retaliation, it is conceivable that the device of attacking her through her chief dependency might receive further development at the hands of foreign countries.' This danger is as present to-day as ever before. The Hon'ble mover has himself stated that exorbitant duties are imposed now upon some of our exports to foreign countries, and that we are denied the power to retaliate upon the countries concerned. Would the position be improved for us, once India is linked up more closely with the Empire under a system of inter-Imperial Preferential Tariffs? I have my doubts. We shall be less free to do anything independently, and if the retaliation of the foreign countries upon India does not seriously affect the prospect of trade of the other units of the British Empire, by reason of their superior manufacturing and industrial development, I entertain little hope of getting the co-operation of these members of the confederacy, in our attempts to set matters right. In 1906, France proposed to subject our exports to the general Tariff which meant a higher scale of duties merely because she expected a diplomatic advantage from the course in the impending conflict with Brazil. It was with the greatest difficulty and after long delay that 'the most favoured nation treatment' was secured to us. The Government of India's comment on the incident clearly points to our

real trouble. They say, 'It seems probable that greater freedom of policy on our part would be attended with beneficial results. The negotiations with France to which we have referred would not improbably have been less protracted and the terms of the Convention might have been more advantageous to India, had the other high contracting party been cognizant that we were not deterred by considerations of general policy from revising the duties on French wines and spirits, silk goods, and haberdashery.' This freedom of fiscal policy or fiscal autonomy appears to my mind our great need, and all our energies should be concentrated upon the reform. Public attention should be directed to this question more pointedly, and as a potent factor in rousing the increased public interest. I welcome the Resolution before the Council. If it serves to create a strong public opinion on this subject as a discussion of preferential tariffs is sure to, in the end, the Hon'ble mover will deserve the thanks of the people of India. In this view of the matter, Sir, I accord my support to the Resolution."

The Hon'ble RAJA KESHARPAL SINGH:—"Sir, I have great pleasure in cordially seconding the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble Colleague Sir G. M. Chitnavis. I would venture to express my strong advocacy of his views regarding the adoption of a policy of moderate and carefully considered import duties by way of counteracting the impending loss of opium revenue, and of obviating the crushing out of industrial enterprise in India through an all-too-free foreign competition. The adoption of the reasonable policy advocated would result in a two-fold gain. The United States of America and Imperial Germany have alike owed it to their policy of protection, strictly enforced, that they now hold a very prominent place in the scale of nations, in respect of wealth, productive power, and export activity. The British colonies also have found their best interests served by a system of protective tariffs. These are not, like Indian import duties, imposed for revenue purposes. Every reader of English history knows that British industrial supremacy was built up and established under a strict form of protection. The policy of free trade may work well in an industrially advanced country like England; but the policy of protection is indispensable for an industrially backward country like India. The development of indigenous industries should be a matter of very great concern to the Government of India. The appeal for protection is, therefore, a valid one. India raises a vehement and universal demand for much-needed protection. Failing this remedy, some sort of preferential tariff would be a satisfactory alternative. The Government of India might well foster International and Inter-Colonial trade by the exchange of reasonable concessions and preferential treatment with the Colonies and Great Britain. The British Empire covers a huge area of 12,000,000 square miles, characterised by enormous but, in great part, undeveloped wealth, both mineral and industrial. It has a climate of every gradation, from cold to tropical, capable of yielding every variety of produce. It holds a population of nearly 400,000,000. If a well-devised Imperial scheme of preference were judiciously applied, the British Empire would become quite independent of foreign trade, and would be immensely benefited. As matters stand, however, India is a land of raw produce,—unworked but not unworkable,—and a dumping ground for the manufactures of all other nations. It, therefore, fairly behoves the Government of India to help forward the development of the vast industrial resources of this great dependency.

"The imposition of import duties for the sake of revenue is sanctioned by precedent. The indirect gain arising from such impost would be the much-to-be-desired revival of Indian Industries."

The Hon'ble RAI SAR RAM BAHADUR:—"Mr. President, I support the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis. The advantages which are sure to accrue to India by the adoption of a system of preferential tariff have been lucidly explained by the mover of the Resolution and by the speakers who have followed him. In view of the loss of opium revenue, the financial equilibrium of the country is certain to be disturbed. Of late receipts from railways have swelled to such an extent, that the Government has been in a position to give large assignments to Provincial Governments for their local expenditure and for other purposes, but stability in this source of revenue cannot always be reckoned upon. The time has come for the Government to consider financial measures calculated to strengthen its resources. Special attention ought to be given to the consideration of the question of a system of preferential tariff between India on the one side and the United Kingdom and the British Colonies on the other.

"With these few remarks, I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir CHARLES ARMSTRONG:—"I think, Sir, it is a very great pity that the Hon'ble mover of this Resolution did not give us some figures and percentages of our trade. He tells us that if we would put a duty on to imports from foreign countries, we should probably be able to make up a loss of revenue which, I think, he mentioned at about 5 millions. The Resolution itself is a preferential Resolution, but some of the speeches have more or less touched on the question of fiscal autonomy, and if we take the figures we find that last year our imports from Great Britain were about 62½ per cent. of the whole of our imports. If we take Great Britain and the Colonies together, I think the figure would come to something like 70 to 75 per cent of the whole trade. That leaves a matter of 25 to 30 per cent. to be taxed. The Hon'ble mover has told us we may very well tax our imports from France, Belgium, and—I think the first country he mentioned was—Austria Hungry. The percentage of our import trade with Austria Hungry is 1·2 per cent., with Belgium it is 1·7 per cent., with France it is 1·6 per cent. I think he also mentioned Italy, and that is ·9 per cent. I notice he said nothing about Java. Our import trade with Java comes to 3·8 per cent., and is made up almost entirely of sugar, which the people of this country require, and of course if we were to put a heavy tax on that, the people of this country would have to pay it. The next country which follows Java is Germany, with 3·5 per cent. Of course there are certain things which come from Germany which, possibly, we might make in this country but so far as increasing our trade with Great Britain is concerned I don't think it would bring that about at all, because at any rate as far as manufactured goods are concerned, those that are made in Germany are a class of goods which the British manufacturer will not make because there is not sufficient money in the business. The people of Lancashire for instance, so far as piecegoods are concerned, can employ their labourers to very much greater advantage on more expensive goods, and they will not make these cheap goods which now come from Germany.

"As regards the export trade, I think the Hon'ble mover seemed to miss the point altogether. There is no doubt whatever that the whole of our financial system depends upon our favourable balance of trade, and I shall certainly be very much against anything in the way of taxing our exports on that account."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADHU SUDAN DAS :—"Sir, as I read the resolution, the Hon'ble mover did not actually specify what measures should be adopted in order to improve the financial position of India; nor did he confine his remarks actually only to the financial situation. He went further than that. He pointed out that financial gain is not the only consideration. He pointed out that for the growth and development of indigenous industries in this country some sort of protection is necessary. There has been within the last few years a considerable awakening throughout the length and breadth of India in the matter of industrial improvement. We are thankful that Government has not ignored its share of responsibility in this direction. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of industrial development in this country. There is already too much pressure on land; population is growing, but lands are not growing, and it is not possible for any Government on earth to make the yield of agriculture less precarious than it has always been and will ever be. Government cannot command the heavens, nor can it provide a system of irrigation which will make every acre of land in this vast country irrigable. Consequently the only salvation of India lies in the development of her industries. I do not believe, Sir, that the development of indigenous industries means in this country just what it means in a self-governing country, where industries grow in a slow progressive manner in response to the demands of the people, and demand and supply are regulated by the law of evolution. But here, with the contact of England with India, there was actually a sleeping sickness overtaking industrial India. England and other foreign countries exported articles which contributed to the comforts of life, which recommended themselves on account of their cheapness and better finish, a new light dazzled the Indian eye and foreign articles poured in. A sleeping sickness, if I may say so, overtook industrial India, and now that she rises from this sleeping sickness, she finds her industrial hands are paralysed, and the artizan cannot compete with the iron hand of Europe and other countries. The slow hand of the artizan cannot keep pace with the machine; and the real state of things in that India is awakening to a sense of her duty in this particular matter after the devastating and prostrating effect of a revolution. And therefore in the present circumstances of the country we need some sort of protection. I know that the very idea of protection of any kind seems ridiculous to the English mind. The Englishman is not accustomed to seek any kind of protection. The Englishman, living in a canvas house, considers that his castle. But then we Indians have been long accustomed to have our most precious things within the walls of the zenana. We are accustomed to walls, and tariff protection wall would admirably suit for us. Sir, it is very opportune that Sir Gangadhar should have thought proper to move this resolution just when we have before us the loss to Indian revenue on account of the stoppage of the transit of opium into China. That was no doubt in furtherance of the humanitarian and moral sentiment of England—a sentiment which we none the less admire. It is quite in keeping with the noble mission of England in the world—a mission which has always been to raise peoples and nations from the dark valley of adversity to the sunlit summits of prosperity. But then we Indians were not consulted about it; and if, on account of the loss of opium revenue, there is need for fresh taxation, the burden of that taxation will fall upon Indians, who do not up to this day understand what this opium business was, why it was stopped, and what this stoppage means in the shape of loss. It is not my intention to present to this Council a balance-sheet of loss and profit between the two countries—England and India—arising out of the past commercial relations between the two nations; but I may safely make this bare statement—a statement of fact which will be noticed by any observer, or even cursory reader—of the past history of the commercial relations of the two countries.

"Sir, India has not gained commercially by her contact with England. All that we ask for is a sacrifice on the part of England. What is that sacrifice? It is not a sacrifice of money; it is a sacrifice in the form of a slight modification of the Englishman's proud free-trade principle. Tariff reform is not altogether a new thing to England. It was one of the trump cards in one of the most recent general elections. I know it does not require a prophet to say what the answer of Government to this resolution will be. I was reading the other day of a case where an English trader was prosecuted for selling adulterated apricot jam. There was no apricot in the jam and the man's defence was that people have no more business to expect apricots in the jam than they should expect to find sunlight in Sunlight soap. I must appeal to England. India is a part of the British dominions. She is not an insignificant part of an Empire any more than the *kohinoor* is an insignificant gem in the British Crown. I am appealing to the moral aspect of the question with as much emphasis as lies in my power. I say England should do something to develop the indigenous industries of this country. The Hon'ble Sir G. Chitnavis' resolution is one which suggests many side-issues which the mover of the resolution has not taken into consideration. Retaliation and revenge are one and the same thing. It might not be directed towards India only; retaliation might be directed to any part of the British dominions. These are questions which must necessarily be discussed before a resolution of this nature would be carried, but I appeal to you to consider the moral aspect of the question. Is it or is it not a part of England's duty to help us in the development of the industries of this country?"

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA :—"Mr. President, I would have preferred the Hon'ble Member to have brought forward this resolution in a different form, because I think that there are two distinct issues involved in the consideration of it. The first issue is the loss of opium revenue, and the second issue is the protection of Indian industries. The second issue is connected with the first as it indicates the source from which further revenue can be obtained to make up for the loss of the opium revenue, but the principles involved require separate treatment. Now, Sir, a great deal can be said in favour of protection of the infant industries in India. A country of the dimensions of India which has to depend practically wholly upon its agriculture has to seriously consider the necessity of industrial development, and anything that tends to the growth of manufacture in India must receive cordial support from all quarters. I think, therefore, it would have been better if the whole question of protection had been raised on a separate issue. We have to consider whether India requires protection for its growing industries and, if so, what should be the form of such protection; whether it should take the form of protecting India and Indian industries against all countries including Great Britain and the Colonies; or whether it should be protection on the system of preferential tariffs. These questions should be decided purely in the interests of India irrespective of whether Great Britain will permit action to be taken on such lines or not. The question first of all to determine is, whether Indian industries require to be protected, and if they require to be so protected, what are the most advantageous means by which that protection can be secured. When that

point is determined and action is proposed, we may take into consideration if pressed officially upon our attention what the leader of the opposition Mr. Bonar Law recently said in Parliament that India out of gratitude should extend preferential treatment to Great Britain.

"The question primarily for India to consider is, what are its requirements in the direction of protection for the development of its industries. India wants two things essentially, firstly, the extension of irrigation to protect it against the vagaries of the monsoon, and secondly, the extensive growth of its industries, and anything that the British Government or the Government of India will do to promote these two objects will be recognised as conferring the greatest benefits upon this country. I do not quite go with the Hon'ble mover when he said that protection purely in Indian interests is outside the pale of 'practical politics.' I have great faith in the British sense of justice and fair play. The question ought to be considered purely from the Indian standpoint, and if any difficulties arise, they must be faced and, as far as possible, adequate remedies applied. I beg leave to repeat that the question of protection to secure the development of Indian industries should be raised by itself and thoroughly discussed.

"The question of the loss of the opium revenue is on a different footing. I have always been puzzled why England has exercised its Imperial powers upon India to abandon a source of revenue amounting as the Hon'ble mover has said to 8½ crores of rupees in favour of China. I can quite understand the argument that has been advanced by some sentimentalists in England that India has no right to secure revenue by exporting and selling to China a commodity the immoderate use of which is physically detrimental to the consumer. The immoderate use of opium in China is said to result in the physical deterioration of the Chinamen, and that has excited England's moral conscience. It is however at the expense of India that England proposes to satisfy its moral instincts. Well, Sir, if the question was raised as to whether England would be prepared to bear a portion of the loss that would be involved in the suppression of this traffic and thus justify its sincerity in giving vent to its moral and humanitarian ideas and England came forward to contribute substantially in the financial sacrifice that is demanded of India, I can quite appreciate the attitude adopted by her. I am afraid however that when it comes to a question of making payment it will assume from England's point of view quite a different aspect. If the immoderate use of opium leads to physical deterioration justifying the suppression of the traffic at a huge cost to India, then I venture to submit that the immoderate use of alcohol also leads to physical deterioration and calls for stringent remedies to be applied in suppressing the use of it in this country.

"The population of India comprises of two vast communities, Hindus and Moslems, both of whom are by religion prohibited from drinking alcohol. Under the circumstances, will England agree to the prohibition of the importation of all spirits and wines into India? I am sure the reply will be that that is quite another story. When England has demanded that India should surrender an important source of revenue in order to ensure against selling a drug which leads to physical deterioration of the Chinaman, will it also agree to a very heavy prohibitive duty being imposed upon all imports of alcohol into India on the same grounds of physical deterioration of the Indian people? Protection of indigenous industries and the loss of revenue caused by the suppression of the opium traffic are two distinct questions by themselves, and Mr. President, I would have very much preferred if the question of protection and the form it should take had been raised and discussed by itself apart from the question as to what sources of revenue should be tapped to meet this loss of opium revenue. For these reasons, Sir, I would personally prefer that this resolution should not be pressed to a division. My Hon'ble friend, Sir Charles Armstrong, has given detailed information in regard to India's imports from foreign countries on the question of preferential tariffs, but I do not think any useful purpose will be served by going into such details on the present occasion. When the principle of protection is brought forward for discussion, we will go into the merits and determine whether there should be any protection at all, and if so, whether it should be absolute or preferential. The whole question may be discussed in this Council or preferably by the formation of a separate Committee. For these reasons, I trust that the Hon'ble mover will not press the resolution to a division on the present occasion."

The Hon'ble Sir GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON said:—

INTRODUCTORY.

"1. The resolution which the Hon'ble Member has moved with much ability is frankly directed at increasing the revenue of India from indirect taxation. Whether a preferential tariff, if logically carried out, would have the effect of increasing our net revenue, is an open question and I must add that I do not feel sufficiently despondent about the future to assume that, even with the loss of the opium revenue, a large addition to the taxation receipts of India will be found necessary. If bad times should come—and it would be foolish to ignore the fact that they may come—the loss of the opium revenue will undoubtedly be severely felt. But there is much room for the development of India's other resources, and it has yet to be shown that there is no room for further economies in our administration. I have been blamed for imposing taxes for which the immediate reason did not appear to have been foreseen by my critics. I might, if I were so disposed, point to this very resolution as my supreme justification. I have no wish, however, to enter into controversy to-day, and I would only suggest for the consideration of the Council that I leave the resources of India on a stronger and a sounder foundation than when the opium danger was first on the horizon, and that, when temporary difficulties arise, there may be other and preferable methods of dealing with them than by further additions to the indirect taxation of the country.

"2. On this point it is needless for me to insist further. It is needless mainly because the real purpose of the present resolution is to open the discussion of a matter which we are all agreed may at any time become of the most vital importance to India's financial and economic position. I would rather, therefore, look at the spirit than at the letter of the resolution, and come at once to a dispassionate consideration of the great and far-reaching issues which the Hon'ble Member's proposal has raised.

"3. I preface my remarks by saying that the pressure attributable to recent events has made it impossible for me to bring up to date or indeed to verify the figures I shall use, but I am fairly certain that any modifications in regard to them, which might have to be made, would not affect my conclusions.

"4. Also before dealing with the main question, I desire to make our position clear, and to state what our attitude is and indeed must be.

"Although the Government of India are not in a position and do not now desire to declare a policy of their own, they do not think it right to resist a reasonable discussion of the tariff problem in India.

"At the same time, I would say in regard to myself that I should have been very glad not to have had to discuss this subject at all. Since, however, the question has been brought to the forefront, it becomes my duty to the King's Government, and it is also consistent with my own convictions, to place the objections to Protection in the forefront.

"5. In this country we are fortunately not driven to consider this or any other question from the standpoint of party politics. I think this Council, representing public opinion, may fairly claim that it approaches the consideration of all matters affecting India exclusively from the standpoint of what is best for India, and that it is able to do so, not so much because our political structure eliminates the party element, but rather because Indian public men, although they differ so greatly in race, religion and interests, have hitherto shown themselves desirous of merging their personal opinions and inclinations in a combined and general effort to advance the welfare of their country.

"6. This happy condition of affairs admits of India giving full, temperate and, what I may term, academic consideration to a subject which is unfortunately so often dealt with elsewhere, in a spirit of acrimonious controversy. The subject is one which in the public interest calls for consideration, not recrimination.

"7. It is my wish, and it is my duty, to disclaim any attempt at anything approaching a pronouncement of policy. In the first place the issue is not in being, and in the second place, any policy which may at some future date commend itself to India, will obviously have to be governed by the policy which obtains in England. In this connection I ask you to consider with me the economic relation of India to the Empire.

ECONOMIC RELATION OF INDIA TO THE EMPIRE.

"8. The striking feature of the present economic relations of India is the predominance of the United Kingdom over any other external country both in regard to import and export trade. Of the import trade of India the United Kingdom holds 49 out of 72 millions sterling. Of the export trade the United Kingdom holds 32 out of 123 millions. Fully half of the import trade consists of cotton piece goods from Lancashire. In regard to the other half of the import trade, the figures show that, so far, successful competition in India on the part of foreign countries has not been carried far.

"9. Investments in India by external countries show a still greater British preponderance. According to the calculations of Sir George Paish, taking public issues only, the United Kingdom had no less than £365,400,000 invested in India and Ceylon, in 1910. To this must be added the large but undiscoverable figure of British money invested through private channels. No other country has financial interests in India at all comparable with those of the United Kingdom.

"10. Indian native industries cover a wider field than is generally supposed, but relative to the resources and population of India they are small in volume and have not in recent years shown much increase. If we take into account the slow rate at which economic changes take place, the greatness of the interests affected, and the political, financial and constitutional relations between India and United Kingdom, it is clear that the development of India in the future must be dependent on, and primarily affected by, the policy pursued by the British Empire as a whole and particularly by the United Kingdom.

"11. But changes not dissimilar in character from those which may be observed in other parts of the British Empire have taken place in the last 25 years in the character and direction of Indian trade. Modern methods of production have extended throughout the world; not only Western countries like the United States and Germany, but the Far East and Japan have enormously increased their productive power, and external markets for their goods have become a vital necessity to the stability and progress of their trade. India has been not unaffected by this development. The preponderance of the United Kingdom in India, as in other parts of the Empire, is still great but it is diminishing. In the last 25 years the share of the British Empire in the import trade of India has fallen from 81 to 70½ per cent. while the share of foreign countries, chiefly Germany, Belgium and Austria-Hungary, has increased from 9 to 29½ per cent. Moreover, the United Kingdom has ceased to be the chief external market for Indian products. The United Kingdom proportion has fallen in the same period while the proportion of foreign countries, chiefly Germany and the United States and France, has increased. Time has not admitted of my working out the percentages. Even if allowance is made for the growth of direct trade, by diversions from the United Kingdom to foreign countries in this period, this general statement is still true. On the figures, relating as they do to a considerable period of time, it may be assumed that the competition of foreign and Western countries for the Indian market will increase and that the proportions of trade will, under present conditions, show a steady movement in the direction indicated.

"12. But there is one important factor to be considered in regard to India which is of nothing like the same importance in regard to any other market in the British Empire, and that is the development of Japan. Japan has entered fully into the economic methods of the West. The new Japanese tariff shows all the leading features of that fiscal policy which has been employed with such effect in the development of the trade and resources of Germany and of the United States and other Western countries. But Japan enters this new field of commercial statesmanship under conditions very different from those of the West in regard to her nearness to the Indian market, the quantity and cheapness of the labour she can employ, and the facility with which she can imitate the products which have hitherto found favour in Far Eastern markets and adapt her methods of production to their needs. Competition in the Far East itself for the Indian market is therefore certain to be of a very formidable character, and if China follows Japan in the adoption of Western economic methods, the effect on the balance and adjustment of Indian trade might be incalculably great.

"13. So far I have been stating facts which are accessible to any student of contemporary economics and I have refrained from drawing any inferences from them whatsoever. But I have

as wish to shut my eyes to the irresistible inference which they arouse in certain minds. The school of thought which regards the days of free trade as numbered would take any facts as clear evidence that the duty of India, as part of the British Empire, is to build up for itself a tariff wall which will check those threatened diversions of our trade. If Germany and the United States, they will say, have already gained, and if Japan and China are going to seize, open an ever increasing share in our trade, is it not our obvious duty to re-adjust our schedule of import customs in such a manner as will check these tendencies and place our market more freely, instead of less freely, at the disposal of our own Empire? Incidentally, they add, will not arrangements of this nature operate to protect and foster the nascent industries of India?

PROTECTION

"14. The Indian Protectionist movement has undoubtedly, to a certain extent, been encouraged by the agitation in favour of Protection which has for some years been carried on—so far without practical success—by a section of the community in the United Kingdom. With that great controversy in its broader aspects it is not my place or my intention to deal. But you will remember that the agitation for Protection is linked with a policy of Imperial Preference; a matter which is of considerable interest to India.

"15. I have been at some pains to discover the proposals advocated under the term Tariff Reform so far as they concern the trade relations of the Mother Country with India. So far as I have been able to learn, the references to this subject have been as yet too vague and indecisive for much to be deduced from them.

"16. The 'Speaker's Handbook' of the Tariff Reform League propounds preferential proposals with regard to India in a paragraph (page 185) which, whatever other opinions may be expressed about them, is certainly concise and intelligible. It is as follows:—

'Preference would mean to India that the United Kingdom and the Colonies would give freer entry to Indian tea, coffee, sugar, wheat and all Indian stable products, and it would mean to us that the Indian import duty on a large number of British manufactures would be either abolished or reduced.'

"I make no comment upon it, except to invite attention to the last portion of it, which must be of intense interest to all of us; and especially to those who are imbued with the spirit of Protection for our industries.

"17. The broad question of whether Protection would work to the general economic advantage of India or not, is deserving of careful consideration, as the issue may at some future time be forced to the forefront.

"18. One object of tariff Protection is presumably the 'encouragement' of domestic industry, and it is effected by the imposition of customs duties on imported goods, for the express purpose of prohibiting, or at any rate restricting, the imports of such goods as are similar to, or may be substituted for, goods manufactured or produced in a given country.

"19. The means whereby Protection works, and the method in which it is intended to work, is by raising home prices. If you do not raise home prices as a result of restricting foreign competition, you can hardly 'encourage' industry; if you succeed in 'encouraging' industry by a tariff, it can only, I think, be by raising home prices. That is an axiom on which all economists appear to be agreed.

"20. Now any such artificial increase in home prices which Protection ensures, and by which it operates, may lay a grievous burden on the shoulders of our population. In some countries where Protection has been established the evils of this inevitable result have indeed been mitigated by natural or artificial circumstances unconnected with tariffs. Thus the natural wealth and vast mineral and agricultural productiveness of the United States, and the inventiveness and energy of their inhabitants, have enabled them for many years to bear a tariff burden under which other communities must have succumbed. The energy, thrift and enterprise of the population of Germany and the rigid discipline under which they are schooled, have had a somewhat similar result in that country. But even in Germany and America the revolt against Protection has been growing in recent years, and appears to incline towards a movement away from Protection.

"21. I mentioned these instances to show that the introduction of protection into a country is not universally and necessarily followed by disaster. But the natural and economic conditions which prevail in India are what we have to consider. In other words, what results would Protection produce for her? We have here an enormous population of the very poor; and however limited their physical requirements may be, the cheapness of the things they need is essential to their very existence. Can it be denied that artificially-produced dearness would be injurious to the well being of a great majority of the people of this country? And if we are told that Protection will increase wages so as to compensate the wage earner for the rise in prices, we must remember that by far the largest proportion of the working Indian population is engaged in agriculture.

"22. Assuming that Protection would lead to a general increase in the wages of our manufacturing industries, what would be the effect on the rest of the population, who are to a large extent merely consumers? Where are the increased wages to come from which are to enable them to face with equanimity any artificial increase in the cost of living?

"23. Agriculture is not in the main so far as I understand the Protectionists arguments, one of the industries which a tariff wall would assist in India; and consequently the rise in wages of the manufacturing classes would not extend *ipso facto* to the rural classes. Very possibly the general operation of economic laws would tend to pull up the remuneration of the latter in time; but especially in a conservative country like India the process would be slow and gradual; and in the interval an immense amount of hardship and suffering might be imposed on the great body of our Indian workers. A time of transition is always painful; and in this case it would also be protracted.

"24. Protection attempts to apply State direction to production. It diverts trade from what may be called its natural channel into an artificial channel. It is often held that if by Protection an old industry is encouraged or a new industry created in a given country, that result is a clear indication

of an increase in national wealth. But any such gain may be outweighed by a loss. The industry so artificially created or encouraged has been likened to a pauper. It cannot continue to exist unless it continues to receive dole after dole, and thus it lays a lasting burden on the general consumer, and through him on the economic growth of the State.

"25. Economists have always been inclined to admit, to a limited degree, the efficacy of what is known as the 'infant industry' argument, as used by List, Mill and others, and which is adopted in an exaggerated form by some Indian Protectionists. It is based on the theory that if the failure to establish an industry in a given country on a sound basis is due merely to lack of skill, or to some other obstacle which technically might be surmounted if that industry were granted temporary tariff Protection, it might be advisable to grant it Protection. Economists hold that such Protection would indeed inflict a burden on the community by raising the prices of necessaries, but argue that if the industry in question should, after a limited number of years, be sufficiently firmly established to be able to exist without a tariff in the face of foreign competition, the resultant gain might counterbalance or even exceed the initial loss.

"26. Can the advocates of protection in India satisfy the legislature that, under a protective tariff, it will be possible to establish industries in this country which will eventually be able to fulfil the conditions thus laid down as a test of success? Do you believe that, with,— I quote from Mill—'a moderate Protecting duty granted for a certain limited number of years—say, ten, or at the very most, twenty, during the latter part of which the duty should be on a gradually diminishing scale, and at the end of which it should expire,' you can build up industries in India? Can you assure those responsible for the Government of India that these industries 'will be able to produce articles as cheap as, or cheaper than, the price at which they can be imported' under a limited Protective system? Unless you are in a position to demonstrate these important points, the case for tariff Protection is on unsound ground.

"27. Foreign competition, unimpeded by Protection, may have acted as a stimulus in industry, necessitating enterprise, inventiveness, economy and efficiency in production to a high degree. It has not had that effect to any appreciable extent in India; but until our endeavours to improve our industrial methods and organisation in general have hopelessly failed, we can hardly call on the State to assist us by protecting our industries at the cost of the enormous number of our very poor consumers.

"28. I have now stated a number of the chief arguments for and against Protection as an abstract theory. I am conscious that I may have stated them with somewhat more insistence on the objections than on the arguments in favour of the theory; but the reason for my doing so is that, if I may say so, the arguments making for Protection are more prominent in the mind of Indian publicists than those which are hostile to it, and, although I am very far from suggesting that this Council approaches the subject with a bias in favour of Protection, I am anxious that they should clearly realise the facts which India would have to face if such a policy were ultimately adopted. On the other hand I have refrained from touching upon some of the most powerful reasons that ought to make a country hesitate before embarking on a Protectionist policy. For example, I have not attempted to allude to the financial aspects of Protection. That branch of the subject would require a very lengthy explanation. It would have to take cognizance of the great alteration which tariff wall in India would effect in the balance of our trade, in the arrangements that now exist for the payment of our external debt and in the whole of our exchange policy. This aspect of the question is one of extraordinary complexity, as well as of no small speculation; and I need hardly say that it would have to be most exhaustively considered before any steps could be taken towards tariff reform. I have also intentionally avoided any reference to the ethical aspects of Protection as a State policy, because I do not wish to bring to-day's debate on to a plane of controversy. But I would earnestly ask all Hon'ble Members who intend to work at this subject to study, if they have not already done so, the inner history of the influence of Protection upon political morality in the countries where it has been established for any length of time and to consider with care whether the risks which other countries have experienced would be a fair burden to throw upon the awakening political life of India.

INDIA WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

"29. I come now to the next natural division of my subject, which arises from the consideration that India is part of the British Empire, and that its interests and its wishes cannot be ignored in any movements which affect the policy of the Empire in relation to international trade. The cardinal feature of this consideration is the fact that India has already a tariff and that its tariff, although the rates have varied considerably from time to time and have in the past been materially higher than they are now, is essentially designed for the purposes of revenue and not with the view to protection.

"30. In these circumstances it is of the utmost consequence that those who are responsible for the economic future of India should consider carefully what position India is to occupy in regard to the British Empire policy. Looking at the facts of the case and the admissions of foreign writers and statesmen, there can be no doubt that the policy of free importation practised by the United Kingdom in regard to her own home market has been of great advantage to countries like Germany and the United States in carrying out their own economic views and in building up their own industries. But for the facility which British policy has created for the disposal of their surplus products the high tariff policy they have pursued would not have been attended with the success which they have actually enjoyed. The counterpart of that high tariff policy, pursued in exclusively national interests by foreign countries, has been the exploitation of such markets of the world as have been left open to their efforts.

"31. In the British Empire, however, the United Kingdom has for many years abandoned the exploitation of Colonial markets in the interests of the Mother Country and has left her self-governing Colonies free to do what her statesmen thought right in the interests of those Colonies with the result that an Empire policy has grown up in the conditions so created different in character and in objects from any policy which the world has ever seen before, which has for its object the strengthening of the Empire as a whole by the development of the economic interests of its several parts, and the linking together of the Mother Country and the constituent States of the Empire by a co-ordination of policy and the intertwining of their economic interests by a system of preferences.

"32. India owing to special conditions, has not been brought into the general Imperial trade movement, but in view of the modification of the old ideas in regard to free importation and the economic principles underlying them, and the progress of events throughout the Empire in the last thirty years, it is conceivable that India may in the future be unable to maintain a policy of absolutely free importation under which she must suffer all the incidents of exploitation of her own market. Hence the key of the future policy of India must be found in observing what is the nature of the movement taking place in the rest of the British Empire, and in considering under what conditions India could fall in with any general policy of Empire preference.

"33. Let us see what the progress of the Imperial movement has been. The Empire consists of self-governing Dominions, Crown Colonies, Dependencies, Protectorates, at every conceivable stage of economic development; but during the last twenty years, irrespective of Governments and party changes in the Mother Country, the measures adopted by, or in the interests of, different parts of the Empire show a steady and continuous movement in the direction of Empire trade consolidation. Canada adopted the policy of preference in 1897, that is, she gave special tariff concessions to the United Kingdom and to the Empire as a whole, and under the successive changes of the tariff, Canada and the rest of the Empire have been drawn together in ever closer relations. Canada was followed by New Zealand in 1903, South Africa in 1906, Australia in 1907. Furthermore a series of inter-Colonial preferential arrangements between Canada, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa have been concluded and to these has now been added an arrangement between Canada and the West Indies, which in some respects is more remarkable than any which have preceded it. Thus the self-governing portion of the British Empire excepting alone the United Kingdom and Newfoundland have gradually formed a net work of Imperial and inter-Imperial preferential trading arrangements. The British Empire may be said to be regarded as consisting not of an aggregation of separate entities with no mutual relations to each other, but of a family of States animated by a common family purpose. Each State in the first instance organises its tariff and its policy to suit its own financial and economic needs and gives an Imperial sanction to its policy by granting to other parts of the Empire as large a measure of trade advantages over foreign countries as is consistent with its own economic development.

"34. The preferences in the tariffs of the self-governing Dominions, while differing in detail, have certain general features in common. The tariffs have for their main objects the production of Government revenue, the protection of home industries, the development of an export trade, and the encouragement of inter-imperial trade. The tariffs therefore include—

(a) Duties imposed for revenue.
(b) Duties on competitive products
(c) Preferences secured by (1) Free List for goods produced within the Empire (as in the tariffs of Canada and New Zealand) or the United Kingdom alone (as in the case of Australia) while duties are retained on similar goods from foreign countries; (2) remission of duty in groups (a) and (b).

"These methods operate separately or in combination.

"35. The outstanding feature of these methods is undoubtedly the adoption of an Empire Free List, and in regard to this method the arrangement between Canada and the West Indies makes a new departure of great importance. In the case of certain items now imported from all countries free of duty, duties of not less than a certain fixed amount are to be imposed when the goods enter Canada from foreign countries, while freedom of entry is to be maintained for goods from the British West Indies and the United Kingdom. It is not clear what is the position of other parts of the Empire in respect of these items, but I suppose it may be presumed that Canada preserves full liberty of action in the matter. It has to be remembered that this development of Empire tariffs has proceeded at a period when the United Kingdom has to take no decisive step in the direction of preference. In these circumstances it is impossible to say what final form Empire tariffs will assume, should the United Kingdom at any time fall into line with what appears to approach a general Empire movement.

"36. The United Kingdom, so far as her tariff policy is concerned, at present stands outside the general Empire movement and she is unable, so long as the present policy prevails, to enter into schemes of mutual Empire preference which have been discussed at successive Imperial Conferences, but if the policy of the United Kingdom were at any time to change, it is presumable that under any scheme of preference which has been suggested by reasonable statesmen in England, tariff advantages would be extended to Indian products. Under the scheme which, so far as is ascertainable, has been generally accepted in responsible circles in the Tariff Reform movement it was held I believe, that in a recent year £23,000,000 worth of Indian agricultural produce and manufactures would be directly benefited by tariff preferences in the United Kingdom. I do not advance that as my opinion. I merely allude to the opinion held by those who advocate a new departure.

"37. What we have to consider at this stage is not the details of a possible preferential tariff, but rather whether India could, if called upon to join in a great federation of Imperial preferences, respond to that call without sacrificing the essentially revenue character of its customs schedule. Any such movement would presumably involve, in the first instance at least, a loss of revenue unless we were prepared to raise the general incidence of the tariff from 5 per cent., at which it at present stands, to some higher figure in respect of those articles or countries for which there would be no preferences. That changes of this nature would be difficult, I cannot conceal; that they will be impossible I do not pretend.

"38. It can be urged that if any changes of this character were adopted in the Indian tariff, India would stand to lose by retaliatory measures on the part of foreign countries which now take so large a proportion of Indian produce. To this the advocates of preferential tariffs might possibly reply that throughout the civilized world there is an increasing tendency to regard preferencial tariffs within an empire, however widely scattered, as matters of domestic concern; and that these preferences in fact do not now bar Colonies from participation in the advantages of treaties with foreign countries on the ground of discrimination. Furthermore the character of the exports of India to foreign countries would make it difficult for these foreign countries to retaliate unless the whole construction of their tariffs were modified and they were prepared to inflict damage on their own industries, for India

exports to European Countries and the United States nearly £50 millions worth of merchandise which consists chiefly of raw materials for manufactures, for the most part admitted free of duty, and also of foodstuffs.

CONCLUSION

"39. Let me emphatically repeat that I have not in the foregoing remarks attempted to advocate any departure from a free trade policy. To do so would be to travel entirely outside my province.

"All I have attempted to do has been to indicate certain aspects of the case which appear to have some bearing on this all important question.

"40. I am not possessed of the presumption even to hope that the few, and I fear somewhat superficial remarks which I have offered will assist you in crystallizing your views on the subject, but I do hope that they may through you induce a full, temperate and unbiassed consideration by the Indian public, of a question which must in the future vitally affect India and its prosperity.

"41. It is this consideration which I would now invite Hon'ble Members to undertake for themselves after a full study of the many complex questions involved. I am far from complaining of the character of the debate to which we have just listened. It has been characterized by the sobriety and sense of responsibility which invariably marks the deliberations of this Council; but I am sure I shall not be accused of any lack of courtesy if I suggest further consideration of the intricate and delicate issues which I have endeavoured to bring to your attention. These issues need the most careful study; and until they have been thoroughly considered from all points of view, I am of opinion that it would be unwise and premature for the Council to commit itself to the opinion embodied in the present resolution, which I must therefore, in behalf of Government, oppose."

The Hon'ble SIR GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS:—"Sir, I wish in the first place to tender my warmest thanks to the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson for his masterly exposition of this most difficult subject—an exposition which is marked both by extreme ability and by the kindly consideration he invariably extends to proposals put forward in this Council, whether they are in accord or are not in accord with the views of Government. Secondly, I should like to repeat my position. I hold that free trade is for an advanced nation alone which has made great progress in manufacturing industry. I look, Sir, to the future, and I say that India's future is a future of protection. I have myself referred to the difficulties of the position in my speech to-day, and Hon'ble Members must have noticed that I have advocated inter-Imperial preference, because it has the merit of being a measure reasonably practical. It would, however, be a mistake to forget that we are not discussing to-day the respective merits of free trade, protection and preference. The whole point, and a point of vital and immediate interest to us, is, money has to be found somehow to recoup the loss of our opium revenue. I am glad to be assured by the Hon'ble Finance Minister that there will be no need for additional taxation, but my point is that, if the necessity arises, the first condition of fresh taxation must be that it should be so arranged as to be least inconvenient to the people. In my view of the case, this condition can be fulfilled by revising our tariff. Taxation in any other form will be burdensome and irritating alike, and will not prove equally productive. Now this overhaul of our tariff can be made on one or the other of the two economic principles—protection and preference. Exporting England does not favour even a moderate scale of Indian import duties imposed for revenue purposes. With this feeling in England, protection for us is out of the question. Leaving that aside, we have the other method of taxation to fall back upon for our needs. That is why I have brought forward the Resolution, and I have every hope that the point raised in it will engage that amount of public attention which its importance, and I might add in the peculiar circumstances of the case, its paramount necessity, demands. I want and seek public criticism. My ambition does not go further. This debate will have done immense public good if, following the sound advice of the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, the people take up the subject in right earnest, and study, discuss and develop the case with that care, zeal and whole-heartedness which its seriousness deserves. This explanation furnishes an answer to the remarks made by some of my friends in Council to-day in disparagement of the Resolution.

"Sir, in view of the Finance Minister's statement, I do not think any useful purpose will be served by pressing the Resolution to a division. I accordingly beg leave to withdraw it."

The PRESIDENT:—The Resolution is by consent withdrawn.

RESOLUTION REGARDING CUSTOMS DUTY ON SUGAR IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Hon'ble RAI SIR RAM BAHADUR:—"Mr. President, I rise to move the following Resolution:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that an additional customs duty of Rs. 5 per cent. be levied on sugar imported into India from foreign countries."

"I request the Council to consider this Resolution from two points of view, the one being fiscal and the other economical. Looked from a fiscal point of view, the acceptance of my Resolution will add a sum of about 62 lakhs a year to the revenues of India. In the quinquennium from 1906-07 to 1910-11, the amount of duty collected on foreign sugar was as follows:—

	Rs.
1906-07	43,82,847
1907-08	44,76,062
1908-09	51,56,846
1909-10	56,77,251
1910-11	62,89,234

"These figures show yearly progressive increase in the amount of duty levied on sugar. In the year 1910-1911 (the latest year for which figures were available) the sum collected at 5 per cent. was Rs. 62,89,234. By raising the rate of duty from 5 to 10 per cent., on the basis of the figures for 1910-1911, a sum of 62 lakhs will be added on the receipt side. This is not a small amount. The influence that there will be a still higher increase in the amount of duty levied on sugar can easily be made from the rate at which its import has been going up by leaps and bounds during the last decade.

This is a consideration which I hope will recommend the Resolution moved by me for the acceptance of this Council.

"But, Sir, there is a more important aspect of the question and of a very far-reaching character which will show to this Council that the Resolution deserves a serious and favourable consideration. It is the injurious effect which the very large import of foreign sugar has produced both on the rural economy and the indigenous sugar industry of the country.

"From time immemorial India has occupied the foremost position in the sugar-producing countries of the world. A very large quantity of sugar used to be manufactured for local consumption, as the majority of the population being vegetarians used that article in their meals. Until 30 or 35 years ago India used to produce sugar in such large quantities that, after supplying the local needs, she used to export the surplus production to foreign countries. But alas! those days are gone and foreign sugar in enormous quantities is now imported into the country.

"In 1910-11, the quantity of imported sugar was 14,782,036 cwts. Ever since its first introduction into the Indian market the quantity has been increasing year by year. The imports during the five years ending with 1911-12 were—

	cwts.
in 1907-08	11,179,796
1908-09	12,978,223
1909-10	12,606,498
1910-11	14,782,039 and
in 1911-12	12,241,986

"The progress of sugar production in Java has been quite unique and unparalleled. From the comparatively small quantity of 47,049 tons in 1840 it rose to 1,466,566 tons in 1911. It appears that the area of sugar cultivation in Java is now about three lakhs of acres. The manufacture of white sugar that is sane for Indian markets began a few years ago, and has increased so rapidly that in the year 1911-12 this kind of sugar imported into India reached 10,007,533 cwts. There has been an alarmingly rapid increase in the quantity of refined sugar imported from Java during the quinquennium ending in 1911-12. It has risen from 7,159,098 cwts. in 1907-08 to 10,007,533 cwts. in 1911-12. These figures show how enormously far ahead of India Java is in (1) cultivation of sugarcane, and in (2), manufacture of sugar. With only three lakhs of acres under cane Java has swamped the Indian markets. It would take years to get any where near the same standard—assuming the climatic and other conditions to be equal. Java sugar has diminished the import of that article from other parts of the British Empire and other foreign countries also. The table given below will show this decrease:—

—	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
From British Empires	3,207,807	2,981,305	2,910,982	3,533,306	1,977,984
From other Foreign Countries	812,861	1,964,536	851,641	717,152	255,219
From Java	7,159,098	7,159,380	8,833,845	10,532,581	10,007,533

"That the import of foreign sugar in very large quantities has affected the Indian cultivators is evident from the fact that there has been a falling-off in the area under sugarcane cultivation in India. In 1907-08, it was 2,705,845 acres and in 1911-12, 2,331,700 acres—showing a fall of nearly 24 hundred thousands acres. Circumstances over which they have no control have affected the resources of the Indian cultivators by contracting the area in which commercial crops were grown and thus diminishing their chances of making good profits. The discovery of synthetic indigo has put a stop to the cultivation of indigo. By the arrangements entered into between the British Government and China cultivation of poppy has also diminished and is threatened with almost total extinction in the immediate future. The area under poppy cultivation in India was 474,290 acres in 1907-08; it came to less than three hundred thousands acres in 1911-12, showing a decrease of about two hundred thousands acres in four years. Suggestions have been made in some quarters that cotton—also a commercial crop—should be raised in tracts where indigo and poppy were grown formerly. But these suggestions do not take into consideration the fact that cotton cannot be grown everywhere. In submontane and rice-growing tracts no cotton can be grown, as it requires light rainfall; and tracts in which rainfall is large or excessive are not suitable for its cultivation. The situation as to the growing of commercial crops, in which the Indian cultivators are placed, has come to this:—that indigo is gone, poppy cultivation has diminished and is threatened with almost a total cessation in the immediate future. Cotton cannot be grown except in tracts suitable for its cultivation. Two other valuable crops are left—namely, wheat and sugarcane. Wheat cannot be grown every year in the same field; land gets 'wheat sick' unless there be a rotation of two or three years. There remains sugarcane. The enormous increase in the import of foreign sugar has almost annihilated its production by indigenous methods. The old Indian process cannot compete with the scientific process used in foreign countries for manufacturing sugar by means of machinery. I do not think that much useful end will be gained by any revival of the old indigenous methods of manufacturing sugar. The people of the United Provinces are the greatest sufferers by the decline—nay almost extinction—of the old methods of manufacturing refined sugar, on account of the article so produced being more costly than the imported one. The United Provinces occupy the foremost position in growing sugarcane. Out of a total area of 2,331,700 acres under sugarcane cultivation in the whole of India in the year 1911-12, no less than 1,340,637 acres, i.e., more than half were in the United Provinces. The impending danger of a fall in sugar industry of the United Provinces was foreseen nearly 15 years ago by Sir Antony (now Lord) MacDonnell. He expressed his views as follows:—

'It is of much more importance to this province to preserve the sugar industry on the basis of present arrangements than to have a cheap foreign sugar supplied to the consumers of the refined article. The closing of refineries must lead to a contraction in the acreage under sugar. This reduction might, if the refining industry were destroyed, reach a maximum of 300,000 acres. Such a reduction in the acreage under a valuable and paying crop would cause far reaching injury to

landlords, tenants and the labouring population, and might affect the well-being of the rural classes to an extent that would produce serious discontent in the sugarcane-growing regions. The stability of the Government revenue would be affected, not indeed directly, because the land-revenue assessments are not ordinarily made on the special or crop rent that are in some places paid for land let out for a cane crop, but because the reduction of the profits of a valuable crop would impair the rent-paying capacity of the tenants and thus cripple the resources of the landlords.'

"Nearly eleven years after, in 1910, Sir John Hewett, our last Lieutenant-Governor expressed his opinion as follows:—

'Thirty years ago we had 200,000 acres of indigo, with all the employment furnished by the manufacture of the dye; to-day we have little more than 40,000 acres under the crop, which is indeed no longer known in many localities where it was once a source of employment and of profit. Sugarcane, as I have just said, is threatened, and I can scarcely imagine the extent of the disaster to the province should our acreage of cane, which last year exceeded a million acres, dwindle in the same proportion as our acreage of indigo.'

"It is not only in the United Provinces but in other places too that the greater number of the sugar refineries have been closed owing to their inability to compete with foreign countries, specially Java.

"Gur (raw sugar and its various forms) is the principal article which now is produced in the United Provinces from the cane juice. In a good season a glut easily arises. The United Provinces Season and Crop Report for the year 1911–12—referring to Gorakhpur—the most important cane-producing district in the province—says that there was a glut in the market for gur, and the consequent great fall in its price and the result was that manufacture of cane was in places abandoned and the cane crop fed to cattle. Such a state of things cannot only fail to diminish to a considerable extent the area of sugar cultivation but also to affect the future extension of such area. The maintenance of the present area and its future extension depend mainly on the establishment of sugar factories which will provide a constant market for the cane.

"The Provincial Agricultural Department are devising means of improvements, but it will take time before these improvements will enable the local sugar manufacturers to be on a level with the foreigners. The cultivator who himself crushes the cane and converts it into gur cannot entertain any reasonable hope of profit, unless a ready market for his cane is opened. This can be done only by establishing sugar factories in the cane-growing tracts. The Government is alive to the importance of this question, and is assisting certain factories, and at one of which in Rohilkhand sugar engineers and sugar boilers can be trained. Sugar factories under proper supervision and where manufacture can be carried on according to modern scientific methods are few and far between in this country. It will take a pretty long time before a sufficient number of such factories will be established. In the meantime, the danger of contraction in the area of cultivation of cane is growing, and the cultivator is a loser in this respect. India being essentially an agricultural country, and two thirds of its population being agriculturists, a matter which affects any branch of its principal industry, namely, agriculture, does surely require a very special consideration. I have shown that by producing raw sugar alone a cultivator cannot derive any profit from his cane fields. It is the consumption of cane in factories turning out refined sugar that can make cane cultivation profitable to the cultivator. It will take some time before the factories now existing or those which can be established in future will be able to compete with foreign manufacturers. A sugar factory was established in Allahabad which proved a failure; another has been started at Pilibhit in the Rohilkhand Division, it is not as yet working, I am told, with profit.

"It is therefore the bounden duty of the Government to help the factories by providing experts who can give proper advice for manufacturing sugar. In order to preserve the sugar industry of India and place the local factories in a position to compete with foreign manufacturers, all necessary help should be given.

"Besides other considerations the establishment of such factories will give employment to a class of men who at present find it very difficult to get work for which they have been trained; these are mechanical engineers and chemists who have taken University degrees. The complaint is frequently made that the educated classes do not go into business, but, in the United Provinces, there is very little business to go into. If the sugar industries be brought to a thriving condition as the cotton industry is in Bombay, our educated classes would have the same openings as the corresponding classes have in Bombay.

"Some foreign countries did go so far as to give bounties with the view of introducing and encouraging manufacture of sugar by their people. The result was that after a time the sugar manufacturers of those countries were able not only to compete successfully with India in driving her out of their markets, but to send their article to this country to be sold to the detriment of the indigenous manufacturer.

"It may be said that the proposed enhancement in the rate of customs duty on sugar will be protective and against the policy of free trade which finds favour with the authorities. It would be altogether out of place to discuss the respective merits of protection and free trade in connection with the Resolution moved by me. But, Sir, I urge that the exigencies of the case require exceptional measures to be taken by the Government. That eminent German economist, Frederick List, has said in his work, that where there is a competition between a country backward in industry and countries which are much forward, it is the duty of the State to intervene, and in order to foster such indigenous industries of the country as can be protected and fostered, protection based on judicious principles should be resorted to. Germany, America, Austria, Russia and other Western countries have been resorting to protection, in order to build up their own industries. Japan has been doing the same. England also at one time followed the same principle. In order to foster and encourage her industries, she did not refrain from imposing a duty at the rate cent. per cent on the goods imported from the East. The prayer is to adopt the same course in order to protect and preserve sugar industry of India, which is threatened with such imminent danger and cannot maintain its position unless efficient and exceptional steps are taken by the Government.

"It may be said that by raising the duty on sugar the Indian consumer would be put to an extra expense, as he will have to pay a higher price for that article. In the first place, I do not admit the correctness of the proposition that the imposition of, or enhancement in, tariff does necessarily raise

prices. Experience has shown that such has not been the case in many instances. But, as a matter of fact, the majority of the Indian population, specially the Hindus, would be too glad if they would get indigenous article instead of imported one. They do not like imported sugar on account of religious scruples. In many places fraud is practised upon the Hindu consumers by the dealers in refined sugar who give a little yellow colouring to Java white sugar to pass it off as indigenous sugar. The dealers thus profit by fraud at the cost of the consumers. Indians are eager to purchase even at a higher price sugar made in their own country. My Resolution does not deal with a subject which is a new one. It was brought to the notice of this Council two years ago by a Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya though in a different shape. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Industry and Commerce was pleased to admit that the rise in the import of foreign sugar was with an 'alarming rapidity'. He was further pleased to say that the 'Government were fully alive to the responsibilities in respect of the sugar industry'. He negatived the amendment, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the present condition of the industry, moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, on the ground that the appointment of such a committee would have tended rather to suspend the activities then going on than to promote the improvement of the industry. Two years have passed since then. During these two years there has been no improvement in the situation, on the contrary, it has grown worse. The import of foreign sugar has been advancing more and more; the danger of agricultural loss has been increasing enormously, and the gravity of the situation has been growing worse and worse. By subjecting foreign sugar to an enhanced customs duty the indigenous manufacturer will gain at least some advantage over his rival foreigner. I, therefore, beg to recommend the Resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHALPAL SINGH :—"Mr. President, I have great pleasure in seconding the Resolution moved by my friend the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.

"As pointed out by the Hon'ble mover, the area of arable land devoted to sugarcane cultivation shows a marked tendency towards contraction, while the importation of foreign sugar is going forward by leaps and bounds. It was not so very long since that the people of India had no reason to look abroad for the refined sugar which they consumed,—indeed, after fully supplying their own needs by their home production, they were able to export large consignments of the best sugar to other countries. I am referring, of course, to what India was able to do under the auspices of the East India Company. But since those days, the sugar industry of this country has been steadily and even ruinously giving way before foreign competition stimulated by the principles of free trade. As a consequence, Java sugar has poured into India and captured her markets. During the last quinquennium, the imports of the foreign sugar have risen from 7,159,998 cwt. to 16,007,535 cwt., a truly ominous rate of increase, and the agricultural prospects of our provinces look dismal indeed. To take another line of commercial industry,—the introduction and increasing importation of synthetic indigo has brought about the supersession of the vegetable dye. Again, close on the heels of this loss of indigo cultivation has come the stop put to the growth of the poppy plant which at least served the purpose of an excellent rotation-crop. It was hoped that sugar-cane would take the place of the inhibited poppy, and it was not an unreasonable expectation that when Government laid an embargo on the cultivation of one crop, it would, by way of balance, encourage the growth of another crop to take its place. Yet, notwithstanding the extension of canal irrigation, the cultivation of sugarcane has shown no appreciable increase. On the contrary, in some districts, the area under cane has been steadily narrowing down. The discovery, all about, of many old, abandoned *Kolhus* or stone-presses still testifies to the once widely extended cultivation of sugarcane. The enormous extent of the imports of foreign sugar into India is simply killing indigenous industry in respect of this article. Factories, one after another, have been obliged to close up or to contract their operations, and the number of factories that survive keeps annually decreasing. The loss thus accruing to agriculture is becoming very serious, for cane is now in request only for *gur*-making, or to be cut in pieces for chewing. *Gur* does not find much ready sale, indeed, there is already a glut of it in the market.

"The total area under sugarcane in British India, during 1911–1912, was 2,331,700 acres, of which the United Provinces account for 1,340,437. The decline in the sugar industry will therefore affect our provinces most disastrously. From the figures given in by the Hon'ble mover, it is clear that Java is far ahead of India, both in (1) the cultivation of cane, (2) the manufacture of sugar. Sugar, which has always been one of the greatest staples of these provinces, cannot but feel a serious set-back from the aggressive competition of the imported article. Mr. Moreland, late Director of Agriculture, showed that superior foreign sugars could be landed in India, at prices giving them an easy advantage over what indigenous products could afford to be sold at. Englishmen are not keen about starting industries in non-industrial countries where all the workmen taken on have to be trained, and where the machinery in use is always liable to break down, or to get out of order somehow.

"The pioneers of new industries must always be prepared to meet some loss at starting. Our provinces reveal a great lack of enterprise. Our sugar industry, if it is to be protected and saved from utter collapse, would seem to call for the adoption of some safeguarding measures by the Government of India. I do not plead for the imposition of any general import duty, nor do I ask for any protective duty to foster a *new* industry. All that I advocate is the protection of a large *existing* industry, which is clearly threatened with extinction by foreign competition.

"The duty levied on tobacco has brought into existance a large number of cigarette manufactories. Similarly, the imposition of an additional customs duty of 5 per cent on imported sugar would give an enormous impetus to agriculture in the way of a wider cultivation of this valuable crop, and would also stimulate in the way of multiplying the number of sugar factories and refineries. Indian consumers have no liking for foreign sugars, and are at present cheated by adulterations of every kind—Not alone the people of India, but Government also, will be benefited by the enhanced customs duty recommended above. There is no staple of imports that could as well bear an additional duty as sugar, without in any way hampering trade or laying an undue burden on the consumer. An addition of 5 per cent. at current values for sugar would mean raising the price to the ultimate consumer by a trifle over one pin per seer; and this would constitute no real hardship.

"I calculate the quantity of sugar imported into India at about 12,000,000 cwt. Taking on all round figure of Rs. 10 per cwt. as its value, the proposed increase of duty would bring into the Exchequer an additional 60 lakhs of rupees. With these few words, I beg to recommend the Resolution for acceptance by the Council."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI :—"Sir, I beg to support this Resolution. It is an admitted fact that sugar is being imported into India in increasing quantities every year, and it is also known that in many instances sugar imported from foreign countries is able to undersell indigenous sugar. This is due to what is known as bounty-fed sugar by which the State subsidises the exports of sugar so that even after paying the freight to India, importers of foreign sugar to this country are able to sell sugar at lower prices than the sugar manufactured locally in India. The result is that, while the produce and manufacture of sugar in India itself are diminishing, the imports of sugar are constantly and even alarmingly increasing. This proves that there is no falling-off in the consumption of sugar in India, but indigenous sugar is being driven out of the market in consequence of the competition with imported sugar which is subsidised by the States of the countries whence they are exported. The raising of the customs duty by 5 per cent. will have the effect of placing indigenous sugar on terms of greater equality than at present with imported sugar, and I hope the proposal will receive the assent of the Council. Every State has to encourage and protect its own manufactures, and when an industry, so important as the sugar industry of India, is threatened by an unequal competition with imported sugar artificially cheapened by State subsidies, the Government will be fully justified in raising the duty on this particular article of import."

The Hon'ble Sir CHARLES ARMSTRONG :—"Sir, the mover of this Resolution has told us that, if an additional duty of 5 per cent. is put on sugar, we shall raise, I think he said, 60 lakhs of rupees, and he has further told us that this 60 lakhs of rupees would not in his opinion fall upon the consumer. We have also had from the seconder of the Resolution the remarkable statement 'that the Indian people have no liking for foreign sugar'.

"Well, I beg to differ from the mover of the Resolution as regards the question of the 60 lakhs of rupees. I feel certain that, if we do impose an additional tariff on sugar, practically all of it would be paid by the consumer in this country; and I think the reason why foreign sugar is preferred to Indian sugar is this, because it is altogether a better class. The people of this country, with their increasing wealth, now require a better class of sugar than they had formerly, and this, I think, accounts for the very largely increased imports that are now coming in from Java. The production of sugar in this country is, of course, very large, and I feel certain that, if the people of this country would only produce refined sugar of a class similar to that which comes in from Java and other foreign countries, the people of this country would be exceedingly glad to buy it."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH ROY BAHADUR :—"Sir, I rise to support the Resolution which has been so ably moved by my Hon'ble Colleague Rai Bahadur Sri Ram. I do not wish to dilate upon it and inflict a speech upon the Council on the subject. I shall only state a few simple facts. In the present state of the industry in this country, the total extinction of the sugar industry is now a question of a few years only.

"The manufacture of sugar has been an important industry in India for a very long time, specially in the United Provinces and in Bengal. In our part of the country, not only sugarcane but date molasses are also used in the manufacture of sugar. Who in Bengal has not heard of the names of such places as Kotchandpur, Keshabpur, Manickgange, etc., once noted for the manufacture of sugar? The whole demand of Bengal used to be met mainly from these places and partly from Kashi, that is, Benares. Who has not heard the name of the fine sugar which used to come from Benares? But now it is difficult to get a chatak of this commodity in its purest form in the bazaar. Why is this? The reason is that we cannot compete with the foreign imported sugar on account of its cheapness.

"The sugarcane area is being contracted day by day in a marked way, whereas the imported sugar is going up by leaps and bounds. The fact is that, in the preparation and manufacture of imported sugar, latest up-to date scientific methods are applied, whereas our people still stick to the primitive methods with the result that the Indian sugar cannot compete with its foreign rival. Something ought to be done to protect this industry. It gave employment to lakhs and lakhs of people. They are now entirely thrown out of employment.

"The extinction of this industry is undoubtedly a great calamity. But how can we protect and preserve it? We must have to adopt the latest scientific methods in its preparation and manufacture. Government is also doing something to help us in that way; but that will take some time. Unless in the meantime we take some steps to keep this industry alive, how can we preserve it from total extinction? Herein comes the necessity of this Resolution. We must so raise the import duty that our interests may be adequately safeguarded. But then some people would object to the raising of this duty, because they would say it is protective. It may be so, but there is nothing intrinsically bad and sinister in protection. In the peculiar circumstances of the country, protection has become necessary. Protection versus free trade is like the swing of a pendulum, both are necessary. It is only the time and circumstances which determine which of the two is to be adopted. We may take the case of England as an illustration in point. It was at first protectionist, now it is free trader, but already the pendulum has begun to swing on the other side, for there is a considerable body of public opinion which advocates protection. Then another objection may arise that the price of the commodity would be increased, but that would be a very small evil considering the benefit that would otherwise accrue to the country. This temporary inconvenience is for the ultimate good of the country, therefore we should be prepared to put up with it.

"Sir, most of our arts and industries which used before to support millions and millions of our people are already dead and gone, and Government has done little or nothing to keep them alive. Germany and other European countries, and Japan in the East, have been doing all they can either by subsidies or by protective duties to encourage their respective arts and industries, but here we are told that India, being a part of the British Empire which follows the policy of free trade, Government cannot allow protective duties to be imposed, and that the result of such duties would be to raise the price of sugar. But, Sir, sugar unlike salt is not a necessity of life but a luxury, and it is mostly consumed by the higher and middle classes, and as such it cannot press heavily at all on the masses. In my opinion the good would preponderate over the evil, and our people are prepared to, and would cheerfully, pay the increased price.

"With these few words, Sir, I beg to support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH of Nashipur :—"Sir, I beg to support the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sri Ram. My friend, Sir Charles Armstrong, has said that the people

would prefer cheaper and at the same time fine sugar; but on behalf of the Hindus, I may at once say that they would prefer indigenous sugar to foreign sugar, and they would not grudge even to pay a higher price for the indigenous sugar because they have religious prejudices against the foreign sugar. Many times the sellers cheat the purchasers in that way, by selling foreign sugar in the name of the indigenous sugar. I think that, if an additional customs duty be imposed, this will raise our revenue and at the same time it will not be oppressive on the people who consume the sugar, especially among the Hindus. With these few words, I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble SIR GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS:—"Sir, in view of the facts that Government is alive to the importance of the revival of the indigenous sugar industry and that both Government and the people are making serious efforts all over the country, the Central Provinces included, for the improvement of sugarcane and of the manufacture of cane sugar, a Resolution like this should be accepted. A surtax of 5 per cent. upon imported sugar will have an encouraging effect upon, and will accelerate the recuperative progress of, the domestic industry. The consequential slight addition to the price will, I believe, make the business remunerative, and attract more capital into it. Besides, the wholesome effect of the suggested duty upon the finances of the Government cannot be overrated, in view of the fall, and the inevitable ultimate collapse, of the opium revenue. With these remarks, I beg to support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. FENTON:—"Sir, there are one or two statements in the speech of the Hon'ble the mover of the Resolution which call for comment. A great deal of sugarcane is grown in the Punjab, and, whatever may be the case in the United Provinces, I can say from experience that it is not the case universally that such reduction in the area under sugarcane as has taken place in the Punjab is due entirely to the competition of the imported article. There is one part of the Punjab with which I am acquainted which was at one time famous for the production of sugar. I happened, as Deputy Commissioner of the Jullundur district, to be interested in the industry, and I made a special study of the subject there. At one time in that district there were a large number of village refineries, and the local agricultural population grew sugarcane solely for them, handing over the produce of their fields to the refineries which were chiefly in the hands of members of the Khattri and Banya class. At that time these Khattris had a very firm hold on the agricultural population. They were their creditors and they held mortgages on their fields, and as a consequence of that condition, they required their agricultural clients to sell to them the juice expressed from their cane. But in the course of time we got the Land Alienation Act—one of the most advantageous measures to the agricultural population that was ever passed in the province; and as consequence of it, and also of the co-operative banks movement, the agriculturists gradually managed to get clear of the domination of the creditor classes, and began to refuse to sell their sugar to the refineries. Instead of doing so they converted it all into *gur*, which is everywhere the form in which sugar is used by the agricultural classes. Now it cannot for a moment be said that the production of *gur* is unprofitable, but the quantity produced is conditioned by the requirements of the agricultural population. Even in the new colonies of the Punjab when the agriculturists grow sugarcane they grow it with the object of producing *gur*, *i.e.*, unrefined sugar, and not of producing something that can be sold to a refinery. I doubt if there are any refineries in the area of the Chenab colony. It will be seen then that there is not really any competition between the produce of the sugarcane fields and the imported article. *Gur* and refined sugar are two quite distinct and separate commodities.

"Imported refined sugar, as Sir Charles Armstrong has said, is better quality of sugar than what is now produced in the country, and that fact in itself suffices to account for the failure of the latter in the market in competition with foreign sugar. There is another influence which has been responsible for reducing the area under cane. There is the competition of wheat. Wherever wheat can be grown, agriculturists will prefer it to everything else. Its area and its percentage of total cultivation is extending every year. At the time that the cultivation of opium was abolished in the plains of the Punjab, a doubt was felt whether Government would not have to give compensation to those agriculturists who were prohibited from growing that crop, but an inquiry showed that the profits of growing wheat really exceeded those which were obtainable from growing the drug. There are other crops too which compete with sugar. Barley, for instance, is coming into demand on account of the discovery made in England that the Indian barley is especially good for malting purposes. Lastly, among unfavourable factors, there is the great labour involved in the cultivation of sugar; and, as everyone knows, the cost of labour is going up in the Punjab Province by leaps and bounds. Of course there are other ways of encouraging the production of sugar in this country, which no doubt are engaging the attention of the Agricultural Department. In connection with an application for a very large grant of land in one of the new colonies, this question came under the consideration of the Local Government and is still under its consideration.

"Lastly, I would mention that this Resolution, if adopted, will be a very serious blow to the towns-people of the Province. Whether or not it advantages the condition of the agriculturist, it will press very heavily on the towns-people. Already they have to pay in most municipalities an octroi duty of 3½ *per cent. ad valorem* in addition to the 5 per cent. duty at the ports—a total of 8½ per cent. This would be raised to 13½ per cent. by the addition now proposed.

"It is not my concern to champion the interests of these towns-people. They have no doubt got a great many representatives in this Council. But I think it is necessary that the Council should understand that the effect of this measure will be rather to penalise the towns' population than to secure anything for the benefit of the agriculturist."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADHU SUDAN DAS:—"Sir, situated as we are, I should not at any time be inclined to move a Resolution of this nature recommending in a definite form a customs duty on a particular article. It gives us all the same on the present occasion when these two Resolutions have been brought forward in the Council an opportunity which I do not like to lose of giving expression to a growing feeling among the educated people here that England is expected to make some sacrifice in the interests of India when there is a sufficient reason for it, when a strong case is made out for a concession in the nature of a departure from her free trade policy. I do not believe that this Resolution will be acceptable to Government, but I still hope that, when the Hon'ble Member replies to this that at some future time, a Resolution like this involving a modification of England's policy will be found acceptable to Government. For after all these matters must be controlled by the Government at home. Some of the speakers who have supported this Resolution have referred to the desire on the

part of a certain portion of the population of India to prefer country-made sugar to the sugar imported from Java or other foreign countries. This is not a safe argument to go upon in moving a Government to levy customs duties, for does not that argument imply that just because a certain section of the community wishes it another section should pay the tax. At the same time it is entirely under the control of the section of the community, who do not wish to use foreign sugar, to drop the use of it and confine themselves to the use of sugar of country produce. That is a practical way of carrying out the wishes of the community. At the same time we know that almost all Indian sweetmeats are made of imported sugar. Sugar tastes all the same when it comes into confectionery, and there is nothing to tell us from what part of the country it comes. We should, as I said before, when the proper time comes, make a strong case and put it before the Council. The evidence of the case should show reasonable chances of developing some industries in an organised form in this country, and that the industries when developed would be of such a form and on in such proportions that they would safely compete with the foreign industry in that line; and then we should ask Government whether for the benefit of this infant industry protection should not be given for a time. Permanent protection I do not believe in. India must be prepared to fight with the world. It is no use saying that we must be under the protection of this rule or that rule for ever. I do not think that of the Hon'ble Members who have spoken in support of this Resolution, any one has given facts to show that even in the near future there is any chance of developing this—sugar manufacture as an indigenous industry in this country. The difficulties are many. We have heard today of the poor ryot cultivating his sugarcane. If industries are to be developed in the same line and in the same manner as in foreign countries, they must be organised; a large amount of capital will have to be put in; all that is necessary for the success which the industry has achieved in foreign countries will have to be secured. Now let us take a particular instance—a capitalist lays out his money, he will not have under his control every ryot who grows sugarcane. Unless he has land enough to cultivate sugarcane, he will not be prepared to risk his capital, leaving the ryot to dictate terms to him. As India is situated, we have got ryot's right in land and the ryot can always be in a position, which you may call, of independence to dictate terms to the buyer of the produce of the soil. Therefore I said when I spoke a short time ago that we are not trying to develop indigenous industries. With us it is not a work of evolution, it is a work of revolution.

"Of course in Java the sugar industry was started at a time when land in large areas could be had. Capital flowed in and consequently the industry flourished. Where are these chances now in India? I think it would be very difficult within any prescribed area to purchase 2,000 acres of land in one plot. Then, Sir, sugar is a thing which is, I suppose, used very largely. May I mention to my Hon'ble Colleagues the fact that Java not only sends to this country refined sugar, but a rejected bye-product of sugar is also imported into this country in the form of what is called *chinty gur*, and is used for making the *hookah* tobacco. That is an impure form of sugar which is used very largely. Now, has anybody been able to undertake to produce that in India?

"Then I am sorry that I cannot support the Resolution, because when we come to look at the question from the point of view of practical politics, it will do us no good to have protection without knowing for how long that protection is wanted for developing the indigenous industry. Of course if sugar is subjected to a customs duty like the one proposed, we will not have sugar-coated pills from doctors, as they will have to be taxed. Not only that, but some time ago I saw that the Customs Office in England held that some leather imported from Australia was held up (for customs) as being weighted with sugar; and I read the other day Australia is retaliating by refusing to receive English leather as being weighted with Barium Chloride.

"On these grounds I think, Sir, I cannot support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. R. PANDIT:—"Sir, I had no desire to take part in the discussion of to-day. It was my impression that the subject of the imposition of a higher duty on sugar had been discussed threadbare in this Council, and members were already aware that a proposal to adopt protection, pure and simple, would not be accepted by the Government. Yet it was admittedly the policy of the Government that for the purposes of revenue any customs duty that may be required could be imposed without laying themselves open to the charge that any particular form of protection was being resorted to. Now the Hon'ble Mover of this Resolution has simply asked for an additional customs duty of Rs. 3 per cent to be levied on sugar. The discussion that has preceded has not kept in view clearly the distinction between protection, pure and simple, and the imposition of a small amount of duty in excess of what is being levied at present. It had been mentioned in the course of the debate that took place on another Resolution this morning, that the necessity for supplementing the present resources of the Government, in view of the total loss of opium revenue, if it has not actually arisen, would be likely to arise very soon, and in view of that necessity, any reasonable proposal to augment that revenue by any particular means should be welcome and prove most helpful to the country and to the Government. The proposal now before us is one which may be described as falling within that category, and considering that great efforts are being made in all the Provinces, at any rate in those Provinces where there is a good prospect of reviving or improving the sugar industry, it ought to receive careful consideration at the hands of the Council. Sir, it has been pointed out times without number that sugarcane cultivation, which at one time was very extensive in several parts of the country, has dwindled of recent years, and now with the progress of irrigation throughout the country there is a prospect of that cultivation increasing and giving a great impetus to the sugar industry, if it could be worked to the benefit of the country. When, therefore, we have the case of an industry which has great potentialities, and when a slight impetus to that industry might give it the advantage which it temporarily desires, and which in the course of a few years time standing upon its own legs it might easily discard, I think the case is a very strong one and falls within the category of those cases which the Hon'ble the Finance Member referred to this morning as legitimate at any rate from the theoretical, if not also from the practical, point of view.

"Now, the imposition of this tax or this additional customs duty—to put it correctly—would not necessarily mean great hardship to the people who consume sugar. The rise in price which it might entail would be so slight as to make it scarcely perceptible; and if the indigenous manufacture of sugar is thereby greatly encouraged and improved to such an extent as to bring the prices of indigenous sugar down to the level of prices current at present so far as imported sugar is concerned, then the hardship will certainly be remedied before long. A reference was made during the discussion to the patent

fact that there is on the part of certain communities an opposition or a disinclination to the use of sugar imported from other countries in the manufacture whereof they consider that some articles are used which are largely abhorrent to their sentiments. Is it not desirable, if such a feeling does exist, to take advantage of the circumstance by every means to encourage the manufacture of indigenous sugar and to give a greater impetus to the sugar industry?

"From all these points of view, it seems to me that the Resolution of the Hon'ble mover deserves the most favourable consideration from Hon'ble Members of the Council. With these remarks I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble SRI RAMA RAYA of Panagallu.—"Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my friend the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram. The Resolution has two objects in view—the recoupment of Indian finance and the protection of the indigenous sugar industry. Either of these objects is good in itself, and I have no doubt the Hon'ble mover has striven to make out a strong case for both. The deficit caused by the loss of opium revenue will have to be somewhat made up. There is the problem before us. The Hon'ble mover offers a solution. He recommends the imposition of an enhanced duty on imported sugar. The solution appears to be reasonable. The proposed enhancement of duty will not be a hardship on any particular class of people, because in India all classes of people use sugar in one way or the other. The burden will be shared by all classes.

"Again from an agricultural standpoint, the Resolution has its own importance.

"Artificial indigo has practically put a stop to the indigo cultivation in India, and engagements with China have discouraged poppy cultivation. Now sugarcane cultivation is being threatened by foreign competition. As I have pressed more than once before this Council, agriculture is the mainstay of India, and millions live by agriculture. If the cultivation of the really paying crops is allowed to be dropped for some reason or other, I fear 'ere long the agriculturists will have to give up their agriculture and be altogether out of employment. It is the duty of Government to take measures to avert this danger. On these considerations I have no doubt that the Resolution will commend itself to the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr R. W. GILLAN.—"Sir, the subject which the Hon'ble mover of this Resolution has brought before the Council is one that must appeal very strongly to everyone who is at all interested in the primary industry of this country—I mean agriculture; and as it happens it is a subject the appeal of which in my case might almost be described as a personal one. Ten or twelve years ago I was Settlement Officer of the district over the river, and every one knows that a Settlement Officer is extremely jealous for the stability of his assessments. Now Meerut in the matter of sugar cultivation is the premier district in the premier Province of India, and I very early learnt the lesson that my assessments might very possibly break down if anything very serious went wrong with sugar.

"The first point then perhaps which I might make, and I am still approaching the subject from a rather personal point of view, is that so far the settlement of the Meerut district has not broken down. Only the other day an old gentleman came to see me from that district, and he took up a good deal of my time in describing how smoothly the assessments were running. It is true that at the same time he mentioned incidentally that he would like to engage my sympathies on behalf of, I think it was a nephew, whose exceptional qualifications for the post of Sub-Registrarship had been overlooked by the local authorities, and it is of course possible that his representation of the first object of his discourse was rather coloured by rosy anticipations regarding the second.

"However, we have always our statistics. The Hon'ble mover of the Resolution has drawn a very gloomy picture of the sugar industry, and I think he said that, in the last two years, that is since a Resolution was moved in this Council by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, things have been going from bad to worse. Well, the Council will have to judge between us; but I propose to attempt to show the exact contrary. I begin again with Meerut. In Meerut, the cane area in 1901–02 was 113,000 acres. The ten years average, up to 1910–11, was 120,000 acres. In the last two years it has gone up to 145,000 acres. I think, Sir, we may be quite happy about the Meerut settlement. Taking the United Provinces as a whole, against a ten years' average of 1,300,000 acres in the last two years the acreage has gone up to 1,340,000 and again to 1,423,000. Here again the signs of decay are far from prominent. For India as a whole, we learn from the final memorandum which we have just received, that the cane area in eight provinces in the current year is likely to be 5 per cent. higher than it was last year, 9 per cent. higher than the average of the last five years, while the outturn is estimated to be the highest on record. This has been described as a dying industry, but need we now despair of the life of the patient?

"There is another point of view. In recent years a great deal has been done to improve the sugar industry. Officers have been sent to Java, to Hungary, to Egypt. The introduction of improved varieties of cane has been considered, and a cane-breeding farm has been established in Madras. Great efforts have been made to bring in a system of small scale manufacture which would be suited to the peculiar conditions of Indian agriculture. At the same time assistance has been given to large central factories, and in the United Provinces a sugar expert has been appointed. A gratifying feature of the recent history of the case is to be found in the signs of success that have accompanied these endeavours. I will just mention three points. In the first place, it seems that the cultivator is likely to take to improved varieties of cane. It is reported that there is a selected variety of Mauritius cane which is rapidly growing in favour, and which, in the neighbourhood of Aligarh, seems likely to oust the local varieties. Secondly, while the outturn of sugar under indigenous processes of manufacture is only about 3 per cent. of the cane operated on, the Hadi process gives nearly 6 per cent. I need not dwell on this point. The possibilities in this direction are obviously very great. And lastly, there has been, at any rate in the United Provinces, an increase in the number of large factories. In 1907, there were in that Province, apparently only 2, both of which were European refineries. In 1911, there were 8, three owned by companies with European directors, one by a company with both Indian and European directors, one by a company with only Indian directors, and 3 privately owned, of which 2 belonged to banniyas and one to a Rajput. I have noticed also in a report by Mr. Coventry a reference to a factory—this was, I think, in Bihar—prudently financed and carefully managed which has paid even when sugar was at its lowest price, and this, he says, demonstrates the possibility of making white sugar in India at a profit even when the product is selling at its minimum price. One swallow of course does not make a summer; but that is surely a very significant remark.

"I know there is another side to the shield, the side which members who have spoken on behalf of this Resolution have emphasized, namely, that there has been an enormous increase in our imports of sugar, and that there are very great difficulties to be faced in developing the industry under Indian conditions. But, at the same time, I think we are entitled to ask in view of the facts I have placed before the Council, whether the condition of the industry is so serious as to require the administration of what I think some people might call the oxygen treatment recommended by the Hon'ble mover.

"Finally, Sir, I should like, in a word, to link on this matter with the general discussion which we have had on the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis. All I have said suggests, I think, that no case has been made out for any special or urgent treatment of the sugar question, and it would be very difficult to adopt this Resolution unless and until we adopted the principle of protection. But does not the recent history of the sugar industry suggest certain doubts about that principle? Does not that history suggest that, if the industry had been protected, the same keenness and energy would not have been shown in improving it? Is it not probable that the industry would have gone very comfortably to sleep with unimproved methods and with high prices at the cost of the general public? And is it not possible that by more direct methods, by the development and improvement of the industry, we may succeed in conserving the interests both of the manufacturer and of the consumer?"

"In dealing with the Resolution I have referred to, the Hon'ble Finance Minister said as follows:—'Until our endeavours to improve our industrial methods and organization in general have hopelessly failed, we can hardly call on the State to assist us by protecting our industries at the cost of the enormous number of our very poor consumers.' All that I have said, Sir, leads up exactly to this position, and I am afraid it is not possible for the Government to accept the Resolution."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR.—"I would prefer a division on this Resolution."

The Council divided and the result was as follows:—

Ayes.—10.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi, the Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh; the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur; the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad; the Hon'ble Sri Rama Raya of Pennagallu; the Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur, the Hon'ble Raja Saiyid Abu Jafar, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Roy Bahadur; the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit, the Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis

Noes.—44.

The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson; the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle; the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler; the Hon'ble Mr. Clark; the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock; the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey, the Hon'ble Sir P. R. Wynne; the Hon'ble Mr. Montcath; the Hon'ble Mr. Saunders; the Hon'ble Sir A. H. McMahon; the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, the Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven; the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp; the Hon'ble Mr. Porter, the Hon'ble Sir E. D. Maclagan; the Hon'ble Mr. Gillan; the Hon'ble Major-General Birdwood, the Hon'ble Mr. Michael; the Hon'ble Surgeon General Sir C. P. Lukis; the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon; the Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell; the Hon'ble Major Robertson; the Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick; the Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven; the Hon'ble Mr. Kinney; the Hon'ble Sir W. H. Vincent; the Hon'ble Mr. Carr; the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali Khan; the Hon'ble Sir C. Armstrong; the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; the Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson; the Hon'ble Mr. Maude, the Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das; the Hon'ble Mr. Qumrul Hoda; the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, the Hon'ble Major Brooke Blakeway, the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayat Khan; the Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand; the Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh; the Hon'ble Mr. Fenton; the Hon'ble Mr. Walker; the Hon'ble Mr. Arbuthnott; the Hon'ble Mr. Eales, the Hon'ble Maung Mye

So the Resolution was rejected.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 18th March 1913.

DELHI,
The 22nd March 1913.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART III

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1913. [PRICE, 3 pies.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

ഇന്ത്യാഗോവർണ്ണസഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ട് 1913 ഫിബ്രുവരി 27 - ാം തീയതി ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം പ്രാപിക്കയും അതുമുതൽ എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. I OF 1913.

1913 ലെ 1 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE INDIAN EXTRADITION ACT, 1903.

അന്യ രാജ്യാധികാരികളുടെ അടുക്കലേക്ക വിചാരണക്കയക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള 1903 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു കൂടി ആക്ട്.

1903 ലെ 15.

അന്യ രാജ്യാധികാരികളുടെ അടുക്കലേക്ക വിചാരണക്കയക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള 1903 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനെ താഴെ പറയും പ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

1. ഒരു ആക്ടിന്റെ അന്യ രാജ്യാധികാരികളുടെ അടുക്കലേക്ക വിചാരണക്കയക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഇന്ത്യൻ ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന 1913 ലെ ആക്ടെന്നു പേർപറയാം.

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ.

2. (1) അന്യ രാജ്യാധികാരികളുടെ അടുക്കലേക്ക വിചാരണക്കയക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള 1903 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആക്ട് 7-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ പേരിൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ പേരിലൊ അവൻ വല്ല സാന്ദാന പട്ടണത്തിലും ഉണ്ടെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കപ്പെടുന്നപക്ഷം ആ പട്ടണത്തിലെ പ്രധാന സാന്ദാന മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ പേരിലൊ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കേണം.

1903 ലെ 15.

1903 ലെ 15 - ാം ആക്ട് 7-ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദം.

(2) അതേ വകുപ്പ് 2-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "കുറ്റം ചുമത്തപ്പെട്ടവനെ പിടിച്ചാൽ" എന്നു വാക്കുകൾക്കു ശേഷം "അവനെ/ അതാതു സംഗതിപോലെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെയോ പ്രധാന സ്ഥാന മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെയോ ഉപാധ്യക്ഷനോടെങ്കിലും അതു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് അവൻ കൊടുക്കുന്ന വല്ല വാഗ്ദാനിയും നിക്ഷേപിക്കേണ്ടതും അതിനെ കുറ്റം ചുമത്തപ്പെട്ടവനെ പിന്നെ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും വേണം.

(3) അതേ വകുപ്പ് (3) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "ഒരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനു" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ഒരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ പ്രധാന സ്ഥാന മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കേണം.

1898 ലെ 10 - ാം ആക്ട് 8 - ാം വകുപ്പിനു ശേഷം പുതിയ വകുപ്പു ചേർക്കൽ.

3. മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് 8-ാം വകുപ്പിനുശേഷം താഴെ പറയുന്ന വകുപ്പു ചേർക്കേണം, അതാവിതു :—

കുറ്റക്കെട്ടുനിർത്തുന്നതിനെ കല്പനകൾക്കു നിർദ്ദേശം ചെയ്യൽ.

"8A. 7 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (2) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിലോ 8 - ാം വകുപ്പിലോ എന്തുതന്നെ അടങ്ങിയിരുന്നാലും 7 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു പിടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവനായി കുറ്റം ചുമത്തപ്പെട്ട ഒരുവനെ അതാതു സംഗതിപോലെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെയോ പ്രധാന സ്ഥാന മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെയോ ഉപാധ്യക്ഷനോടെങ്കിലും കുറ്റം ചുമത്തപ്പെട്ടവൻ വല്ല വാഗ്ദാനിയും കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു നിക്ഷേപിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആയക മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് തനിക്കു യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നപക്ഷം പിന്നെ വല്ല നടവടിയും നടത്തുന്നതിന്നു ഉപായി അതു കാര്യത്തെപ്പററി തക്കതായ ഗവർണ്ണമെന്റിലേക്കു റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യാവുന്നതും ആയക റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്മേലുള്ള കല്പനകൾ കിട്ടുന്നതുവരെ അതു കുറ്റം ചുമത്തപ്പെട്ടവനെ ബന്ധോബസ്തിൽവെക്കുകയാകട്ടെ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ അവൻ ഹാജരാവാമെന്നു മതിയായ ജാമ്യക്കാരോടുകൂടി ഒരു കച്ചിട്ടു എഴുതി കൊടുക്കുന്നതായ അവനെ വിടുകയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്യുവാനും ഈ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനു."

ഡബ്ല്യു. എച്ച്. വിൻസെന്റ്,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമ നിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗം.

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1913. [Price, 3 pies.

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Bill introduced into the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, together with the Bill as amended by the Committee, is published for general information:

To

THE HONOURABLE THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS

WE, the members of the Select Committee appointed to report on the Bill to amend the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, have the honour to submit our report thereon to the Council.

2. We have received no representations from the public with regard to the provisions of the Bill and the alterations which we have made are largely verbal.

3. In order to prevent inconsistency with the principal Act and to elucidate the provisions of the Bill, we have added to clause 2 definitions of the terms "landholder," "revenue year" and "ryot".

4. Clauses 3 and 4 have undergone substantial alterations. In the first place, in accordance with the intentions of Government as announced by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson to the Legislative Council on the 15th March 1913, we have omitted the concluding words of clause 3 empowering Government to determine the order in which defaulters may be proceeded against for the recovery of water-cess and we have so modified clause 4 as to make it plain that proceedings cannot be taken in succession against the landholder *and* the ryot and that an arrear must be recovered, (*a*) from the landholder, *or* (*b*) from the ryot, *or* (*c*) from both, but in shares to be fixed by rule.

5. In clause 4 and also in clause 5 we have intentionally omitted any reference to the rights and liabilities of the tenant. Our reason for this is the absence of any definition of that term in the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, and the difficulty of dealing with the varying gradations of interest which it may comprise

6. In revising clause 4 we have also omitted the explicit declaration that the water-cess is recoverable as arrears of land revenue. We consider this fact to be sufficiently declared by section 2 of the principal Act, but in order to bring it out more clearly, we have changed the order of the proposed new section which as section 1-A will precede section 2 instead of following it.

7. Another change in clause 4, of which mention should be made, consists in the omission of sub-section (2) of the new section as first drafted. According to the scheme of the original Bill the landholder and ryot were both liable and it was open to Government to proceed firstly against the one and secondly against the other. When, however, the Bill was modified so as to make only one but not both of the parties liable in respect of the same arrear it seemed to us no longer necessary to provide special procedure enabling the landholder to recover from a ryot payments of cess which the latter ought to have made but which were in fact collected from the landholder himself. We are of opinion that it is sufficient to leave such recoveries to litigation before the ordinary civil courts which have power to enforce agreements between landholder and ryot.

8. In clause 4 we have also added to the proposed new section a sub-section making it clear that the Government have power to sell the ryot's interest in the land; it is essential, we think, that water-cess should take precedence of rent.

9. It remains, in conclusion, to say that we devoted much time and consideration to the difficult question of the principles which should govern the rules to be framed for the purpose of determining the respective liabilities of the landholder and the ryot with regard to water-cess payments With every desire to embody such principles in the Bill we were reluctantly forced to the conclusion that in the limited time at our disposal it was not practicable to do so It is possible, however, that detailed enquiries and further careful examination may solve this problem, and in the hope that this may prove to be the case we recommend that the present Bill should be regarded merely as a temporary piece of legislation. With this end in view we have inserted in clause 1 words limiting the continuance of the measure until the 31st December 1916.

J. N. ATKINSON.
P. S. SIVASWAMY AIYER.
A. G. CARDEW.
A. BUTTERWORTH.
L. M. WYNCH.
F. H. M. CORBET.
V. K. RAMANUJACHARI.
M. RAMACHANDRA RAO
(Subject to a minute of dissent.)*
K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO
(Subject to further observations.)*
C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJ.
*(Subject to my observations * regarding clause 5).*

7th April 1915.

* The minute of dissent and observations referred to will be published as soon as received.

[NOTE.—The alterations made by the Select Committee are printed in clarendon type.]

No. 2 OF 1913.

A Bill to amend the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865.

[*As amended by the Select Committee.*]

VII of 1865.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1913, and shall continue in force until the 31st day of December 1916.

2. In this Act the words "estate," "landholder," "revenue year" and "ryot" mean severally an estate, a landholder, a revenue year and a ryot as defined in the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

I of 1908.

VII of 1865.

3. In section 1 of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, before the words "to levy" the following words shall be inserted, namely, "before the end of the revenue year succeeding that in which the irrigation takes place."

4. After section 1 of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, the following section shall be inserted:—

II of 1864.

"1-A. (1) In the case of land included in an estate the cess due under this Act shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864, be leviable in accordance with such rules as the Government may, after previous publication, prescribe in that behalf—

(a) from the landholder or
(b) from the ryot or
(c) in shares from both.

"(2) The amount payable by a landholder or a ryot under this Act shall be a first charge upon his interest in the land."

5. No ryot shall be entitled to claim a refund of any sum collected from him as water-cess before the commencement of this Act by the Government or by the landholder merely on the ground that the landholder and not himself was liable to the Government in respect of such water-cess.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

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